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THE CIO NEWS

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January 6, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE CASE FOR HIGHER WAGES

The New York Times

Record in Industrial Profits Indicated for '47 With Peace Changes in Taxes — Inventories Increased by Rising Prices

1-2-47

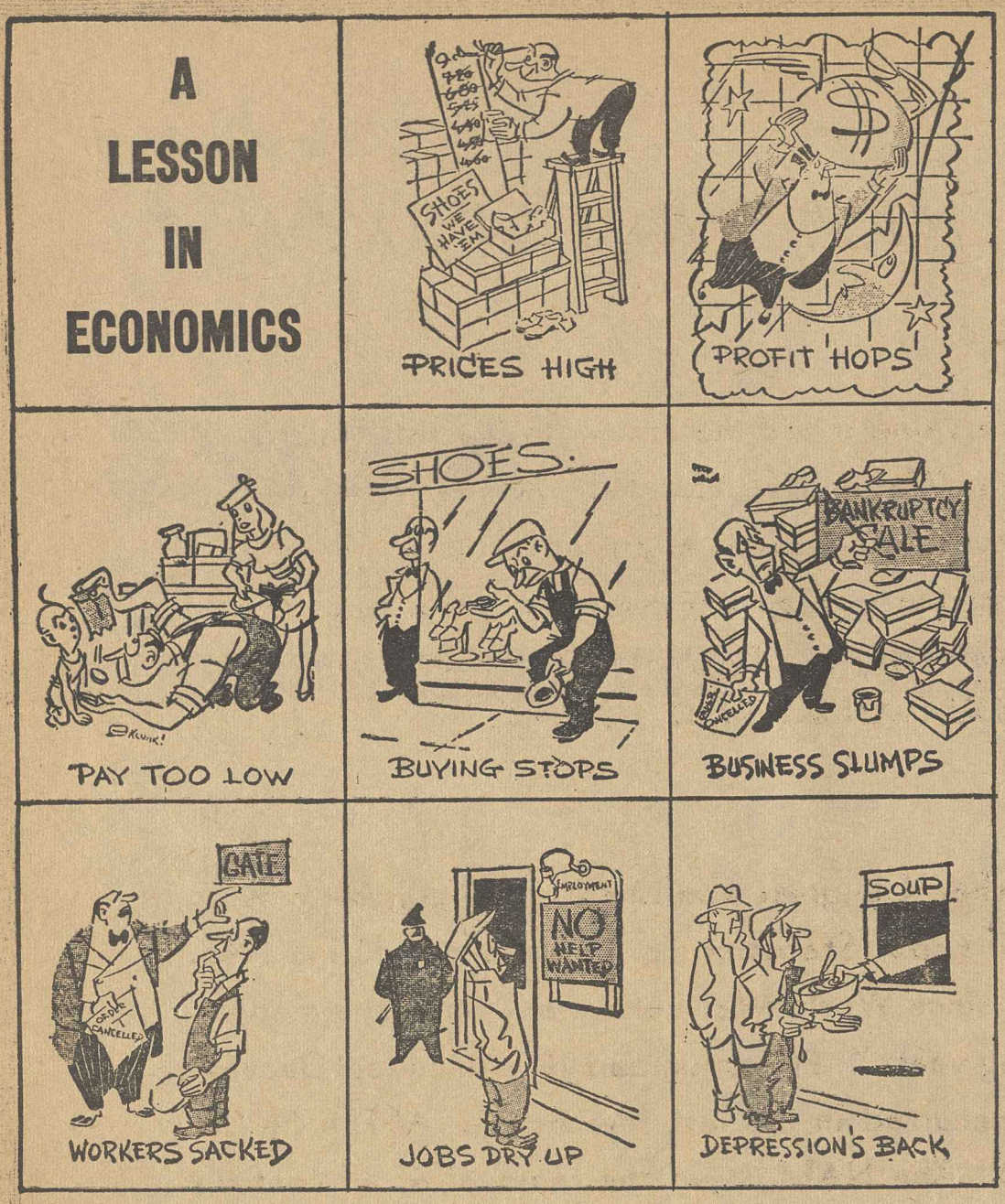
High Marks Reached Last Year With Increased by Rising Prices

By C. M. RECKERT

Corporate net income in 1946 reached the highest level in the history of the nation despite the fact that about ... of the ... tions, a rate between 80 and 85 per cent is necessary.

Fortunately, there is suffi... demand to ... ent pla...

The clipping reproduced above is from one of Big Business' largest house organs. It is the direct opposite of propaganda put out by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. The NAM says: "The present situation gives no assurance whatever that present levels of profits will continue." The NAM declares that workers are getting enough money and that the problem of the rising cost of living "is not to be solved by distributing the profits of corporations among the wage earners and thereby destroying the nation's productive system." For more about the NAM, see pages 2, 3 and 4.



EVEN BIGGER PROFITS!

IF you've been reading too many front - page stories about the sad, sad story of American industry—practically in bankruptcy, making no profits, unable to pay higher wages—then dry your eyes and turn to the back of your paper.

You'll feel better right away. It looks as though profits will go on and on.

Or better yet, make a habit of reading the Wall Street Journal.

In a January 2 industry-by-industry survey, the Journal finds that things are really in pretty decent shape after all. Here's what it looks like to the New York financial publication:

Automobile production will go up to half-a-million cars a month, the business paper says, and it will continue to be a "seller's market." Demand for **electrical equipment** will be more than the industry can handle, with General Electric and Westinghouse holding right now a backlog of 1.6 billion dollars worth of orders. The **building industry** anticipates its busiest year in history.

The **petroleum industry** enters 1947 with an estimated demand for its products 4% higher than in 1946 and 26% higher than in 1941. Demand for **farm equipment** is so heavy that dealers can't keep new machinery on their floors.

On the other hand, the Journal warns readers that that old devil "competition" may begin to show his nose again, since "distortions" in prices are taking their effects. It points to the table radio situation ($10-$15 prewar; $25-$40 now) as one of many where prices may tumble as a result of too-steep increases.

EVIDENCE to support the Journal's optimism comes from many sources.

The Dept. of Commerce notes that "business activity, sales and profits" in 1946 were above the best pre-war years. Interestingly enough, the Department ascribes the big price increases not to wage increases—as business propagandists would have you believe—but to "extraordinary demand relative to available supplies."

The United Press, in a year-end summary, reported that a record-smashing four billion dollars' worth of dividends was paid out by American corporations during the year just ended. The coupon-clippers' take went out 125 million dollars ahead of 1945, and topped the previous record year of 1941 by over 50 millions.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank found that third-quarter profits, after taxes, for 629 industrial corporations were $676 million. At that rate for the entire year, it would surpass even the previous record year of 1941, when the same 629 firms reported net earnings of over $2.1 billion.

John Small, retired head of the Civilian Production Administration, noted that industrial production has been "at least 50%" above the pre-war level and has "climbed steadily to new peacetime highs month after month."

George Addes, UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer, bore out the optimistic picture with a report of the UAW research department. If the industry granted a 25% wage increase and maintained prices at present levels, it should be able to rake in profits of one billion, 350 million dollars, the report indicated.

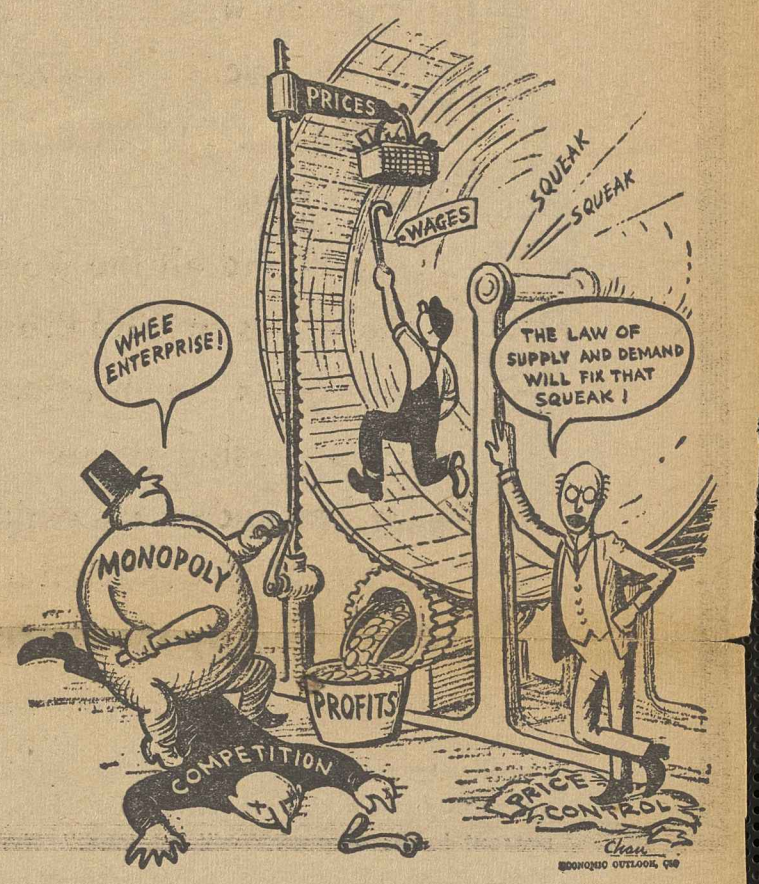
Family Fortunes

Family of 3 Gets by On $74.50 Salary With Aid of Rent-Free Home

Husband Saves by Giving Up Camera Hobby; Margarine Replaces Butter on Table

His Wife Is Also Landlady

Even $74.50 a week isn't enough pay to meet rising prices! The admission came this week from—of all places—the Wall Street Journal, which has been running a series of stories about how Mr. and Mrs. America budget. The Journal's $74.50-a-week man was Mr. K., a Pittsburgh newspaper reporter, with two dependents and rent-free lodging. He has one bright hope for higher pay, the Journal coyly adds—"he is a member of a union which is negotiating for a pay increase"!



Cop Looks the Other Way

ANTI-TRUST WORK LAX

GOVERNMENT enforcement of the 50-year-old Sherman Anti-trust Act was "until recently . . . largely a matter of a policeman looking the other way."

That was one of the conclusions reached in a staff report this week to the Monopoly Subcommittee of the House Committee on Small Business.

The report pointed out that only 200 of the largest nonfinancial corporations own over half of the assets of all nonfinancial corporations in the U. S.

This concentration of power, the report added, "increases the severity of recurring depression."

The report said that huge expenditures of money for public works to provide employment during recessions might better be channelled into anti-trust activity designed to help lessen their impact.

CALLING for a uniform policy toward anti-trust enforcement and more centralized control of the work, the report stated:

"Those who claim that big business, if not interfered with by government, will always maintain a competitive enterprise economy are being just as unrealistic as those small business proponents who would ignore the fact that in most of the key industries size UP TO A POINT is nescessary for efficient operation."

The report stated that in some government agencies there is not only lack of interest in fighting monopoly, but there actually are policies which promote its growth.

"The pressuge against bringing monopoly suits which strike at the roots of the power of great corporations is obviously tremendous," the report said:

"The weakness of anti-trust enforcement is illustrated not only by the lack of an effective program against concentration, but also by the failure to have a systematic follow-up to determine the ecomonic results of anti-trust activities.

"Without a systematic follow-up, there is no assurance that the objectives of the legal action have ben attained, or that they have not been circumvented at some later date."

The report urged Congressional appropriation of more funds for anti-trust enforcement, and the appointment of committees to take responsibility for the work.

Recomended legislation would tighten laws that check mergers of businesses and would provide higher penalties for violations—"for example, twice the monopoly profits."

"This," the report said, "would remove the present oportunity to profit from continuous and deliberate violation of the anti-trust laws."

Reporters 'Bite' Economist

WHEN newspaper reporters "bite" economists hired by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, it's news.

That's what happened in Washington this week when NAM hirling Ralph Robey attempted to counteract the Robert R. Nathan wage report at a free-drink-and-lunch press conference at the fashionable Carlton Hotel.

Robey, who once served as economic adviser to ex-presidential hopeful Alf Landon, used lantern slides to tell the NAM story of how business couldn't afford to pay higher wages.

He admitted that the average wage earner is getting just $1.60 more a week than the "break even" income of $44.23 which is reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as necessary for a minimum standard of living.

But the worker's problem of meeting the rising cost of living, Robey asserted, "is not to be solved by distributing the profits of corporations among the wage earners and thereby destroying the nation's productive system."

Reporters asked Robey how his theory of meeting the problem by a reduction of prices would work. They pointed out that prices have risen sharply since the NAM was successful in influencing Congress to wipe out price control.

Robey squirmed and said he believed that prices will fall within six months, but admitted that he did not think "organized" consumer resistance and buyers' strikes would be particularly helpful in starting the trend. He said he did not believe the NAM would support such activity.

Robey went on record in favor of "price control by the housewife." Reporters said it hasn't worked.

FACTS *vs. NAM PROPAGANDA*

LAST FEBRUARY . . .

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers said it had the answer to the nation's economic ills. In a full page ad in the Washington Star Feb. 18, the NAM said: "Remove price controls on manufactured goods and production will step up fast. Goods will then pour into the market and, within a reasonable time, prices will adjust themselves naturally . . . This is the way you can get the goods you want AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY."

BUT . . .

What happened to prices when Congress abolished price controls? According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "price advances during 1946 were greater than in any year since World War I and many times the moderate rises of the three preceding years." Prices jumped 18% since last December — most of the 18% rise occurred in the last few months AFTER PRICE CONTROLS WERE JUNKED. The NAM urged the removal of all controls under the slogan: "For a Better Tomorrow for Everybody."

NOW . . .

The NAM offers the nation some more "good advice." The advice is contained in an attack on the Robert R. Nathan report which warned that the U. S. faces another depression if business hoards profits and refuses to raise wages. This, says the NAM, is wrong. The NAM advises industry to "hold wages steady and thereby keep the way open for competition and buyer resistance to hold prices to proper levels." The NAM, which took the lead in the fight to wreck price control, says that "only . . . keeping the way open for lower prices . . . can serve the public!"

SO . . .

CIO — and all the working people of America — reject the NAM program. In the words of CIO Pres. Philip Murray: "There is no question of the ability of our great corporations to pay increased wages and re-fill the reservoir of our purchasing power. Corporation profits in the last three months of this year just ended are estimated to be three times higher, after taxes, than they were in 1939. When the people do not have sufficient funds to buy the products held by the profiteers, our economic machinery stalls, our prosperity vanishes, almost overnight; all our people suffer."

WHY SO ALARMED?

THERE is no doubt the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers "views with alarm" the Nathan report. It sounds almost frantic in its voluminous replies.

While the NAM cannot dispose of the facts in the Nathan report—at one point it even admits that "Mr. Nathan's statistics and his arithmetic are unassailable"—it does try to muddy the waters.

The NAM says that comparison with other base years than those chosen would produce different results—which is obvious; that estimates are made in regard to profits not yet finally reported—though these estimates correspond with those of all other reliable authorities, on the basis of the most reliable indicators; and that over-all profit figures do not reveal the varying profit positions of different industries and companies—though both Nathan and the CIO emphasized this fact.

But the NAM cannot deny that weekly wages have gone down in the last two years, while prices have risen tremendously and over-all profits after taxes are at a record high. It is these facts which make it frantic. They have a "bite" in them, and people are liable to draw conclusions.

One obvious conclusion is that wages should be raised to maintain the workers' living standards; and that profits are high enough to permit this, without further increasing prices.

The NAM's answer is that wages must be held down; or if they are raised, prices must also be raised. It goes into a cold sweat at the very idea of the workers being paid more out of super-profits.

Yet the NAM report itself expresses "worry" over maintaining present prices in view of consumer inability to pay them; and how it can therefore increase them further it does not explain.

As to the vague hopes expressed of reduced prices, if wages are not raised, skepticism is justified. The hugest price increases were made in the latter part of last year when wages were not generally being raised; and business notoriously charges the highest prices the market will bear in any case.

The NAM is scared of the facts in the Nathan report essentially because it doesn't like the idea of lowering profits a little to pay higher wages. But it needn't get so frantic. After all, a little more public consuming power never hurt business yet.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

IF you don't like a lot of things Congress is going to do this year, don't just say, "Well, that's what the people voted for," and let it go at that.

If the present majority in Congress represented the considered choice of America's 91,634,472 potential voters, it might look like a tough job to change their minds.

But actually, the final figures on the 1946 elections, as compiled by the Associated Press, show that only 35,874,568 Americans voted—39% of the potential total.

Though this is more than the 34.7% vote cast in 1942, the preceding off-year election, whose results were also not so good, it represents a great decrease from the 47,976,263 votes (54% of the potential) cast in 1944, when Roosevelt and many progressives were chosen.

Of the less than 36 million voters in 1946, a substantial minority voted for defeated or elected progressives. Quite a small switch in votes would have resulted in a much more progressive Congress. And a vote as big as that of 1944 would, of course, have produced much more representative results.

As to the labor vote, it is impossible to segregate it from the rest of the vote in most cases. But in New York, where American Labor Party votes are listed separately, the results show an encouraging increase in the labor vote, despite the big decrease in Democratic votes.

The AP summary shows a total of 418,992 American Labor Party votes in 1946, as compared with 334,997 in 1942. This increase is even larger than it appears, since in 1942 the ALP included the present Liberal Party, which in 1946 recorded 118,010 votes separately.

It's none too early to start thinking of how to bring out a bigger vote next time, remembering that just a little more effort will bring very different results.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ONCE upon a time there were two brothers, a Big Brother and a Little Brother.

When they quarreled over sharing things, their father would tell them: "Share and share alike. Always say, 'One for you and one for me.'"

But one day Big Brother decided that "one for you and one for me" might be all right, but "one for you and two for me" was better.

And because he was bigger and did the dividing, and could wallop Little Brother, he made that rule stick.

As the boys grew up, they came to take it for granted that Big Brother should always get twice as much as Little Brother.

★ ★ ★

IN THIS way, Big Brother finally got so much that the only way Little Brother could get the things he needed was to work for him and buy from him.

But Big Brother always got two dollars back for each dollar he paid. "Everything fair and square," he'd say, "one for you and two for me."

And to make sure Little Brother did think this fair and square, Big Brother hired a lot of folks to write and shout and sing:

"One for you and two for me,
That's what makes prosperity.
That's the way it's always been,
And that's the way it's got to be."

★ ★ ★

BUT ONE day, Little Brother met a man who said, "Get wise, Little Brother, organize!"

Little Brother said, "Oh, I see" (that's CIO spelled backward) and he went and asked Big Brother for more dough.

Big Brother was furious. He tried to wallop Little Brother like he used to do. But Little Brother walloped right back.

So Big Brother said: "Okay, you get more dough. But it's still one for you and two for me. For every dollar more you get, I get two dollars more for what I sell."

★ ★ ★

LITTLE BROTHER did all he could to stop Big Brother from charging more. He showed that Big Brother didn't have to. He went to Congress. He even went on a buyer's strike.

But Little Brother had to eat. So when he started getting thinner, because he couldn't buy enough at the prices which Big Brother kept on raising, he finally figured the only thing left was to ask for more dough again.

He got a good economist to gather all the facts. These showed that Big Brother had so much money he could easily pay Little Brother more without charging more for his goods (just as he could have done before)—by changing his rule to, say, "1¼ for you and 1¾ for me."

It was also shown that Big Brother couldn't raise prices much more anyhow and still sell his stuff; and that everybody would be better off if B.B. paid more, charged less and so had more cash customers.

★ ★ ★

AND WHAT did B.B. (big business, to you) say to this? Well, read the papers.

The NAM, knocking the Nathan report, says there are only two alternatives (heads I win or tails you lose): Either "hold wages steady;" or "give another round of wage increases and thereby force prices still higher . . . higher, as shown by the experience earlier this year, by just the amount of the wage increase."

That's B.B.'s "one for you and two for me"—either lowered real wages for you, record profits for me; or else, two dollars in price increases for each dollar in increased labor costs, which is what "experience earlier this year" shows.

But there's a third possibility, which the NAM deliberately ignores—a little modification of its "one for you and two for me" rule, by raising wages and lowering prices at the momentary expense of record profits—with the probable result of higher profits in the end from greater demand and greater volume of production.

★ ★ ★

AS TO the daily papers, the Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion reports that "an overwhelming majority of 89% condemns the Nathan report and Murray's demands for higher pay . . . The press seems amazed and incredulous over the demands."

The very idea of challenging the sacred principle, "One for you and two for me!"

The arguments of the big-business press are just like those of the NAM. What a coincidence!

But the Twohey Analysis detects "an element of fear underlying much of the comment." It speculates whether this may be due, among other reasons, to "belief labor has so much power it can't be stopped, belief profits may be curtailed . . ."

If just this little seed of doubt, as to the eternal inviolability of the one-for-you - and - two - for - me principle, has been implanted in the big-business breast, that's really sumpin!

The CIO News

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Tops Since '18

PRICE RISE RECORD

THE American people have been taken for a ride on the biggest wave of price increases since World War I.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics last week reported that prices have risen an estimated 18% since December 1945. In the last six months, prices shot up 15%!

The yearly report came just 11 months after the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers had opened an all-out assault against price controls, which resulted in Congress releasing the reins on practically everything except rents.

The NAM campaign, which worked itself into a frenzy during the summer months when price control was finally abandoned, featured full-page newspaper ads pledging "a better tomorrow for everybody."

THE BLS summary of price trends during the first full year of peace showed that the 1946 upspurt in living costs was greater than for the years 1942-1946 combined. During the war years, there was a price control program and an administration determined to keep it working.

During 1946 the nation was switched over to a socalled normal, peacetime system of free enterprise economy, with the following results:

Retail prices, overall—up 18%, compared to 17% for 1942-1945 combined.

Retail food prices—up 34%, compared to 24% for 1942-1945 combined.

Wholesals prices, overall—up 31%, compared to 14% for 1942-1945 combined.

A breakdown of the year's price trends shows the direct tie-up between politics and prices. During the first five months, all prices rose slowly but steadily, BLS said, "to cover higher production costs or to encourage increased production. Some of these were allowed under the government's new wage-price policy to cover higher wages in such important basic industries as iron and steel and coal." The OPA has since reported that price increases in many cases more than covered costs of wage raises.

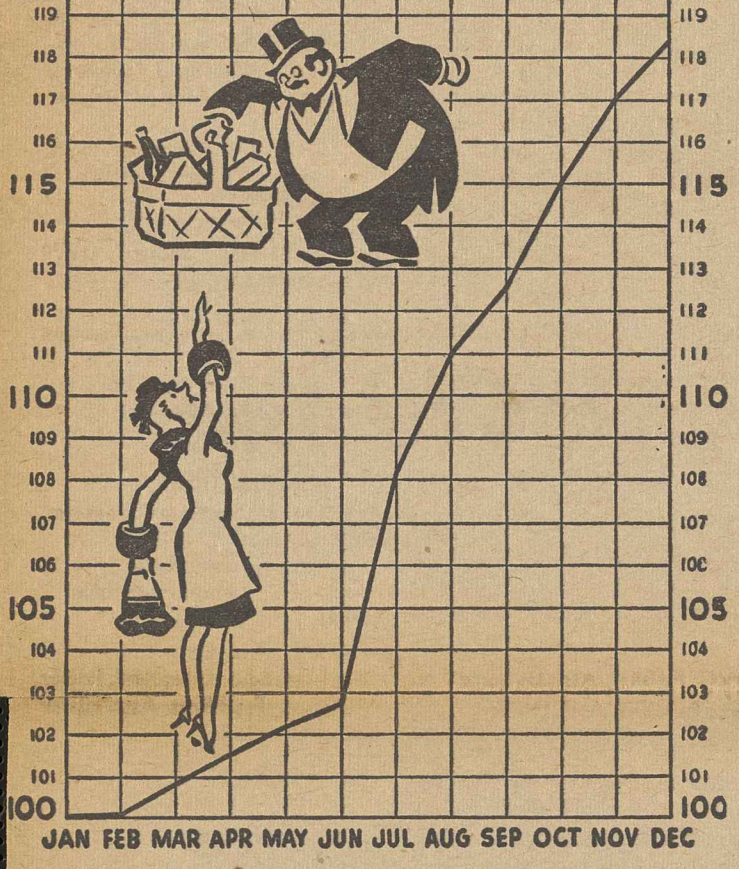
In June, as Congress debated renewal of OPA's powers and the future of price control, prices shot up more swiftly than at any other time during the year, and the top was blown off as June 30th passed with no renewal of OPA power.

From mid-June to mid-July retail prices of consumer goods and services rose 5.8%; retail food prices jumped 13.8%, the largest monthly increase on record. The meats and butter which had been held our for weeks appeared in the stores at inflation prices and helped raise the price level.

In July, while Congress still debated OPA's future, BLS said: "Wholesale prices increased 10.1% in July, 1946—the largest monthly advance since BLS began compilation of its comprehensive index in 1890."

The restoration of controls on July 25 did not stop the retail climb either in foods or other commodities. The wholesale drop brought about by OPA's taking control again was made up within six weeks, and prices soared up beyond the June-July figures.

The final stage in the 1946 story was reached as Pres. Truman succumbed to GOP and profiteer pressure and killed virtually all price control by sweeping orders in October and November. Following their issuance, BLS said: "Average prices at all levels of distribution rose to new peaks."



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Liberals from practically every profession formed the new Progressive Citizens of America last week at a joint convention in N. Y. City of the Natl. Citizens PAC and the Independent Citizens Committee. Henry A. Wallace (center) talks with PCA co-chairmen, sculptor Jo Davidson (left) and Dr. Frank Kingdom.

NEW POLITICAL GROUP BACKS LABOR RIGHTS

A new political organization entered the field last week when the Progressive Citizens of America was founded at a joint national convention in New York City of the Natl. Citizens PAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, and several other independent groups.

Combining the strength of the many community political action groups they represented in some 21 states, the 300 delegates dedicated themselves to a "secure, abundant, democratic America with equal freedom for all."

Number one plank in PCA's detailed legislative program calls for protection and furtherance of the rights of labor.

A strong stand for full employment was voiced by the delegates in the Preamble to the Program for Political Action. "Economic depression," it said, "has in the past been hideous and costly. It was limited enough to be endured. Depression in the future will be total. It will crucify our nation and strike the world prostrate in the shadow of our defeat. The Fight for Full Employment is clearly a Fight for Life. Our generation must make that fight —and win it."

The delegates were one of the most colorful and variegated groups to attend a political convention. The corridors and meeting rooms of the Hotel Commodore, where the two-day sessions took place, were crowded with trade unionists, housewives, lawyers, veterans, actors, writers, churchmen, students, scientists, artists, doctors.

HENRY A. WALLACE, former Vice-President, told the delegates that progressives "could capture three-fourths of the country's vote if we got all-out to get it over to them."

He underscored the apparently widespread conviction that PCA, if it is to be effective, "must move into every precinct in the country to educate the people and control the political machinery."

After analyzing the position of the two major parties, the convention, in its political action program, declared that "we cannot rule out the possibility of a new political party whose fidelity to our goal can be relied upon."

Criticism of the two-party system also came from Wallace, who charged that what we have today is "a fake one-party system under the guise of a bipartisan bloc." To tne rising applause of his audience, Wallace called for an active fight by progressives to win control of the Democratic party machine and if that fails, he indicated that a third party would be the only solution.

In addition to Wallace, Fiorello LaGuardia, A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Archibald MacLeish, American delegate to UNESCO, addressed the convention.

Whitney, pledging the support of his organization, declared:

"We, the progressive people of the nation, are volunteers in a program to save America from the clutches of fascism and to protect the churches, our institutions of learning and the rights of all of the people against the privileged few."

THE delegates, in approaching labor's problems, resolved to fight for extending and strengthening the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act and the Wagner act, and to repeal the Smith-Connally act and defeat any measures designed to curtail the rights of labor. The convention voted to support extending the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, upping the minimum wage of 75c and creating a permanent FEPC.

Elected co-chairmen of the PCA were Dr. Frank Kingdon, former chairman of NCPAC, and Jo Davidson, former chairman of the ICC. Broadway producer Herman Shumlin was named secretary and Michael Nisselsen, president of the Amalgamated Bank, treasurer.

Among the 30 vice-chairmen are CIO Pres. Philip Murray, CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, Whitney, C. B. Baldwin, former executive vice chairman of NCPAC; Hannah Dorner, former ICC executive secretary; Clark Foreman, Robert Kenny, Paul Robeson and J. Raymond Walsh.

Elected to the national board of officers are such figures as Norman Corwin, John Cromwell, Gene Kelly, Orson Welles, Frederic March, Hazel Scott, Gregory Peck, Edward G. Robinson, Moss Hart, John Hersey and Garson Kanin.

FIRESTONE PROFITS

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., earned a net profit of $27,682,877 in the fiscal year ending Oct. 31—more than $11 million over its previous fiscal year—according to its annual statement issued December 30.

The profits were calculated after all deductions had been paid, including $71,499,280 in taxes, $11,119,063 for depreciation and after adding $5 million to the reserve fund for contingencies.

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

32-page analysis of various proposals to strangle American unions through new legislation.

Prepared by the CIO Legal Department, Lee Pressman, General Counsel

Material for this pamphlet is being rushed through the printers and will be ready in about a week. It's valuable for speakers, union officials, legislative committee chairmen, classes, etc.

Order now to insure quick delivery.

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR (Pamphlet No. 138)

10c per copy; 100 for $7.50

Send your orders by mail or wire to:

CIO Publicity Department
718 Jackson Place N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Coming soon—a popular eight-page leaflet for mass distribution on anti-labor legislation. Watch for further announcements.

A Mexican Street Market

MEXICO—LAND OF PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

By LEN DE CAUX

(*Fourth of a Series*)

FLYING to Mexico City from the United States, one can glimpse some of the Mexican people's problems even before arrival.

The plane soars over seemingly endless tracts of dry, uncultivated and sparsely inhabited countryside. Aside from the smoke that rises from the industrial city of Monterey, one sees little evidence of factories and industrial communities such as dot the United States landscape.

Then, after a breath-taking climb (the altitude literally catches your breath) over magnificent mountain scenery, the traveler begins to look down on irrigation projects spread out like geometrical diagrams, to see cultivated fields and small towns and oilfields in the distance.

Finally, the plane comes to rest on the outskirts of a great modern city, with some 2½ million inhabitants. It is a beautiful city with wooded boulevards like those of Paris, with fine big office buildings, hotels and department stores, and with auto traffic to match that of any American city.

The advertising billboards and flashing electric signs that illuminate downtown Mexico City more brightly than most U. S. big towns—because the air is clearer and lighter—almost make one forget one is in a foreign city. They proclaim the wonders of Coca-Cola, Goodrich tires, General Electric, Ford, General Motors, and most other big U. S. corporations with goods to sell. Signs advertising Mexican industrial products are few and far between.

Most notable absentees from this parade of Yankee corporations are the U. S. oil companies. For Mexico some time ago decided that its rich oil resources should be the property of its people, rather than of foreign corporations. So all the gas stations and oil ads proclaim the name of PEMEX, the Mexican government oil administration.

MEXICO City is full of contrasts, between the old and the new, the rich and the poor, with little middle-class in between.

There are luxury hotels, like the Reforma, where visiting U. S. business men and movie stars pay $4 up for a single meal—four times as much as Mexico's legal daily minimum wage.

On Chapultepec Heights, there are the palatial modern homes of Mexican profiteers and politicians and rich foreigners, some of which put the fabled Hollywood residences of movie magnates in the shade.

Yet most of Mexico City's people live in slum or near-slum huts and tenements or crowded rooms, with few traces of modern conveniences. They eke out the most modest living on wages that lag far behind the inflated living costs.

The contrasts between Mexico City and the countryside are even more extreme than the city's internal contrasts. A short trip from Mexico City's modern civilization will take one centuries back in social evolution—to districts where millions of Mexican Indians live the most primitive existences—in one-room adobe huts, almost without furniture, going barefoot or wearing only home-made sandals, traveling by burro or ox-cart, and living chiefly on what food they can raise themselves or get by barter.

OPERATING in the midst of all these contrasts is Mexico's labor movement. It fights not only for better wages for the workers but also to abolish the semi-feudal conditions which hold down the living standards of all the people. It works for irrigation and modern mechanized farming; for industrialization and the development of natural resources for the benefit of the Mexican people rather than foreign exploiters; for better housing, greater social welfare and more education; and to protect and breathe life into the democratic institutions won by the Mexican Revolution.

To get a close-up on how the unions function in relation to their members' working, living and social conditions, I paid several visits to local unions and factories in Mexico City.

Among these was the COVE plant, a large factory producing uniforms and shoes for the army. It is operated as a workers' cooperative, and the employes share in the profits at the end of the year in addition to their union scale of wages. Such producers' cooperatives are comparatively common in Mexico, including large farms, bus lines and a variety of other establishments.

On the day I visited COVE, the plant was not operating and the workers were assembling in holiday mood for a parade to pay their respects to the retiring President, Avila Camacho. They were to receive their full day's wages just as if they had been working, I was informed.

I also visited the local head of the union of workers on terials, a government munitio a cooperative foundry, and th of a textile local union, repr some 1,000 workers employe

privately owned textile plant, called "El Angel."

THIS textile local union is housed in a two-story building close to the plant, and I was taken at once to the secretary's office on the second floor. The local's officers were eager and proud to tell every detail of the union's activities.

They explained how wage negotiations were conducted and grievances handled. They described the various health, accident and other social insurance benefits with which the union supplements for its members the government social security.

The local's "secretary of foreign relations" was then called from the shop. He came over in his overalls, to ask about U. S. labor conditions and painstakingly to draft a letter in English, conveying his fellow-workers' greetings to CIO workers in the United States.

Next to the secretary's office was the local's "library" and reading room. Its prize exhibit was a donation from the factory owner, a complete set of the Encyclopedia Britannica, in English! No matter how few books a Mexican local union may be able to afford, it usually tries to set aside one room for a library.

The next room was devoted to sports and social activities. It contained shelves of trophies won by the local's teams in "futbol," "beisbol," "basquetbol," tennis and other sports. I was also shown pictures of other union social activities, including hiking excursions, picnics and ski-ing and other winter sports.

Further down the corridor was a large union meeting hall. In it I noticed a blackboard, with signs of reading and writing lessons on it. I was told the local conducted regular classes for its members, as part of the national campaign against illiteracy.

On the ground floor of the local's headquarters was a large entertainment room, with four billiard tables. And, fronting the street, next to the entrance, was a newly opened grocery store run by the local.

This, I was told, was part of the union's campaign against the high cost of living and the black market. Groceries are bought at wholesale rates and sold to members only, with no more than a 1% mark-up to cover the store's overhead.

The local's officers claimed this was the first union store of this kind, though consumers' cooperative stores promoted by the unions are comparatively common.

MEXICAN wages are low by U. S. standards, have lagged far behind increased living costs, and are lower throughout the country than in Mexico City. But the better organized unions have succeeded in raising their members' wages considerably above the general level.

At the abovementioned plant, the union had a minimum wage for unskilled of 6 pesos a day, as compared with the legal minimum of 4½ pesos in Mexico City. It claimed a skilled worker on piece work could make 40 pesos or more a day.

The present exchange rate is 4.85 pesos to one American dollar. So pesos may be roughly translated into dollars by dividing by five. However, outside of tourist haunts, Mexican pesos will buy more in the way of living necessities than would their equivalent in dollars in the United States.

At the munitions plant I visited, the union scale ranged from a minimum of 6½ pesos a day to a possible 35 pesos on skilled piece work. The motion picture workers' union, with a closed shop, has a scale ranging from a minimum of 10 pesos a day to as much as 40 pesos a day.

The telephone workers' union, which has one of the finest new headquarters' buildings I saw, said its scales ranged from 6 pesos a day to 1,000 pesos a month in some of the top categories. The oil workers' union quoted scales ranging from 8 to 40 pesos a day.

The ordinary run of lower-paid government clerical workers in Mexico City earn from 150 to 200 pesos a month, I was told.

Most of the unions I visited reported working hours as being eight a day and 48 a week, though the highly unionized oil workers have a 44-hour week.

THE Mexico City local union of war materials workers has a newly completed three-story headquarters building, large, modern, airy and with a beautiful auditorium. It was financed partly from the workers' dues and partly with the aid of a government subsidy.

In one of its biggest office rooms is a reminder of the many bitter life-and-death struggles fought by the Mexican workers for their union rights. It is a row of separate pictures on glass of some dozen black-clad workers — illuminated from behind by electric light—union members who were shot to death in a demonstration some years ago.

Looking out from the office windows, one saw another reminder of conditions with which Mexican labor still has to contend—an expanse of tumbledown, unsanitary, poverty-stricken shacks—a regular Hooverville.

The union officers said efforts were being made to have this section cleaned up and rebuilt under a slum clearance program, but difficulties were being encountered with the owners. They added that the union had obtained tracts of land from the government and was assisting its members to build their own homes on this land.

There is plenty of evidence of new building construction in Mexico City, but most I saw was for those of higher incomes—a big new down-town hotel, luxury homes on Chapultepec Heights, and extensive suburban apartment-house developments. Complaints are voiced here, as in the United States, that so-called low-cost housing projects have finally proved to be beyond the means of poorer citizens and have actually been occupied by the more well-to-do.

But the most frequently expressed complaint is that graft between government officials, building contractors and real estate interests has sabotaged or checkmated many fine paper plans.

GRAFT—putting the "bite" on someone is the Mexican slang for it—is one of the worst cancers in the country's economic and political life. Deep-rooted in Mexico's past, it has been fed and encouraged by foreign big-business interests that have found bribery often the easiest means of getting their way.

Evidences of conspicuous wealth on the part of politicians and profiteers lead to widespread cynicism among ordinary Mexicans. I was several times told by taxi-drivers and other chance acquaintances, for instance, that it was a good thing President Aleman had appointed several millionaires to his cabinet. "They've made about all they know what to do with," they would say, "so they won't graft as much as would some politician who still has his pile to make."

One of the most popular planks in Aleman's platform is "moralization," by which he means a campaign to clean up graft in government. His record in this regard will be closely watched by the working people.

The many stories of Mexican graft and inefficiency appearing in the reactionary United States and Mexican press should be taken with considerable doses of salt, however.

U. S. big business interests, which resent the expropriation of the oil industry, the extent of government ownership and operation and Mexican laws to protect native labor and industry against foreign exploitation, deliberately promote exaggerated and often lying propaganda along these lines, in the hope of creating richer pickings for themselves in the future.

Meanwhile, Mexican reactionaries and fascists also promote the same kind of propaganda, in an effort to discredit Mexico's democratic institutions and "New Deal" social policies.

VICENTE Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), to which nearly all the bona fide unions of Central and South America are affiliated, summarized the main aims of the CTAL in a recent statement. Some of these aims may sound strange to unionists in the industrially advanced United States. But they illustrate the kind of steps which labor in economically backward, primarily agricultural countries, subject to the influence of such wealthy and powerful neighbors as the United States, believe necessary to reach the same goals as those of U. S. labor—better wages, working conditions and living standards, and greater democratic freedom.

Latin American labor's program, said the CTAL leader, includes the maintenance and extension of democratic regimes; the elevation of the peoples' living standards; the increase of state income to expand public services; and an inexorable struggle for the political independence of the peoples of Latin America.

"The CTAL," he added, "now proposes the following measures: a basic transformation of our agriculture, with democratic land reforms; division of the big estates; farm

(Continued On Page 10)

TYPICAL MEXICAN SMALL TOWN: Note the poor and dilapidated dwellings in the foreground. More and better housing for people of low incomes is a great need in Mexico, as in the United States.

MILK DEAL COSTS PUBLIC $15 MILLION

NEW York consumers will have as much as $15 million grabbed out of their pocketsbooks in January because milk producers manipulated the butter market to protect their profits.

The rooking of consumers was revealed last week when butter prices tumbled 10c a pound in New York, leading a break in the rest of the country.

A bland admission came from the producers' Dairymen's League Cooperative that it had bought more than 500,000 pounds of butter to prevent a threatened market decline which would have pulled down the price of milk.

Here's how the scheme worked: The price of milk each month is based by federal marketing order on the average price of butter and skim milk during the preceding month. The January price is based on the period from Nov. 25 to Dec. 24.

In the week before Dec. 24 a broker for the Dairymen's League paid $50,000 for its butter purchase. This kept the wholesale price of butter at 84½c a pound in New York, at the same time the Chicago market was selling butter at 8c less a pound. Normally the differential between New York and Chicago butter is about 1c.

If the price of butter in New York had been allowed to decline as much as it had in Chicago, the retail price of milk for January would have gone down ½c a quart.

As soon as the January price for milk was established, the Dairymen's League withdrew its support of the butter market and prices went down. Retail prices were lowered to 80c to 82c a pound.

Independent dealers charged that the reason for the fictitious market was that the Dairymen's League found itself stuck with large inventories of storage cream which would have been affected by a drop in milk prices.

A final estimate on the deal added up this way: the Dairymen's League spent $50,000 to save its members $600,000 in milk receipts. Consumers lost $15 million, which they would have saved if milk prices went down. There is no estimate of how much consumers lost through the artificially high butter prices.

Case of the Vanishing Progressives

THE case of the vanishing progressive commentators—a whodunit that you can't hear on the airwaves—is today radio's biggest thriller.

Alibis are plentiful for the gradual disappearance from radio of any political newscaster who does not follow the line of big business. Loss of sponsor, inability to find the right time slot, economy, etc.

But the fact remains that in the past year while the corps of reactionary commentators has remained untouched, more than a score of progressives have been pushed off the air and the remaining handful are close to the brink.

Most recent victims are Johannes Steel, whose departure from WHN on Dec. 27 will end a 10-year career in radio, and Dr. Frank Kingdon, whose nightly broadcasts on the Mutual Broadcasting System's WOR ended Dec. 20.

No sponsor was the reason given in Steel's case, no good time available was the excuse for the dropping of Kingdon. Steel is seeking to finance his return to the airwaves by selling a private newsletter which he hopes may be able to sponsor his air time.

A roll call of others engulfed by radio's trend toward reaction shows the following victims: Steel, Kingdon, William S. Gailmor, Robert St. John, John Vandercook, Don Goddard, Sidney Walton, Hans Jacob, Orson Welles, Quentin Reynolds, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

WOR, which dropped Kingdon but keeps native fascist Upton Close, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Henry J. Taylor and Gabriel Heatter, has also cut liberal Cecil Brown down to a 5-minute weekly broadcast.

Remaining are J. Raymond Walsh on WMCA, Gailmor with a weekly 15-minute program on WHN, and Raymond Gram Swing on the American Broadcasting Co. network, but all three reportedly regard their future on the airways as extremely uncertain.

THE trend on the west coast has been even more sweeping. Today there are 35 conservatives or reactionaries reaching west coast audiences. The progressive group has been whittled down to four.

One of the most popular commentators forced off the air on the west coast is Sam Balter, dropped by the Mutual network when he exposed the pro-fascist connections of its owner, Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune.

Typical of the censorship slapped on west coast commentators was an order last summer by KMPC Gen. Mgr. Bob Reynolds to his newscasters never to mention FDR or Henry A. Wallace over the air.

What if Wallace dies, Reynolds was asked. "Just say 'the secretary of commerce,'" he replied.

First big storm warning for the progressives came Nov. 6, 1945, when the Wood-Rankin committee announced it would scrutinize the scripts of seven commentators with a view to holding hearings on their political views.

"The time has come to determine how far you can go with free speech," said a committee spokesman.

Although the congressional committee backed down on hearings, fearing the outcome of a public tangle with the highly vocal commentators, behind-the-scenes pressure proved effective enough.

The radio industry is out after other big game besides spokesmen for a progressive America, however. The Federal Communications Commission's mild restraining influence on radio commercialism and programming has long been the industry's main target.

GOP enemies of the FCC will join in the shooting as soon as the 80th Congress convenes. Expected are a big slash in the FCC appropriation and an investigation of the FCC blue book which sets the rules for radio licensees.

It's Back on the Air

LABOR-USA

Under CIO Auspices!

★

A sparkling dramatic presentation of the big issues of the day—sponsored by CIO.

★

SATURDAY NIGHTS

6:45 PM, Eastern Standard Time on Your Local ABC Station

★

TUNE IN!

It's Up To Business!

Prosperity or depression in 1947?

It's a matter of "some fateful decisions by responsible representatives of business and industry" during the coming months, according to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Speaking on the final program in a series of America United Broadcasts under CIO auspices, on the NBC network, Carey added:

"The most important decision is whether or not the business interests will be willing to share their unusually high prosperity levels of profits with the consumers and with the workers.

"If they fail to do that, these present profits will operate as a clot in the whole system."

Other speakers on the forum program were Leon Keyserling of the President's Council of Economic Advisors; Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson; and Fred Bailey, Washington representative of the National Grange.

Keyserling, noting that the government has pretty well withdrawn from the field of economic activity, predicted that adjustments in both wages and prices must stem from the "collective bargaining process and the wise decisions of management and labor."

Japanese Unionists Protest against Yoshida. Thousands of Japanese union members are shown as they gathered outside Tokyo's Imperial Palace and demonstrated against Premier Yoshida's Cabinet and policies. (Federated Pictures).

To Fight Dictator

WFTU ON THE AIR AGAINST FRANCO

TOP leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions, meeting last month in Paris, moved quickly to back up labor's position in the UN Economic & Social Council, and authorized WFTU radio broadcasts to help Spanish workers break the Franco dictatorship.

A conference of research directors of important national affiliates of the world labor organization will meet in the French capital during the middle of this month to plan the WFTU's program for submission to the United Nations subsidiary.

Noting with interest the UN decision to recall all United Nations ambassadors from Madrid, the Bureau expressed belief that "efforts should be continued for the re-establishment of trade union liberty and the return to a democratic and republican regime in Spain, and to aid the Spanish people to that end."

To aid the fight against dictatorship, the WFTU authorized a series of radio broadcasts to Spanish workers, formation of a "solidarity committee" with representatives of the Spanish unions, and close contacts with the Spanish Republican Government-in-Exile.

IN a series of other actions, the WFTU made substantial progress towards creation of trade departments for the various affiliated unions of its national organizations; and lashed out at repression of unions in a number of countries.

Attending the WFTU bureau sessions were Frank Rosenblum, vice president of the world labor organization and of CIO. He was accompanied by Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, and by John Abt, general counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The recent meeting of the UN General Assembly gave the WFTU and three other organizations the right to propose matters for inclusion on the agenda of the Economic & Social Council, which will meet again in February of this year.

During the course of its Paris sessions, the WFTU bureau also met with a conference of 60 leaders of the international trade secretariats. The secretariats, composed primarily of European unions in each major industry, will soon enter the general framework of the World Federation.

With numerous technical problems to handle, the Bureau postponed final action on admitting the secretariats into the WFTU until its next meeting. The general feeling of the Bureau members boiled down to a belief that the WFTU trade departments should be set up individually, with perhaps the more important ones—in metal, mining and textiles—among the first to be organized.

In other actions, the WFTU:

1. Announced that a conference of African trade unions will be held at Dakar on Feb. 1.

2. Named a committee to visit the Far East, meeting in Tokyo on March 10. Willard Townsend, head of the United Transport Service Employes, has been named by Pres. Murray as the CIO delegate on the mission. Others will be Leon Jouhaux (France), Lombardo Toledano (Latin America), Chou of China, Monk of Australia and a spokesman yet to be named of the British Trades Union Congress.

3. Protested new anti-union violence in China, which has caused H. F. Chou, head of the Chinese Assn. of Labor and a WFTU executive member, to flee to Hongkong.

4. Voiced sharp criticism of the Greek government to lift the suppression of free trade unions in that country and to halt terroristic acts against union members and leaders by the government. The British labor movement will attempt to send a representative to Greece to persuade the government to change its course, and the WFTU may bring the matter before the UN.

5. Prepared to send a delegation to Iran where there have been recent reports of anti-union activity by the government, including the dissolution of the union of workers at the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Irving L. DeShelter, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: Pacific Tube Co., Los Angeles, Calif., USA-CIO 88; AFL 50. Pacific Tube Co. (Plant guards) USA-CIO 4; no union 0. Local organizers Roy Colville and Perry Netherington were in charge. Olympic Sportswear, Los Angeles, Calif., ACWA-CIO 37; no union 11. Industrial Garments, Los Angeles, Calif., ACWA-CIO 19; no union 12. Organizers Grazelda Kuhlman and Mary Rycia were in charge.

American Die Casting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., IUMMSW-CIO 28; no union 21. Organizer Lowell Hollenbeck handled the election. United Speaker Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UERMWA-CIO 55; no union 11. Trecton Engineering Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UERMWA-CIO 9; no union 0. Organizer Joe Marty handled this campaign. Kitt Manufacturing Co., Norwolk, Calif., UAW-CIO 38; no union 7. UAW-CIO was recognized as bargaining agent by card check at the Auto Grill Co., 15 people involved. International Representatives Ed Hall and Chas Beoletti were in charge of these two campaigns.

Los Angeles Young Spring and Wire Co., Corona, Calif., UAW-CIO certified by cross check, 70 people involved. Intl. Rep. Walter Cown was in charge. Brown industries, Van Nuys, Calif., UAW-CIO certified by cross-check, 60 people involved. Intl. Rep. Geo. Napp and Local Rep. Ernest Tatt were in charge.

Universal Furniture, Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA-CIO 9; no union 6. Irving Helbing was in charge. Troll's Mint Co., Los Angeles, Calif., ILWU-CIO 56; AFL 27; no union 11. Organizer Al Caplan was in charge. Congratulations to all participating!

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Chicago, Ill., (production and maintenance employes) ILWU-CIO 85; AFL 25; neither 1.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. Dir., Buffalo, N. Y., reports: Railway Service and Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y., CIO Paperworkers 10; no union 3. The campaign at this plant was conducted by the CIO regional office staff.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Oreg., reports: Oregon Journal editorial dept., Portland, Oreg., ANG-CIO 43; against 16.

Irwin L. DeShelter, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: Phyrne Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UERMWA-CIO 38; AFL-IBEW 14; no union 0. Intl. Rep. William Elconin was in charge.

CIO PORTAL PAY PIONEER

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice - President and Director of Organization.

PORTAL to portal pay is a big subject today. Our members I am sure understand that it was the CIO which supported and won the first case in the Supreme Court dealing with this principle.

This was the Muscoda Local 321, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, vs. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. This case held that underground travel in iron ore mines constitutes work and is therefore compensable under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The first case we have on record applying this principle to surface workers was the case of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, who in 1944 successfully established by agreement that time spent in travel from a camp site to the working place in logging operations, is "hours worked" within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. So contrary to some peoples understanding, it was the CIO that established portal to portal pay both below ground and on the surface.

THE Mt. Clemens decision simply represents the most recent expression by the Supreme Court in another case involving a CIO Local Industrial Union, providing that travel time is time worked under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The National Office of the CIO, as in the other cases, through its Legal Dept. and otherwise rendered the fullest cooperation in all phases of this litigation, authorized that it be instituted and fully assisted in the presentation of the case.

The Organization Dept. through the regional director and the National Office played its role in having this case prosecuted. Other organizations after the victory of the CIO in the Tennessee Coal and Iron case, followed the CIO in obtaining the portal to portal pay for their membership.

In the Mt. Clemens Case, the company had consistently conducted an anti-union campaign against Local 1083, United Pottery Workers, CIO. When its employes began to organize in Aug., 1940, the company sponsored a company union and was found guilty by William B. Barton, then NLRB Trial Examiner, and directed to restore to their jobs with back pay a number of workers it had fired. It was also made to put back to work with back pay strikers who later applied for reinstatement, and was ordered to pay all of them from the time they applied for work to the day they went back to work.

The purported contract between the company and the company union, which was signed on May 7, 1941, many months after the workers had organized into the CIO, was declared invalid. This occurred in 1942, following a strike in 1941. The company as usual defied all these recommendations.

DURING the period of rearmament and war, many of the workers had gone to work elsewhere in the CIO plants. It was then that Regional Director Scholle brought to the attention of the National Office the time that these workers had been required to put in, in addition to actual time at their posts, and authority was given by the National office to have the case prosecuted on the question of portal to portal pay.

The CIO was compelled to go through all the courts before getting final and correct decision. In June, 1945, our General Counsel authorized the local attorney to take the appeal to the Supreme Court and the Natl. CIO participated in and fully assisted in the presentation of the appeal to the Supreme Court. Under this precedent beginning with the Tennesee Coal and Iron case, establishment of the principles by the IWA and now the Mt. Clemens case, workers everywhere, the CIO Unions particularly, are now suing for back portal to portal pay.

We now find such an anti-labor representative as Congressman Hoffman coming to the aid of the employers, as he always does, in order to prevent the workers from getting that which is legally and morally theirs.

Every member and representative of the CIO can rightfully feel proud of the achievement of our movement on this important matter, from which many others not affiliated with the CIO have also benefited. The nation will watch with interest the pending cases. The CIO again showed the way.

OUT 10 MONTHS TO SAVE UNION

A VITAL battle in defense of the union security has been going on at Hibbing, Minn., for more than 10 months. It is a battle being waged by 175 miners, members of the CIO Steelworkers, against the Intl. Harvester Co.

Since Feb., 1946, the miners have been out at three Intl. Harvester captive mines, the Agnew in Hibbing, the Sargent in Keewatin and the Hawkins in Nashwauk, because the company has offered them everything they want — except maintenance of membership.

The company has agreed to an 18½c hourly raise, a reciprocal checkoff and, virtually unprecedented, a 3-week vacation after 15 years of employment—a concession that would benefit 85% of Intl. Harvester workers. But the men are holding firm in defense of the safety of their union.

Steelworkers Intl. Rep. Glenn Peterson said the company was being used as a guinea pig in the campaign against union security.

"It is a move calculated to soften the union for the negotiations starting in February," he said. "If we yielded on maintenance of membership at Harvester, the same surrender would be demanded through all steel. But instead, when February rolls around and if Intl. Harvester has not settled on this issue, we'll be in there stronger than ever."

LONGSHORE AWARD 5c

Under the wage review provisions of the new Longshore agreement, longshoremen on the Pacific Coast were granted a 5 cent an hour increase effective Jan. 1, the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union announced at San Francisco this week.

The increase was awarded by Dr. Clark Kerr, impartial chairman for the Pacific Coast Longshore Industry, acting as arbitrator under the contract between ILWU and the Waterfront Employers' Assn. of the Pacific Coast.

Hearings took place in San Francisco before the arbitrator, after the employers had refused flatly to consider any increase whatsoever for the ILWU under their contract reopening clause.

PROTEST CHALMERS PICKET CURB

IN protest against an order of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board limiting picketing at the struck Allis-Chalmers plant here to a maximum of 20 pickets at any one time, the CIO Auto Workers called a mass parade of cars and marchers before the plant early Jan. 7.

UAW Local 248, which entered the 248th day of its strike against the company on Jan. 1, announced it will abide by the order limiting its pickets to two at each of the 10 plant gates, but the UAW held that this does not affect any supporting action that may come from outside the local. Meanwhile, the decision will be appealed to the courts.

BRADLEY TO GET MURRAY AWARD

The Philip Murray Award for 1946 will be presented to General Omar Bradley on January 13, Irving Abramson, chairman of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, announced this week.

CIO Pres. Murray will make the presentation to the head of the Veterans Administration at a special dinner at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.

The Philip Murray Award was established by the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee to be presented, in consultation with an advisory board of distinguished citizens, to the American making the most outstanding contribution to the welfare of the veteran during the year 1946. Bradley was unanimously elected.

BLAST VIRGINIA ANTI-UNION BILLS

PRES. Charles C. Webber of the Virginia CIO Council last weekend flayed Gov. Tuck's right-to-work bill as violating the constitutional provision against involuntary servitude and as a design to guarantee the profits of the utility companies.

Appearing before the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, the Rev. Mr. Webber also attacked Gov. Tuck's bill to outlaw the closed shop as an invitation to "chaos during the contract term," which "would eliminate the stability which it pretends to be seeking." The proposed measure, he said, would totally outlaw union security clauses.

Ernest C. Pugh, CIO Regional Director; and Boyd C. Payton, Upper South director for the CIO Textile Workers, and Eugene Cotton, assistant CIO general counsel, voiced vigorous opposition to the proposals.

PENNSYLVANIA RUN-AROUND FOR STRIKING TEACHERS

IN the bleak mining area of Coal Township, surrounding Shamokin, Penna., a drama is being enacted which typifies the economic plight of most of the nation's teachers.

Since Dec. 2, 90 teachers, members of the CIO Public Workers, have been on strike, and the schools where 2400 pupils learn the three R's have been closed. The teachers earn an average of $28.65 a week after deduction is made for their income taxes and retirement, and are asking an increase of $300 a year to keep body and soul together.

A GOOD portion of the taxable property is in coal mines on many of which the owners have refused to pay taxes. For example, there are the 800 acres that belonged to the wealthy Reading Coal & Iron Co., and on which $325,000 in taxes are owing, an accumulation of six years.

The Northumberland County Commissioners seized the 800 acres for non-payment of taxes, sold them to a Scranton concern for $30,000 with the proviso that it pay royalties on every ton of coal.

The school district's royalties from these coal lands should yield $60,000 a year; with the $24,000 already on hand in royalties, the school board has a surplus of $53,000, more than enough to meet the teachers' wage demands, according to Pres. John Mangle of the Public Workers teachers' local.

One would think that the needs of the 2400 pupils for instruction would dictate that the school board pay the teachers the additional $300. But the board has decided that the cash should go to meet bond payments, even though the money was not anticipated and is not even included in the school year's budget. After a conference with State Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis B. Haas, Asst. Attorney Gen. Rutter, an aide to Gov.-Elect James Duff, and other officials in the Martin Republican Administration, the teachers' committee went home with the feeling that the State would order the royalties applied to their salaries.

THEY were rudely awakened when they received a wire from Haas stating that he "was unable to see that anything could be gained by another meeting; although if you desire, I shall be glad to confer with you."

Haas also called on the teachers to return to their class rooms, and stated "the present unhappy condition is due in a large degree to the nonpayment of taxes levied for school purposes over a period of years," a fact which the teachers did not have to go to the State Capitol at Harrisburg to learn. Haas declared that the district should try to collect the taxes, but nothing was done by the Martin-appointed official to make the board use its available funds to pay the teachers the additional money they need to live.

The teachers did decide that something could be gained by another meeting and back to Harrisonburg they went.

They told Haas that they would stay out the entire school year if their demands were not met, and the State official said he would seek a ruling from the attorney general's office on whether the board may use the royalties to meet their demands.

Sprucing Up

EATING FOR SLENDERNESS

By HANNA SHERMAN

TO lose weight you need discipline and self control. You must train yourself to eat the foods which your body needs for health and energy and to shun those that will add those extra inches to your waistline.

Dr. Samuel Hochman, the famous endocrinologist, keeps a little card on his desk where his overweight patients cannot fail to read it. It says, "The best reducing exercise is to say 'no, thank you.'" If you're overweight and feel that you'd like to take his advice, use these magic words —no, thank you—to these foods.

First, sugar in all its disguises. That includes sweets, ice cream, mincemeat, honey, candies, syrups or soft drinks. If you must have a sweetener use saccharin. All fried foods should go on your "musn't touch" list too, along with the starchy foods such as rice, spaghetti, cereal, pancakes, dumplings, creamed foods, floury sauces, crackers, biscuits, rolls, cakes and pastries.

THE vegetables to avoid are potatoes, peas, artichokes, lima beans, corn and winter squash. There are certain fruits that should be given the go-by. They are: avocado pears, coconut, bananas, and all dried fruits, prunes, dates, figs etc. Canned fruits are taboo unless they are marked water-packed and unsweetened.

Say no to the fat meats—ham, bacon, pork, sausage, scrapple, tongue, duck, goose, and to the fat fish—salmon, sardines, mackerel, roe, caviar and tuna. Chili sauce and catsup are made with lots of sugar, so avoid them and all appetizers, including nuts, olives, and canapes.

You needn't think that a reducing diet must be pale and colorless. You can add zest to your diet with these flavorings and spices. Almond flavor, A-1 sauce, Beefsteak sauce, bouillon, chili powder, curry, gelatin, ginger, horseradish, junket tablets, kitchen bouquet, mustard, tabasco sauce, vanilla, vinegar, worcestershire sauce. Also cinnamon, salts, peppers, paprika, etc.

ALL the green herbs (fresh and and dried) and all the herb seeds are good for adding zip to your food.

Foods that you **should** eat daily are those high in protein value—meats, fish, eggs, cheese. To maintain good health while you're losing weight you'll need six glasses of water a day (two before breakfast), two glasses of skimmed milk, two slices of dark bread.

You should have three level teaspoons of butter or margarine a day—but never more than six including that used in cooking. And at least one green, leafy or one yellow vegetable each day is a must.

To achieve slenderness, you may have to change your food habits. But the svelte figure and better health that will result will be worth the effort.

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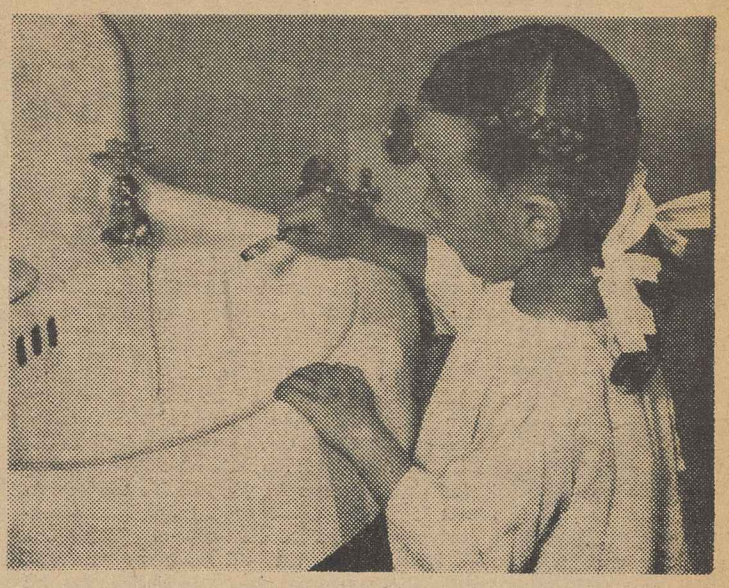
CIO UNION PLANS TEACHING PARLEY

EDUCATION for Peace and Security will be the theme of the eleventh annual education conference which the CIO Teachers Union of N. Y. City will hold at the Hotel Commodore, N. Y. City Jan. 11.

Two thousand teachers, supervisors, parents and public officials as well as representatives of interested organizations are expected to attend.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



Those First Teeth

Our public schools do a great deal to guard and to improve the dental health of their pupils. But what about the little ones who are not yet in school? Contrary to what many people think, baby teeth need to be cared for too. Be sure to take that three or four-year-old to see the dentist or to the nearest dental clinic. Also, supervise the cleaning of those first teeth twice a day. Keeping those first teeth healthy and as free from decay as possible is the best way to improve a child's chances for a fine set of second teeth.

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Mexico—Land of Progress and Problems

(Continued from Page 7)

mechanization; credit on easy terms for farmers; industrial revolution (development of modern mass-production industry); technical enrichment of the raw materials of each country; establishment of heavy industry; transformation of the transport systems."

The recent CTAL conference in Costa Rica adopted many resolutions in line with these general objectives. It also demonstrated the jealousy with which Latin American labor guards the national independence of its countries against what it regards as foreign interference or imposition, by adopting resolutions criticizing the "Clayton Plan" and the "Truman Plan;" and by vigorous denunciations of the meddling of AFL agents in Latin American labor's internal affairs, in futile attempts to split the CTAL and to start a dual movement under U. S. and AFL domination.

In what they call the "Clayton Plan"—inter-American economic and trade proposals attributed to the State Dept. official of that name—many Latin American labor critics see an attempt to break down tariff protections for their infant industries, and the danger of undue competition and domination by U. S. big business.

By the "Truman Plan" they mean the President's proposals for standardization of military equipment, training and munitions in Latin American countries along United States lines—in which the critics, remembering past episodes of "big stick" diplomacy, see the danger of U. S. imperialist domination over its weaker neighbors.

SUCH actions reflect suspicions in regard to the intentions of U. S. big business which I found widely expressed not only by Mexican unionists but also by other citizens, including the ordinary "man in the street."

The late President Roosevelt was generally regarded as a great and true friend. Henry Wallace is still a hero to the Mexican working and common people, and his picture and statements are widely featured in labor and other papers. But of President Truman and his policies, I frequently heard uncertainty, if not outright suspicion, expressed.

It was sometimes claimed that, with Roosevelt's death, his "Good Neighbor" policy had really come to an end; and that the United States had now embarked on new and different foreign policies, of which the Clayton and Truman plans were cited as examples.

But such opinions do not in any way detract from the universal eagerness of Mexicans, high and low, for the closest friendship and cooperation with the people of the United States.

Mexico needs the assistance of its wealthy neighbor for its industrial and economic development and the raising of its people's living standards. It welcomes U. S. businessmen and U. S. capital. But at the same time, it is jealous of its national independence and sovereignty. It wishes to develop industries of its own, and it seeks to protect them by provisions such as those requiring that new enterprises must be no more than 49% foreign-owned.

As an example of what happens when foreign capital owns and controls, the Mexican oil industry is sometimes cited. It is said that when this was owned by U. S. oil firms, it was operated for the maximum profit of U. S. investors rather than to supply the needs of the Mexican people. Refineries were so located as to serve the export trade primarily, to the detriment of Mexican consumers.

The Mexican oil administration is now reversing this policy and locating refineries in such a way as to supply more and cheaper oil for domestic use.

BUT, whatever reservations may be expressed in Mexico in regard to U. S. big business and the meddling of AFL leaders, I found no qualifications whatever in the confidence and openhearted friendliness demonstrated toward the CIO, both within and outside the labor movement.

Thanks to the good work of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, thanks to the policies of international labor cooperation associated with Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO, and thanks to the close relations established between the CIO and the CTM and CTAL, the CIO and its members are looked upon as the best kind of good neighbors—folks who seek to benefit from mutual cooperation between equals, and not to interfere or try to dominate.

Proud, independent and liberty-loving, the Mexican working and common people look with eager friendliness to the United States workers, and particularly the CIO, as natural allies in their struggle for a fuller and freer life.

They know U. S. labor has much to gain from helping raise wage and living standards south of the border, to protect its own standards, and from the increased business that will result from trade with a more prosperous neighbor. They also count on the CIO workers employed by great U. S. corporations to resist greedy and bullying attempts at exploitation abroad, just as they resist them within the United States.

The warm and friendly reception accorded to the CIO representatives everywhere in Mexico, from government to labor circles, is one of many evidences that CIO's policies of close association with other labor movements through the World Federation of Trade Unions, and directly with labor in the Latin American countries, are paying off not only for the CIO but also for the cause of international understanding and world peace and prosperity.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

RUBY CARRUTHERS, DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS SET OUT TO DISCOVER THE SECRET OF **JIM BARRY'S** PRESENCE IN THE TOWN — ONLY TO FIND HERSELF SNARED IN A TRAP OF HER OWN MAKING...

SO THAT'S WHY YOU WANT ME TO GIVE JIM BARRY A GOOD JOB! YOU'RE IN —

YES, DAD! I'M IN LOVE WITH HIM!

I THOUGHT YOU TOO SMART TO FALL IN LOVE WITH A COMMON WORKER! I'M DISAPPOINTED, RUBY...

I COULDN'T HELP IT, DAD. I DIDN'T KNOW WORKERS WERE...WERE... WELL, HE'S MORE INTELLIGENT...HE'S MORE DECENT AND KIND THAN ANY MAN I'D EVER MET BEFORE! HE CAN'T BE COMPARED TO THE STUPID SNOBS WHO WERE BORN WITH MONEY!

WILL YOU DO SOMETHING FOR HIM, DAD?

ALL RIGHT — IF HE UNDERSTANDS THAT HE'S ON OUR SIDE OF THE FENCE!

YOU'RE THE SWEETEST DAD ANY GIRL COULD HAVE.

I'M A FAIR-MINDED MAN, RUBY. BUT MAKE SURE HE UNDERSTANDS THE CONDITION I SET.

LATER THAT EVENING...

JIM... I SPOKE TO MY FATHER AND HE PROMISED TO GIVE YOU A BETTER JOB.

HUH? A BETTER JOB!

CERTAINLY, JIM! A JOB THAT PAYS BETTER AND WITH A FUTURE!

BUT WHY, MISS CARRUTHERS — I MEAN, RUBY? I'M SATISFIED WITH MY PRESENT JOB AND —

OF COURSE YOU MUST HAVE A BETTER JOB, JIM. YOU CAN'T EXPECT ME TO GO OUT WITH SOMEONE WORKING IN THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT?

BESIDES, I WANT TO INTRODUCE YOU TO MY FRIENDS... AND I WANT YOU TO STOP ASSOCIATING WITH... WELL, YOUR PRESENT COMPANY AND —

I THINK YOU'VE GOT TWO OR THREE THINGS MIXED UP, RUBY.

I LIKE MY JOB, I LIKE THE PEOPLE WHO ARE MY FRIENDS, AND I DON'T LIKE TO HAVE ANYBODY TRY TO RUN MY LIFE FOR ME! I'M A WORKING MAN AND YOU'RE THE BOSS' DAUGHTER — AND WE DON'T SEE THINGS THE SAME WAY.

I CAN SEE THINGS YOUR WAY... BUT YOU SHOULD TRY TO SEE THINGS MY WAY, TOO! YOU CAN BE RICH, LIVE A NICE, EASY LIFE! I'M YOUR TICKET FOR THAT, JIM! ***BUT YOU'VE GOT TO GIVE UP YOUR SILLY IDEAS!***

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On Guard!

CONGRESS GOES TO WORK

OPENING session of the 80th Congress on January 3 served as a warning to every American union: "Be on guard to protect your basic rights!"

Labor legislation will be a prime order of business on the Congressional calendar.

Dominated by its Republican majority, the Congress was almost deluged with suggestions from Senators and Representatives for bills to restrict, cripple or kill free labor unions.

With so-called moderates and so-called "all-outers" among the Republicans and Democratic poll-taxers in competition for the privilege of stamping hard on American unions, defense of labor's rights becomes a number one issue on the agenda of every union in the country.

ARE the members of your union alive to the danger that confronts your organization?

Have you and your union made plans to keep your Congressman informed of your sentiments and those of other liberal groups in the community?

Is your union working closely with your international's Washington representative or legislative director to insure full support against restrictive legislation?

Does your local have a committee ready to present your viewpoints to local newspapers, radio stations, civic and political groups?

Have you let your Congressman and Senators know that you are "keeping your eye" on Congress—and especially on their activities and voting record?

THESE are questions much on the mind of the CIO Legislative Committee—headed by Legislative Director Nathan Cowan and composed of representatives of many international unions—as the 80th Congress gets under way. For without your cooperation, back home, they will be powerless to stem the anti-union tide.

Cheered on by the election returns, conservative forces in Washington are moving to "do a job" on labor. Sen. Taft of Ohio, now blossoming as a "moderate," wants anti-labor legislation passed by February 15. Sen. Ball of Minnesota has several bills—all bad—ready to drop in the hopper. Sen. Ferguson of Michigan wants labor courts—a streamlined term for compulsory arbitration.

Rep. Smith (D., Va.) has trotted out his old proposals to cut the heart out of the Wagner Act and ban the union shop. Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) would wipe out every portal-to-portal back wage suit with a sweeping, retroactive amendment to the Wage-Hour Act. The Case Bill, vetoed last session, awaits an early vote.

CHARGE BILBO GRAFTER

SENATOR Theodore "The Man" Bilbo isn't much of a man, after all, to his colleagues in the Senate of the United States.

With the question of his seating in the upper house or subsequent removal from office a matter for debate as Congress opens, a report of the Senate Special Committee investigating the national defense program this week lays bare reports of graft, bribery, special gifts and back-door financing.

"The impropriety of Senator Bilbo's actions consists in the acceptance of gifts, services and political contributions from these same contractors whom he aided," the Senate report stated.

"The committee is unable to accept the theory that Senator Bilbo's aid to those dealing in government contracts and the benefits he received were unrelated."

On the national platform Bilbo is a militant reactionary who parades his activities in an aura of patriotism and 100% Americanism. His attacks on liberals, unions, Negroes, Jews, foreign-born and other decent elements were constant, open, pompous.

But back home in Mississippi a large proportion of "The Man's" activities were distinctly without benefit of advertising.

HERE'S what the Senate committee had to say:

"Testimony and documentary evidence . . . indicates . . . substantial benefits from war contractors.

"He accepted as gifts a Cadillac sedan, valued at $1,906.67, and house furnishings valued at $500 or more. He also allowed contractors to improve his estate at Poplarville, Miss., by constructing an artificial lake and island, a swimming pool, and by painting his home. The total cost of the foregoing improvements was at least $6,658.40."

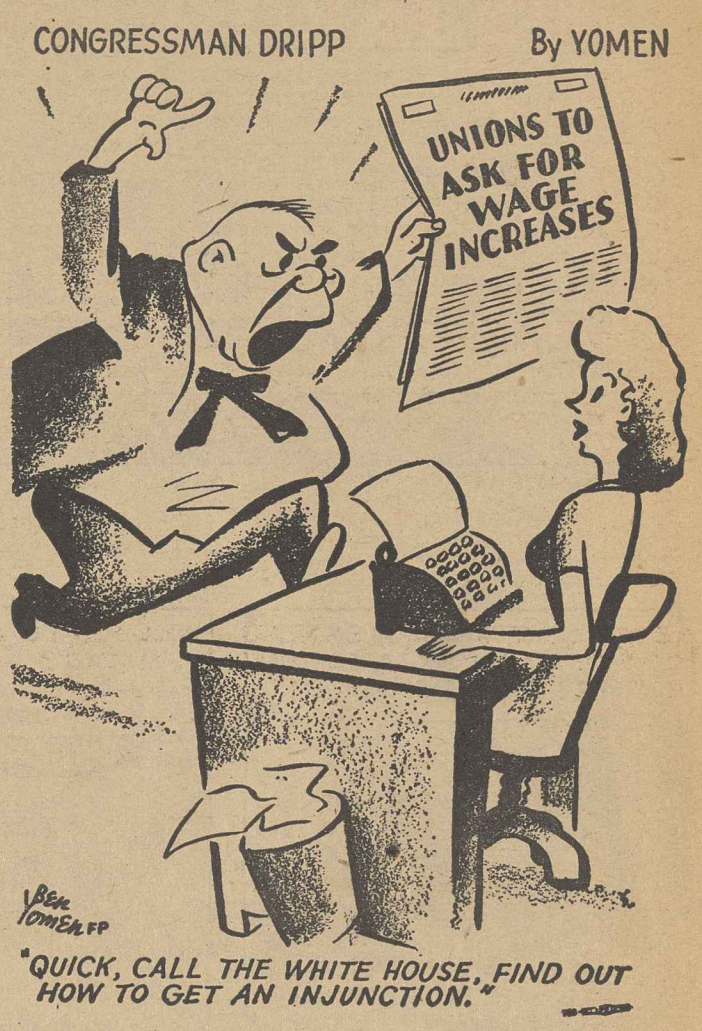
Although bills were rendered for these services, the Senate committee said they "were not bona fide transactions in the ordinary course of business, but . . . an attempted subterfuge to conceal the donation of funds in payment for services rendered to them by Senator Bilbo."

In addition, the committee found that Bilbo had collected $27,501.51 for building a church parsonage on his own land. Over $7,000 of the gifts came from war contractors with whom Bilbo had had dealings. Bilbo's action in inducing these contractors to give "charity" to a fund administered solely by Bilbo was "improper," the committee declared.

Summing up, the Senate group declared:

"The evidence presented to this committee clearly indicates that Senator Bilbo improperly used his high office as U. S. Senator for his personal gain in his dealings with war contractors."

With Republicans and Democrats moving against him, it looks as though "The Man" will no longer have the forum of the Senate for his obscene diatribes of race and class hatred. Few will mourn his loss.



THE CHALLENGE OF 1947

A DOMESTIC policy that will build a good life for the common people and a foreign policy that will yield peace were advocated last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a New Year Day speech over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Warning that the nation must cooperate constructively if we are to avoid another depression, Murray declared:

"When the people do not have sufficient funds to buy the products held by the profiteers, our economic machinery stalls, our prosperity vanishes, almost overnight; all our people suffer."

Full text of his speech follows:

"As we enter the first days of 1947, we must give sober, serious thought to what lies ahead for America. We stand today at a vitally important crossroad; the decision we make in the next few weeks will determine whether this country turns downhill into another major depression. If we do so, we will drag the rest of the world down with us into confusion and despair. But preferably we must catch hold of the vision of a prosperous peaceful world, and struggle to realize quickly the goal of a better life for all people.

"To make the right decisions, we must look squarely at the facts of the present situation, and face the dangers that confront us.

"Primary among those dangers is the threat of economic depression. The simple facts point urgently to the necessity of our building a high level of purchasing power if we are to maintain our present prosperity. If the level of purchasing power falls, the gears of our economic machine will lack the vital lubrication to keep it running smoothly.

"If we are to maintain purchasing power, we must raise wages. Reliable, outstanding economists have placed the spotlight on the dangers to our continued prosperity. Prices have risen drastically in the past few months. Each such rise cuts into the purchasing power of the people.

PHILIP MURRAY

"There is no question of the ability of our great corporations to pay increased wages and refill the reservoir of our purchasing power. Corporation profits in the last three months of this year just ended are estimated to be three times higher, after taxes, than they were in 1939.

"When the people do not have sufficient funds to buy the products held by the profiteers, our economic machinery stalls, our prosperity vanishes, almost overnight; all our people suffer.

"That is the very danger which we are apt to face in 1947. And it is for that reason, I submit, that the time has come for cooperative, constructive examination of our problems and for the finding of new solutions. It is imperative that we do so if our democratic civilization is to endure and develop.

"IF the new Congress attempts to set the clock back to 1932, the prospect for 1947 can be only that of strife and turmoil at home, lack of confidence in American ideals abroad. Free labor unions, responsible and devoted to the American liberal tradition, constitute our most reliable instrument for achieving higher wages and the higher purchasing power needed to keep our prosperity at its present peak.

"In promoting a land of prosperity and social stability, we shall gain the respect and admiration of other peoples in other lands. All will benefit from our wealth, our sense of social order.

"We can assist our 'one world' in many ways to help it overcome the scars of war and conflict. A progressive, intelligent policy to spur foreign trade; a willingness to help our allies economically and a policy of humitarianism free from politics; a recognition of the fact that democratic people have the right to choose their forms of government; solid support for the United Nations—all these will win the genuine support for our flag and for our ideals in every section of the globe.

"Recently I called upon the heads of other branches of organized labor to work unitedly against backward trends. Tonight I would like, in behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to extend that invitation to all the organizations of the community which agree with our policies and oppose reaction.

"The formation of such a democratic coalition, to protect our basic civil rights, to improve our economic welfare, to set us squarely on the road of social progress—that is the challenge of 1947."

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January 13, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A TIME OF CRISIS

BY CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY

THIS NATION faces a real crisis today. During the war monopoly groups tightened their hold on every major industry and on our entire national economy. As a Senate Committee recently reported, their power is such that a handful of bankers can now exert tremendous pressures on the well being of all the people.

This small group spearheaded the destruction of the national program of control of prices and living costs. Now they seek to arrogate unto them selves even more power over the living standards of the American people.

Only the labor movement has acted effectively to assert the right of the people to a decent share of the product of our national economy. With the government having capitulated on prices and profit-regulation, only labor—with its demands for wage increases—stands as a major force actively striving for a proper distribution of purchasing power.

Labor's success or failure in this struggle will determine whether our people can live in decency, our economy function freely, our nation avoid the debacle of depression and chaos.

Powerful monoply interests hope to restrict the effectiveness of labor by legislation to curb, harass—yes, even destroy—American unionism. In the midst of this gathering crisis for our Nation, these monopoly interests have adopted the tactics of tyranny everywhere and at all times.

Through their press, their reactionary radio commentators, through every means of communication available to them, industry and its spokesmen have sought to divert attention from their own unconscionable position by seeking to divert popular anger toward the organizations of the American workers.

IT is understandable that powerful corporations and their organizations hate and resist the challenge of the workers' union; but it would be tragic for our country if they succeed, with their propaganda of willful distortion, of repeated calumnies and falsehoods, in turning the public against the very organizations which truly act in the people's interest.

To cut through the tissues of fabrications, false issues, and deliberate distortions of labor's thoughts and action, I have directed the Legal Department of the CIO to prepare an analysis of the slogans of the current anti-labor campaign, and to set forth the facts and the truth. (See Page 8).

I commend it for careful reading, by the general public, by members of our organizations, and by the elected representatives of the people. It will help them better to understand the campaign against unionism, and to turn aside this attack of reaction.

For only forceful action and intelligent understanding by labor and the public as a whole can stay this vicious campaign.

But How?

PRICES MUST DROP, TRUMAN WARNS

IN two reports to the new 80th Congress, President Truman last week offered programs which in many features paralleled those suggested by organized labor during recent months. He also said that business should reduce prices.

In his Economic Report on Jan. 8, Pres. Truman and his advisors came to many of the same conclusion reached by Robert R. Nathan in his recent study for the CIO.

Like Nathan, he noted the close inter-relationship of prices, wages and profits. The President pointed with some alarm to the sharp price increases after OPA controls were lifted. He called attention to the 24% rise in wholesale prices between June and December, 1946, and to a 15% jump in the consumers' price index during the same period.

In his recommendations, the President suggested that business should reduce prices "wherever possible"—a step which has not been taken in any marked degree. He asked labor to avoid "excessive" wage demands, and added that both wage and price adjustments should be made with a regard for the individual situation.

"Since July 1946," Truman said, "there has been some further increase in wage rates, average hourly earnings, and average take-home pay, but less than the increase in prices. Thus real earnings have fallen."

And, the President said, "businesses in general is receiving exceptional profits."

While we are enjoying a high degree of prosperity, Pres. Truman said, it is necessary "to examine weaknesses that need corrections."

"Chief among the unfavorable factors is the marked decline in real purchasing power of great numbers of consumers, resulting from the large price increases in the second half of last year.

IN his "State of the Union" speech on Jan. 6 the President discussed the general problems facing the country in such fields as industrial relations, monopoly, health, civil rights and housing.

Much of the State of the Union message was devoted to management-labor relations. The President cautioned Congress to remember that "management shares with labor the responsibility for failure to reach agreements which would have averted strikes."

"For that reason, we must realize that industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against labor unions."

Pres. Truman reiterated remarks from his message of last year when he vetoed the Case bill to point out that solution of management-labor difficulties is to be found "not only in legislation . . . but also in a program designed to remove the causes of insecurity felt by many workers in our industrial society."

The President's legislative recommendations were limited to a call for action against certain types of jurisdictional disputes and against boycotts involving inter-union disputes; to providing improved machinery for voluntary mediation or arbitration; and to urging Congress to set up a joint study committee to prepare legislative recommendations by March 15.

Monopoly practices and control of industry have grown despite a half-century of anti-trust legislation, the President noted, and he called for government assistance to help develop new, independent businesses.

Republican applauds Democrat. President of the Senate Arthur Vandenberg (R. Mich.) hails part of President Truman's message to Congress.

PROBE BILBO CASE, CIO URGES FBI

WITH the U. S. Senate taking a back-door escape from the problems of the Bilbo case, the CIO last week expressed shock at the "compromise" worked out by leaders of both parties to avoid keeping the Mississippi bigot out of his Senatorial seat.

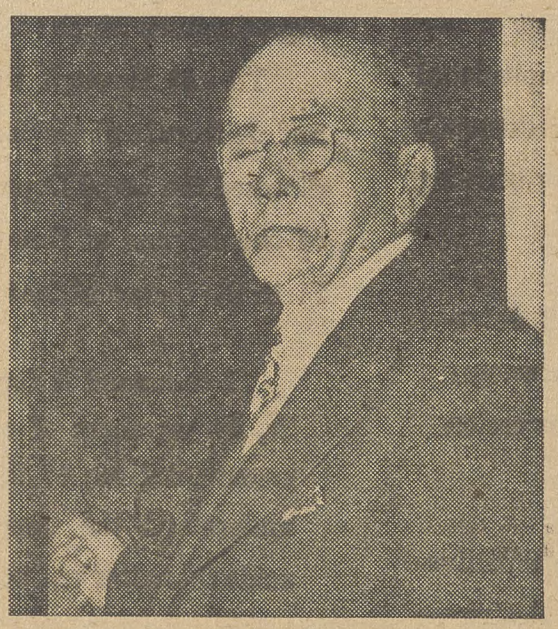
The compromise put the matter on ice, permitting other members of the Senate to be sworn into office and allowing Bilbo to continue drawing his salary until his case comes up at some future date. The Mississippi Senator immediately left for his home state for a mouth operation.

Left undecided was the question of whether Bilbo's call to white voters to bar Negroes from the polls during last year's Mississippi elections, and revelations of his widespread financial dealings with a variety of war contractors, were sufficient to bar him from office.

In a wire to the Dept. of Justice, Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, called upon Atty. General Tom Clark to press a thorough and impartial investigation of Bilbo's dealings.

"It is a sad comment on the greatest deliberative body in the world that it should allow its record to be besmirched by failing to take action on the facts as presented by authoritative Senate committees," Cowan said in a statement.

"Evidence presented, particularly by the Special Committee investigating the national defense program, indicates that even more shocking revelations about Senator Bilbo's war activities may be uncovered."



A resolution to bar Theodore G. Bilbo from the U. S. Senate was the first blow for progress struck by liberal Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D. Ida.) in the 80th Congress. Taylor (l.) is shown speaking as the Mississippi polltaxer (r.) pauses at the door to the Senate chambers.

NAM Lobbyist Gets $28,000 A Year

SOME interesting facts about the lives of big business lobbyists turned up in the Congressional Record on the opening day of the 80th Congress.

Listed were the salaries and expense accounts of lobbyists, who were required to register under the Congressional Reorganization Act, passed last year. It was pretty obvious that scores of the big business propagandists had decided not to register.

Those who did, however, offered clear proof that monopoly industry groups consider Washington pretty important.

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers' chief spokesman in Washington receivews $28,000 a year, plus expenses. His assistant receives $18,000 annually.

Purcell Smith, president of the Natl. Assn. of Electric Companies, receives $65,000 a year, with about one-quarter of his time being spent on lobbying business. J. Carter Fort of the Assn. of American Railroads is also well paid for his services in the capital, getting $40,000 a year.

Of some 205 lobbyists registered, 21 are connected with CIO or CIO-affiliated unions, 12 from the railroad brotherhoods and 11 from the AFL. The average pay of the CIO Washington representatives was far below the big business figure—about $4,300 a year.

CHICAGO COUNCIL WINS AWARD

The Chicago CIO Council has been given the city's Award on Human Relations. Out of 135 nominations, eight awards were made. The Council was the only labor group so honored.

PORTAL PAY SUIT INQUIRY

THE Senate War Investigating Committee will soon be asked to look into the question of portal-to-portal back wage suits, the size of which has been a source of considerable worry to profit-swollen corporations throughout the nation.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R. Mich.) said he would ask the committee to take up the wage cases as one of the first of the committee's activities. Ferguson claims that the Dept. of Justice has taken a position that companies should not be given the privilege of passing their defense in the cases over to the federal government.

The suits are based on court decisions allowing workers to file claims for walking time on company property or other non-productive time spent in the employer's control. According to newspaper reports, the total claims, figuring overtime rates and damages, amount to close to four billion dollars.

Meanwhile a new version of the Gwynne bill is being prepared for speedy action by the Republican-dominated Congress. The bill, which failed of passage in the final days of the last session, would apply a one-year statute of limitations to claims under the Wage-Hour Act.

Other legislative proposals being trotted out by Congressional reactionaries would apply 100% taxes to all funds received by workers under portal-to-portal pay suits, or would ban the payment of damages.

UNION-BUSTING ON CAPITOL HILL

WITH Congress scarcely a week in session, a record number of anti-labor bills have been filed in both House and Senate. Passage of even a few of these bills will be of serious consequence to all labor in America.

Most immediate danger is that of pell-mell passage of the Taft-Smith-Ball bill, a scarcely re-written version of last year's Case Bill, by the GOP-dominated Senate and House. But other bills without a definite time-table represent an equally serious menace.

Three stand-outs among these measures have attracted particular attention:

- The Ball anti-union shop bill, which would outlaw any form of union security.
- The Case bill, giving the government an absolute right to issue injunctions in labor disputes and giving individual states the unquestioned authority to outlaw union security provisions of collective bargaining agreements.
- The Margaret Smith bill, requiring labor unions to incorporate and to file financial statements with the Securities & Exchange Commission, on the same basis as profit-seeking business and brokerage firms.

THE anti-union shop bill offered by Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) would repeal Section 8 (3) of the Wagner Act, which gives formal legal authorization to closed shop contracts. It would go much further than this, however, by definitely enforcing the regime of the open shop.

No employe, the bill proposes, would be required to join a union or remain a union member in order to hold a job.

The bill, which will delight the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, would punish with a $5,000 fine or a year in jail any person who sought to impose union membership as a condition of work.

To make the bill look neutral, Ball tacked on provisions looking towards similar illegalization of yellow-dog contracts, through which employers have sought to force workers out of the union as a condition of employment. But its principal effect would be to open the way for a giant anti-union propaganda campaign in every shop and plant with an eye to inducing—with or without pressure—workers to quit their union.

Aiming to preserve his tarnished mantle of liberalism, Ball accompanied his proposal with a pious statement that he considers union security "one of the most illiberal practices existing in American labor relations." The union shop, he added, is a form of "monopoly" which Ball—who has gained no outstanding reputation as an anti-monopolist—regards with horror.

Ball ignored a major fact in labor relations history—that the "closed shop" which many employers profess to abhor was employed by the same employers to uphold company unionism before genuine labor organizations appeared on the scene. And the CIO, in its current analysis of anti-labor legislation, points out that "union security . . . is nothing more than the established American principle that those who share in benefits should share in responsibilities."

THE invitation to return to a dark age of labor relations through injunctions was extended to American reactionaries by Rep. Francis Case (R., S. Dak.), the author of last session's outstanding anti-union bill.

Case told newspapermen his bill would permit the government to apply for strike-busting injunctions in any case involving "essential monopolized service or industry" in which the public welfare might be involved.

Since almost every industry is in a monopolized state, and the public welfare is an elastic term, passage of the Case bill would lead to widespread use of arbitrary injunction power by the government.

The new Case bill reads like a who's who of NAM anti-union proposals.

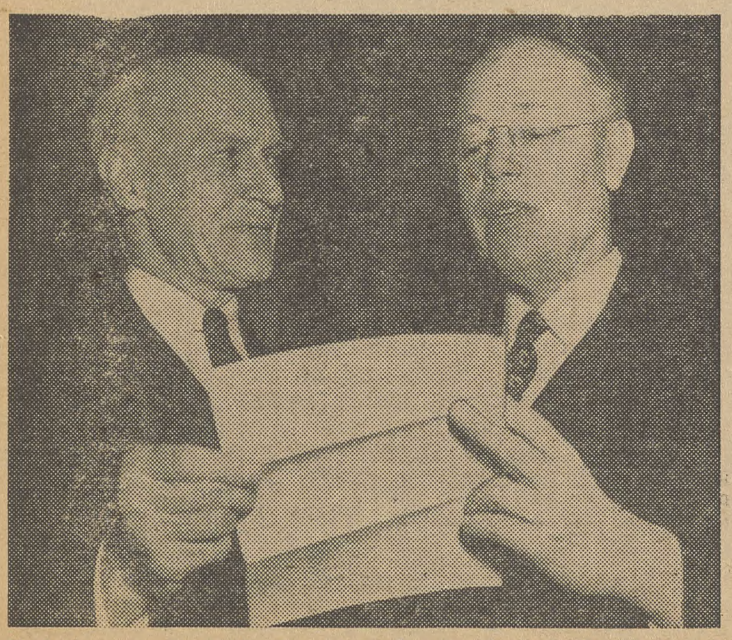
It would permit injunctions to be obtained by the attorney-general in "flagrant" cases of boycott or secondary strike, would give the various states a clear green signal for passing their own anti-labor legislation, and would make substantial changes in the Wagner Act.

Symbolic of what labor may expect. The club-like gavel is wielded by Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin (R. Mass.).

Delaware Governor Wants Open Shop

Memo to labor: Watch state legislatures.

Sample of what's coming was the recommendation made this week by Delaware Gov. Walter W. Bacon for legislation providing an "open shop" in state agencies.



Cooked up new Case bill. Republican Senators H. A. Smith (N. J.) and R. A. Taft (O.) cooperated with Joseph Ball (R. Minn.) to introduce the 1947 version in Congress.

GOP Gag on Hearings

PLAN TO RAILROAD ANTI-LABOR BILL

REPUBLICAN leaders are making plans to railroad the anti-labor Taft-Smith-Ball bill to a vote in both houses without a hearing.

The bill (S. 55) was introduced by Sen. Taft (R. O.), Sen H. A. Smith (R. N. J.) and Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.). It appears to be the current No. 1 favorite of Taft, who now heads the important Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 55 bears a disarming title—"a bill to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes," which hides the dangerous, badly-reasoned provisions of the measure.

The bill would bar check-off of dues payments or the establishment of health and welfare funds unless the latter were jointly managed by employer and employes. The bill would bar Wagner Act rights to all supervisory employes, would permit the filing of many new types of law suits against unions in the federal courts, would ban boycotts or suggestions of boycotts of unfair products, and would compel registration by unions with the Dept. of Labor.

The least objectionable feature of the proposal is the creation of a new federal mediation board under the Dept. of Labor. But the mediation board would have the power to step into any situation and force a 60-day cooling off period. Determination by a union to go ahead with its strike plans would lead to loss of Wagner Act rights for the length of the dispute.

THE bill is almost an exat duplicate of last year's Case bill, which failed to become law when House New Dealers rallied sufficient votes to uphold Pres. Truman's veto of the measure. But many of those pro-labor Congressmen are no longer in office.

Taft has indicated that he would like to see action on the Taft-Smith-Ball bill by mid-February at the latest. He has claimed that new hearings in committee on the bill are unnecessary since it had hearings at the last session in both House and Senate.

Taft's line of reasoning, however, is not borne out by the facts. The old Case bill never came up for hearing in the House Labor Committee at all. Case, a South Dakota Republican, introduced his bill only after the House Labor Committee had sent to the powerful Rules Committee its own proposals for fact-finding and cooling off periods.

The Rules Committee substituted the Case proposals for the Labor Committee's bill, and it came up for vote without any opportunity for interested groups to present their views.

In the Senate, the Education and Labor Committee devoted a few hearing sessions to consideration of some sections of the Case bill, but refused a huge volume of requests to be heard. It gave nothing like a full consideration to the bill.

With many new faces in Congress, substantial sections of both Houses have had no real opportunity to hear labor or other groups voice their serious objections to the provisions of the proposed law.

Not to be outdone by Senate anti-labor forces, some House leaders predicted almost immediate action on their side of the Capitol. Chairman Leo Allen (R. Ill.) of the House Rules Committee said key Representatives will meet early this week to discuss pushing an "omnibus" bill to restrict labor.

ANTI-LABOR LINEUP

Here is a brief summary of some of the key bills to curb workers' rights and harass labor unions, now awaiting action in Congress:

- The Taft-Smith-Ball bill (S. 55), a re-write of last year's Case bill.
- The Ball anti-closed shop bill.
- The new Case bill, imposing a whole new group of restrictions and substantially repealing key sections of the Wagner Act.
- The Wiley bill, outlawing portal-to-portal wage claim suits.
- The Howard K. Smith bill, a new version of a 10-year-old effort to amend the Wagner Act out of existence.
- The Margaret Smith bill, to force incorporation upon unions.
- A proposed bill by Sen. Ball to outlaw all industry-wide bargaining.

RIDING A HIGH HORSE

AMERICA'S big-business monopolists are riding high these days. With record profits in their bank accounts, with a Charlie McCarthy press voicing their every whim, they feel they have won the elections and can now ride roughshod over the rights and living standards of the working people.

The whole anti-union program of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, and nearly every other imaginable union-busting idea, is now embodied in the many anti-labor legislative proposals before Congress.

America's monopolists have never become completely reconciled to collective bargaining on more or less equal terms with their unionized employes.

They look back longingly to the days when huge fortunes were made from the exploitation of unorganized workers, when the employer was an unchallenged master who could tell his employes they must accept whatever wages and conditions he chose to offer, or go starve. And now they think they see their chance.

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AMERICAN labor has had to fight long and bitterly for every right, to organize in unions, to bargain collectively for better conditions and to win some industrial democracy.

The highly organized employers fought back with every weapon at their disposal—with open shop drives, anti-labor injunctions, the lockout, state cossacks, company gunmen, labor spies, the discriminatory discharge, subservient legislatures and a controlled press.

But gradually, thanks to their own efforts and sacrifices and to the upswelling demand of the American people for more democracy, the working people won certain basic rights.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed to limit the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and later the Wagner Act was passed as a charter of the workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively.

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BUT WHILE labor was making these advances, and building strong unions as a result, American monopoly was making many advances of its own.

It was consolidating its control over industry and finance; was expanding its wealth and political influence; and was securing a stranglehold over press, radio, movies and other machinery for manufacturing "public opinion."

More than 500,000 small businesses were eliminated during the recent war, and 250 of the largest corporations now hold two-thirds of the country's manufacturing facilities.

The daily press has become an ever-tighter big-business monopoly, whose tone is set by a half-dozen millionaire chains controlling about two-fifths of the total daily circulation and one-half of the Sunday circulation.

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AFTER the first world war, American big business launched a naked and violent union-busting open-shop drive.

But after the last war, due to the increased strength and legal rights of unions, the monopolists decided on different tactics.

Swollen with war profits, they arrogantly refused to grant adequate wage increases, rejected government awards and forced a number of big strikes.

These, and the wage increases won through them, they then used as a pretext for exorbitant price increases to raise their profits to unheard-of heights, and as material for an unbridled campaign of anti-labor propaganda.

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NOW THAT the monopolists have secured the election of many subservient politicians, while labor is again compelled to move for higher wages to offset the unjustified increase in living costs, they are hoping to move in for the kill.

Their purpose is aptly summarized in CIO's new pamphlet, "The Drive Against Labor:"

"Today's anti-labor campaign is a smokescreen to conceal the most outrageous monopolistic plundering in our history. It is a flank attack on the labor movement to force it to give up its wage demands . . . The stage has once again been set for a new 'open shop' movement."

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THIS is the story of Percy, the Pious Pirate.

At first, Percy was probably just as rough and tough as any pirate.

But by the time this story begins, he was a very successful pirate and getting quite respectable. He had put most of his smaller competitors out of business and built up a mass-piracy monopoly.

Instead of counting his own loot to drunken shouts of "Yo, ho, ho, and a bottle of rum," Percy now had a treasurer and bookkeepers and would just get politely "high" on rum collins and daiquiris.

He even changed the name of his enterprise from Captain Kidd & Co. to Kid The Customers, Inc.

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BUT WHILE Percy was getting the piracy business better organized, his victims were also organizing to resist him.

Percy was by now too much of a big-shot to go clambering up the sides of ships, with knife in teeth. He devised more dignified tactics.

Proclaiming the policy of the "open ship," Percy had injunctions issued that his victims were not to "conspire" against him; that every vessel must keep itself "open" to his attack; and that nothing must be done to curtail the freedom of each crew member to be robbed and slaughtered individually.

In cases of resistance, Percy called on the "forces of law and order" and gave the resisters mock-trials before he made them walk the plank.

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NEVERTHELESS, Percy's victims kept on organizing. They had laws passed to outlaw his injunctions, and to proclaim their right to organize and defend themselves.

So finally Percy yielded to the trend of the times. Willy-nilly, he now had to bargain and trade with folks, instead of just holding them up and saying, "If you don't like my conditions, you can always walk the plank."

In place of his old crew of cutthroats, Percy hired a crew of public relations advisers, publishers and politicians.

With their aid, he became Percy, the Pious, instead of Percy, the Pirate, and his virtues were proclaimed daily by press and radio.

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BUT EVEN while Percy was thus courting Public Opinion and Political Power, his heart still yearned for the good old days.

So one day he decided to get tough with the folks from whom he made his money. Instead of bargaining, he refused point-blank to give them enough.

All they could do was to refuse to deal with him until he became more reasonable. Then Percy loudly claimed they were holding up trade. He called on Public Opinion to back him up and "do something."

Next Percy raised all his prices until people got into an awful fix for lack of the goods he monopolized, and needed more pay to buy.

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NOW WAS the time for a return to the "good old days," Percy felt. He set his press agents to proclaiming the people's troubles were due to abandonment of the good old policy of the "open ship."

They denounced organized resistance to Percy the Pious as "closed ship monopoly." They said he should be free to deal with each vessel one at a time; that all ships should be required to "cool off" at anchor until attacked; and that it was "coercive" to require his victims to observe ship's discipline.

They also demanded restoration of Percy's right to issue injunctions and have them enforced, and said the right to strike Percy and his associates should be curtailed.

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THE CHIEF slogan of this campaign was that the laws passed to check Percy's piracies were one-sided — that, while they proclaimed the right to organize against organized piracy and replace it with collective bargaining, they did not equally protect the privilege of piratical attack.

Of course, Percy was now much too pious to talk so bluntly about piracy. He ran full-page ads headed, "For the good of all . . .," opposing "selfish action, conceived in anger," and calling for an end to "conflict that hurts everyone."

To end conflict, Percy proposed a whole series of laws to render his future victims powerless to resist any terms he might dictate.

P.S. Percy's proposals will be found embodied in the many anti-labor bills before Congress, and answered in the new CIO pamphlet, "The Drive Against Labor."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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UAW VETS TO MEET

THE CIO Auto Workers will hold a veterans' conference Jan. 30 and 31 at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., to press for federal action to alleviate the housing situation for enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill and other measures to benefit ex-servicemen.

On the conference agenda are a federal bonus of $3 per day for domestic service and $4 per day for foreign service, cash payment of terminal leave bonds and the lifting of the $200 ceiling on subsistence payments for veterans taking on-the-job training.

Also, an increase in the purchase price of autos bought by the U. S. for leg amputees, credit on Social Security accounts of payments based on earnings of $160 a month for each month of service, and unemployment compensation for veterans during strikes.

ATTACK LEGION

THE strategy committee of National Conference on Union Labor Legionnaires this week called on Legion members and posts to protest proposed legislation to prohibit payment of union initiation fees by veterans as a condition of employment. The conference represents trade union members of the American Legion.

The committee at a meeting in Chicago, said that the proposal was made by the Legion's executive committee despite its rejection by both the Legion's national labor relations and resolution committees.

The Legionnaires' committee pointed out that most of the CIO and AFL unions have abolished initiation fees for veterans, and that the proposal would stir up antagonism between veterans and organized labor.

At the same time the committee called for protests against the section of the Legion's housing program which asks for compulsory arbitration of management-labor disputes. The committee urged that the protests be sent to Natl. Commander Paul Griffith, Natl. Legion headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., and to state, county and district commanders.

CHARGE BIAS

THE CIO Public Workers this week protested that James E. Miles, a Negro war veteran discharged from the Veterans Administration at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has not been rehired despite a report of the Regional Civil Service Commission which found that his firing had been discriminatory.

The VA insists in further appealing the case, the UPW stated, although the commission found that there exists "a widespread feeling of discrimination generally in Jefferson Barracks."

HEADQUARTERS, REACTION: The N. Y. state capitol is home for Tom Dewey and his big GOP machine. But Albany community leaders heard the other side of the story on wages and profits at the State CIO community conference.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

MARK Twain once complained that nobody does anything about the weather. More recently, all sorts of people—in and out of unions—have been complaining that labor should do something about getting its message to other groups in the community. There's been lots of talk, but frequently not much action.

Last week the N. Y. State CIO Council decided to do something about it. The Council is headed by Pres. Louis Hollander.

In Albany—the state capital where presidential aspirant Tom Dewey makes his headquarters and pulls the strings that he hopes will lead him to the White House two years hence—the Empire CIO experimented with a novel type of community forum. The subject: wages, prices, profits, anti-labor legislation.

So successful was the Albany meeting that plans are already afoot to hold similar meetings in a number of New York State cities: Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo and others.

IN ALBANY, some 100 people—CIO officials, priests and ministers, businessmen, women's club leaders, community officials—spent a couple of hours discussing the Nathan report, labor's wage demands, the 80th Congress. Nobody was selling anything except the hope that labor's views on the economics and legislation would be understood by leading people in the city.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was on hand to present the national CIO viewpoint. "We're in a crisis," Carey told the group. "We have to make the decisions now as to whether we have depression or prosperity."

The Nathan report, he reminded his audience, was prepared for CIO in order to give the American people a fresh view of the country's balance sheet. The way the newspapers handled the story of that report, and the prominent play they gave to each petty criticism of the Nathan report, Carey indicated, show that big business doesn't want any such examination of the facts.

"Don't rely on the American press as a source of information, for it occasionally 'hides' the facts," the CIO official said. "This meeting is a substitute—a meeting for ordinary people to get the true facts. We hope that there will be other such meetings in other states, and that they will be held in time to exert some influence on the 80th Congress.

"The Eightieth Congress is hellbent on doing a job on the people," Carey charged. "I'd hate to have to ask this Congress to pass the First Amendment to the Constitution. Somebody would be sure to say that free speech is dangerous, that free assemblage will cause trouble, and that the right to petition in redress of grievances will cause an undue strain on the facilities of the Post Office Dept."

PROF. Herman Gray, of N. Y. University law school and an expert on unemployment compensation, said he wasn't a professional economist—but the Nathan report, and the idea of improving workers' wages, looked good to him.

"We have the most powerful industrial system in the world—yet there is fear," Gray asserted. "There's no discernible limit to what consumers need and want to buy, and there's no discernible limit to what we can produce to meet that demand.

"But," he said, "there's fear—fear of another depression. And our American institutions can't stand another 1929. Only stupidity, greed and blind reaction can bring a new depression."

Mrs. Grace Echols of the N. Y. State Community Assn. had some telling advice to union leaders.

"I'm the spokesman of the good people back in your community who just don't know what to think," she said. "These people have lots of questions about labor's position—and the unions haven't done a very good job of supplying them with answers.

"Get union representatives—people who are really interested—on every civic board and community group in your town," Mrs. Echols advised. "It will help you and it will help us to understand your problems."

Father Benjamin Massie, editor of America, a leading Catholic publication, told the meeting that the CIO, "by talking of profits and prices, shows it is thinking in terms of general moral principles and the general welfare.

"The fact is, a large percentage of the families in America simply are not receiving wages sufficient for the prices of today, and a wage increase is therefore morally justifed," he said.

"Certainly, I would favor a 20% price cut across the board right now, rather than new wage increases—but I know that it is impractical. The majority of businessmen will always charge all the traffic will bear."

JEROME Udell, a N. Y. clothing manufacturer, said he had a "selfish interest in the betterment" of wages, since he is convinced that prosperity depends on higher purchasing power.

"As a businessman, I don't want the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce to lobby our system out of existence," Udell said.

And Archie Wright, head of the N. Y. Dairy Farmers Union, pointed out that farmers can't be prosperous when city industrial workers can't buy their products.

TALKING IT OVER: Speakers at the N. Y. State CIO community forum. (Standing) Father Massie, Businessman Jerome Udell, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Council Sec. Harold Garno, Prof. Herman Gray and farm leader Archie Wright.

HOW COPS FIGHT CIO IN SOUTH

VIOLENCE against CIO organizers is not dead in the South. Hoping to stave off a resurgence of terrorism from which the CIO has been relatively free during its southern drive, the Textile Workers and the Auto Workers are demanding action by federal authorities in three cases of violence and intimidation against organizers.

The most flagrant case of the three occurred at Alexander City, La., where a Textile Workers' organizer testified before a NLRB examiner that city police warned him to leave town, and stood idly by despite his repeated appeals while he was beaten by company thugs.

The union is charging the Russell Mfg. Co. with Wagner Labor Act violations. The NLRB had the doors of several halls slammed on it before it decided to rent the CIO Hall at Alexander City to conduct the hearings.

This is believed to be the first case in NLRB annuals where city police were named defendents in a Labor Board complaint. Under the Civil Rights law, if the charges against them are upheld in the courts, the policemen are liable to fines of $1000 or a year in jail or both, and are also subject to a suit for damages under another section of the Federal laws.

T. C. Russell, the mayor of the town for whom the police work, is a vice-president of the Russell Co. and an uncle of Thomas D. Russell, head of the firm.

The Textile Workers this week called on Attorney Gen. Thomas Clark and Virginia's Gov. William Tuck to protect the rights of union organizers after Cree Radcliff of the TWUA had been ordered to leave South Boston, Va., Tuck's home town by a "committee" of citizens.

Clark and other Federal authorities also have before them the demand from the CIO Auto Workers for a probe of the assault of the union's Intl. Rep. James P. Harden by three thugs in Elba, Ala., during a strike against Dorrey Trailers, Inc.

At Alexandria City, TWUA organizer J. P. Mooney testified that one policemen told him to "get into his damn car and leave town" when he appealed to the officer while he was being beaten by company thugs.

Police Chief Horton came by following the assault and took him and the two company thugs to city hall, where the stooges threatened to kill him, Mooney testified.

When he called on Horton to take action against these threats, the chief replied "I told you this was going to happen if you didn't leave town".

Another witness, Hudson Murphy, a former Russell Co. employe, testified that another city policemen, Floyd Mann, advised him "to use a gun" on NLRB Attorney Purdon and Mooney. Mann paid him $22 to spy on union activity from a room opposite Mooney's hotel room, according to Murphy.

Even the scarecrow in the Philadelphia Mummers' parade on New Year's Day is impressed by the Real Record, which an attractive Newspaper Guild member is showing him. Although the publisher of the Philadelphia Record and the Camden Courier and Post, J. David Stern, succeeded in putting up a virtual radio and newspaper blackout to keep the facts of the strike against his papers from the public, the truth came out when almost a million copies of the strikers' paper, the Real Record, were distributed during the parade.

SWANSON HEADS SHOE UNION

Raymond Swanson, of the Chicago Joint Board, was declared elected president of the CIO Shoe Workers by the union's executive board this week, on the basis of ballots cast by the general executive committee. Swanson succeeds Frank J. McGrath who resigned last summer.

At the same time the executive board declared Isadore Rosenberg, of the New York Joint Council, elected national director of organization for USWA. Since McGrath's resignation, Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell has directed the union with the assistance of the executive board on which CIO Vice Pres. Allan Haywood has been invited to serve.

FTA 75% STRONGER

By C. W. FOWLER

MEETING on the 10th anniversary of affiliation to the CIO, the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union will report a 75% growth in membership since 1944 at its 6th convention opening in Philadelphia, Pa., this week.

FTA-CIO, founded by a handful of bitterly exploited food and agricultural workers in Denver, Colo., in 1937, has grown to an international union with more than 100,000 workers under contract and strong organization in many of the biggest food and tobacco corporations in the country.

According to President Donald Henderson—who also marks his 10th year as leader of FTA—the union has brought over $24,000,000 in wage increases to its members and to those under contract since V-J Day, which works out to an average of 17½ cents an hour.

At the same time, the number of contracts covering year-round and seasonal workers has increased from 548 to 743, reflecting a considerable growth in extension and consolidation of gains for the workers in FTA industries.

The growth, Henderson added in his report, has been won "with a minmum of strikes," of which the six-month-long American Tobacco ("Luckies") strike was the most notable.

Much of FTA's organizing progress has been made in the course of the CIO Southern organizing drive, where the union has won 25 of 28 NLRB elections in the tobacco leafhouse industry of North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky.

Henderson's report paid tribute to the leadership of the CIO, of Pres. Philip Murray and Southern Director Van A. Bittner, for its success in the campaign, which has put it out in front among CIO unions in numbers of elections won.

Main future task of the union, as outlined to the opening convention session, are to extend organization of the unorganized and to raise the generally substandard wages in the food, tobacco and fiber industries.

CAFETERIA WORKERS LOCKED OUT

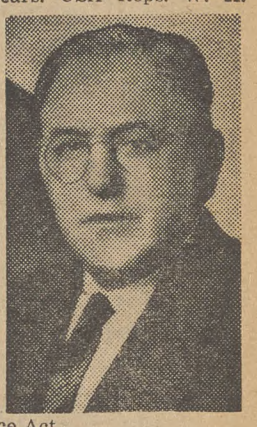
Members of Cafeteria Workers' local 471, CIO Public Workers, this week were picketing U. S. government buildings in Washington, D. C., where cafeterias are operated by Government Services, Inc., a private concern.

The union was locked out after GSI refused to extend the old contract pending negotiations for a new one. Prior to the lockout the union which asked a 20c an hour increase rejected an offer of 8c on condition that it drop all other demands.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports W. E. Caldwell Co., Louisville, Ky., USA-CIO 60; Boilermakers, AFL 11. This defeated the attempted raid on CIO by Boilermakers. CIO has been the bargaining agent for the past seven years. USA Reps. W. H. Beatty and H. A. Rasmussen handled this campaign.



R. E. Engelking, CIO Field Representative, Spokane, Wash., reports: Pike Lumber, IWA-CIO 6; against 2.

Back pay totalling $800 for two members of Fisher Bomber Local 290, UAW-CIO, this week climaxed a 16-month fight by Region 2A, against the Fisher Management of General Motors, UAW Regional Director Paul E. Miley reported.

The union charged that the layoffs disregarded preferential seniority as provided in the UAW-General Motors contract for committeemen and their alternates. The Fisher management maintained that the layoff was necessitated through the re-employment of veterans under the Selective Service Act.

Director Miley stated that the two UAW members, Ernest Gaube and H. W. Binkley, had been awarded the back pay by the company in lieu of "taking their chances before the Umpire as provided for in disputes that cannot be resolved in the first three steps of the GM grievance procedure."

The management denied the Union's claim and preparations were made to submit the case to the Umpire. The case was scheduled to be heard by the Umpire Dec. 16, 1946, but was withdrawn from the docket at the last minute when the company reversed its position and agreed to pay the union's demands.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, Mo., reports Atlas Powder Company Plant, Wolflake, Ill., Chemical Workers, CIO 35; no union, 16.

At 5 a. m., Jan. 6, only a few hours before 250 employes of the Trust Co. of New Jersey were ready to strike, bank officials affixed their signatures to a union contract with the CIO Office & Professional Workers.

The union's dramatic victory came after the bank, one of New Jersey's largest, with a main office at Jersey City and ten branches in Hudson County, had reneged at the last moment on signing a negotiated contract, including a union security clause.

The strike was averted only after company officials contacted union representatives at 2 a. m., Jan. 6, and agreed to sign unconditionally, granting general wage increases of $8.50 per week to all employes; establish a $32 weekly minimum salary, and a union security clause.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Van A. Bittner, Director, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following election victories:

Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Structural Dept., Houston, Tex., USA-CIO 51, AFL 18, no union 2. Armco Drainage and Metal Products, Culvert Dept., Houston, USA-CIO 38; against 3. Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Ice Can Dept., Houston, USA 16; AFL 6. Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Tank Dept., Houston, USA-CIO 29; AFL 23.

The Koppers Co., Houston, Tex., CIO 72; International Chemical Workers 2; no union 2. General Motors Parts Plants, El Paso, Tex., UAW-CIO 18; AFL 8. East Texas Packing Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex., UPWA-CIO 52; against 5. Ferry Morse Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn., URWDSEUA-CIO 40; against 20. L. B. Jenkins Redrying Co., Inc., Greenville, Tenn., FTA-CIO 202; against 97. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, Va., FGCSSW-CIO 45; against 2. Hillerich & Bradsby Co., Louisville, Ky., USA-CIO 143; against 51. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss., FTA-CIO 51; against 22. Carnation Milk Co., Dadeville, Ala., CIO 9; against 2.

James J. Leary, former secretary-treasurer of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, has been appointed CIO Regional Director for the Kansas City, Mo., area, with offices at 1311 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CHALMERS LOCAL TO VOTE IN POLL

LOCAL 248 of the CIO Auto Workers which has been on strike since April 30 at the West Allis, Wis. plant of Allis-Chalmers Co. is confident that it can beat the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board at its own game.

On the petition of the company union, the board had held that an election should be held at the plant to determine the collective bargaining agent, although the UAW had been recognized for years as the representative of the workers.

The board's order was upheld this week by the Federal district court in Milwaukee, even though the UAW argued that the state board was usurping the functions of the NLRB.

Although the local is planning to appeal the court's decision to the Supreme Court if necessary, it has issued a call to its members to be prepared to vote and "wipe out the company's argument that the workers do not support the union demands."

Sure of victory, Local 248 is planning to marshal every device to get the workers to the polls on whatever date the board sets for the election.

"I'm looking for an item about our union victory."

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UE ASKS 'BIG 4' PARLEY

DEMANDS for substantial wage increases as well as a broad health and welfare program will be presented to the country's four major electrical and radio manufacturing corporations by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in forthcoming negotiations.

A two-day wage parley in N. Y. city was attended by 300 delegates representing 225,000 workers at General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors electrical division and Sylvania Electric.

Although no specific wage demand was put forward, UE officials revealed that "the rise of prices, forced on the American public by big business, which destroyed price controls, has reduced the weekly buying power of the workers in the electrical and radio manufacturing industry by $11.72 since January 1945."

Under the health plan, the union is seeking life insurance, accident insurance, disability benefits, surgical benefits and medical care, with all costs to be borne by the company.

A pension plan proposed by the union would guarantee all employes a monthly income of no less than $100 upon retirement. The union is also seeking improved severance pay, holidays and vacations, and the union shop.

Contracts with the 1,300 smaller firms organized by the UE will not be reopened until negotiations have started with the four big firms.

At a press parley Organization Dir. Matles ridiculed employer claims that wage increases will compel higher prices.

He exhibited a light socket which sold for 5c before the war and now sells for 15c. The labor cost, he pointed out, jumped three-thousandths of 1c while the price was lifted 10c.

Citing many similar items, on which prices jumped as much as 300%, he said the labor cost on most formed less than 20% of the total cost.

STEEL TALKS JAN. 16

AS officials of the CIO Steelworkers concluded their first day of contract talks with representatives of the Aluminum Co. of America last week at Pittsburgh, U. S. Steel announced it would begin negotiations for a new wage contract with the union Jan. 16 in that city.

The union's contract with Big Steel expires Feb. 15, and affects 180,000 employes.

Outcome of negotiations with U. S. Steel is expected to set the pattern for the remainder of the industry.

The union's formal demands will be presented Jan. 16. These have included an unspecified wage increase, portal-to-portal pay, an improved insurance plan and premium pay for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

WOOLEN WORKERS WIN 15c AN HOUR HIKE

A GENERAL wage increase of 15c an hour, putting more than $9,000,000 more a year into the pay envelopes of 29,000 woolen and worsted workers, has been negotiated by the CIO Textile Workers and the American Woolen Co., the Botany Worsted Mills, and the Forstmann Woolen Co., Pres. Emil Rieve of the union announced this week.

The increase will be effective Monday, Feb. 3. It was negotiated under a wage reopening clause which permits wage considerations to be restudied during the term of the contracts, which will not expire until Feb. 1, 1948.

Benefitting from the increase will be 20,000 workers in 20 mills of the American Woolen Co. in New England, N. Y., and Ky.; 5,000 workers in the Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J., and 4,000 workers at the Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic.

Because the same considerations exist in all of the 140 other woolen and worsted mills under contract with the union, Rieve said it was his opinion that the 15c increase would be granted by the other mills. He pointed out that this would mean an annual payroll increase for the 90,000 workers in TWUA contract mills of more than $28,000,000.

The last previous general wage increase in the woolen and worsted mills of the United States was a general 15c an hour rise, effective in Dec., 1945.

The current increase raises the minimum wage in the 22 affected mills from 75c an hour to 90c an hour and lifts the average straight-time hourly earnings from $1.01 an hour to $1,16, or $46.40 for a 40-hour week.

UAW STUDY SHOWS INDUSTRY CAN PAY 25%

THE CIO Auto Workers this week issued a statistical study showing that auto industry profits will be stupendous even if a 25% wage increase—more than the 23½c the UAW is asking—were granted, and announced that a natl. wage conference will be held at Detroit Sat., Jan. 18.

Expectation of an all-time peak in auto industry profits, close to $2 billion before payment of taxes and exceeding the entire payroll of the industry if there are no substantial wage increases, is confirmed in the detailed statistical study made public by UAW Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes.

Profits before taxes will reach $1,957 million in 1947, allowing for every possible increase in costs except a 1947 wage increase, Addes says. Total payrolls, including wages and salaries in the auto industry, before any increases if granted, will be $1,796 million. That is, 1947 profits before taxes will exceed payrolls by $161 million.

Those who take without working will get substantially more than those who get theirs only if they work.

"For the auto industry, despite its pathetic claims to the contrary, 1947 promises to be the richest profit year in history," Addes said. "This is the amazing picture of future profit which spokesmen of the industry have been seeking to blot out."

1946 could have been a big profit year too, Addes asserts, "but the auto industry along with the coal and steel industry preferred rebellion against the wage-price policies of the government to the production of automobiles. Auto corporations will collect $200 million from the U. S. treasury to offset losses for failures to produce in 1946." Taxpayers will not pay for employers' sabotage of production this year.

The basis for the calculation of almost $2 billion gross profit in 1947 is painstakingly set forth by Director James Wishart of the union's research department in a statistical addendum to Addes' statement. Cost figures are known for 1941 as they were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue and tabulated by the Dept. of Commerce in a special study of the auto industry. Auto prices for 1947 are based on 1941 prices, plus increases in wholesale prices and weighted for each model. The same with material costs and labor costs.

FUR WORKERS' PAY RAISED 16.3c

PACING its drive for wage increases for its 60,000 members employed in the nation's leather industry, the CIO Fur & Leather Workers this week, announced that increases totaling 16.3 cents an hour were obtained in renewal of the collective agreement with the Mass. Leather Mfgs. Assn.

The agreement covers 5,000 workers in association shops. Negotiations are now under way with independent shops in Mass. employing another 4,000 workers and with leather firms in other states throughout the country.

A 10c an hour general wage increase will go to all leather workers employed in Mass. association shops effective Jan. 1. Another 5c an hour general wage increase will go into effect July 1. An additional paid holiday and an additional ½% of the payroll for the health and death insurance fund are estimated as equalling 1.3 cents per hour on the payroll, making an overall total of 16.3 cents increases per hour.

A clause providing for reopening of the wage question on Jan. 1, 1948 is provided in the two-year agreement.

U. S. RUBBER SIGNS PACT

The CIO Rubber Workers this week signed the first company-wide rubber industry contract for 1947 with the U. S. Rubber Co., and started negotiations immediately with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

The U. S. Rubber contract will become effective if it is approved at Chicago Jan. 25 by a committee representing the local unions. Terms of the contract were not announced.

A meeting will be held Jan. 27 between a committee headed by top union officials and representatives of the Big Four—U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich—to discuss the union's demand for a 26c an hour raise.

HAWAIIAN PAY BOOSTED 30c

The CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at San Francisco made public this week the basis of agreement for a new contract between Hawaiian longshoremen and Honolulu waterfront employers granting a 30c an hour wage increase effective last Nov. 25.

This latest increase brings the basic hourly rate to $1.30 and marks a gain twice as large as any previous longshore gain in Hawaii. The increases secured by Honolulu longshoremen will also set the pattern for all other Islands ports.

Principles of the hiring hall have been secured, including measuring the work force against the work load, the 40-hour guarantee for basic employes and preference of employment for union members.

CIO LISTS APPROVED GROUPS

A LIST of organizations approved by various departments and committees of the CIO was sent this week by John Brophy, director of the Industrial Union Councils, to the affiliated councils.

This was done to implement the amendment to Rule 8 of the council rules, as approved by the CIO convention. A memorandum accompanying the list stated that the fact that an organization is not listed neither reflects on the merits of the organization nor indicates that councils are required to support it. The list follows:

American Christian Committee for Refugees, Inc., American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc., American Relief for France, Inc., Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc., Palestine Histadrut Campaign, Philippine War Relief of the U. S., Unitarian Service Committee, United Seamen's Service, United Service to China, Inc., YWCA Round-the-World Reconstruction Fund.

American Jewish Congress, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Council for a Permanent FEPC, National Urban League, United Negro College Fund.

American Legion, American Veterans Committee, American Veterans of World War II, Army and Navy Union, Catholic War Veterans, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish Veterans of the United States, National Conference of Labor Union Legionnaires, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

American Labor Education Service, Committee for Extension of Labor Education, Highlander Folk School, Hudson Shore Labor School, Southern School for Workers.

National Policy Committee, National Public Housing Conference, Regional Committee for MVA, and genuine labor unions and farm organizations.

An analysis of proposed legislation to restrict unions, prepared by the CIO Legal Dept. under the direction of Lee Pressman, general counsel.

THERE is a determined effort in our country today to draw our people into a crusade against labor.

Propaganda flows in a steady stream from the press and from most radio commentators and newspaper columnists for legislation to shackle labor. It is a campaign based upon misrepresentation and deceit.

During the early part of this century the witch hunt against labor was carried on under the slogan of the "open shop plan". This high-sounding phrase meant little more than the arrogant insistence of American employers that while they were to be free to organize and to pit their strength against the workers, the workers were to be denied the freedom to organize.

The "open shop plan" was not merely a slogan. It was a call to battle. With this as a battle cry the organized employers in this country prior to the first World War systematically set about not merely to destroy the labor organizations already in existence through economic and physical weapons, but so to terrorize employees as to drive the organizational process underground.

The courts also freely lent their aid to the employers engaged in carrying out the "open shop plan". Anti-labor judges promptly issued injunctions to prevent workers from defending themselves against the aggression of their employers. In addition, the anti-trust laws were used to break unions and to ruin them financially. In contrast powerful business monopolies were permitted to thumb their noses at the anti-trust laws and to gain a powerful hold upon American economic life.

AFTER the first World War the open shoppers again resumed their own private war against the democratic rights of American workers. This time they changed their battle cry; they called it the "American plan". But only the words changed; the tune remained the same.

In addition to the usual weapons of the strike-breaker, the lockout, the labor spy, the discriminatory discharge, and the whole arsenal of devices which had been developed for destroying unions, the employer-sponsors of the "American plan" more than ever turned to the courts for help in their battle against labor. The campaign against labor was so brutal and lawless that fair-minded citizens were shocked; they realized some action was necessary to create an atmosphere in which working people could raise their heads and lift the banners of their labor organizations on high.

To this end a number of laws were passed for the protection of labor. The cornerstones of the new policy with respect to labor were the Norris-LaGuardia Act, passed in 1932, which limited the power of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and the Wagner Act, passed in 1935, which protected labor in the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

At the same time many of the judges began to recognize that it was wrong and un-American for courts to permit themselves to become the tools of employers in labor disputes.

The Drive

The courts thus came to recognize that the right to strike, the right to engage in peaceful picketing, the right to assemble in connection with labor matters, the right to distribute leaflets —all of these rights are fundamental rights of workers which may not be arbitrarily invaded. The courts came to realize that these rights were nothing more than the rights safeguarded to all of the people by the Constitution —that the right to strike is nothing more than the right protected by the Constitution to be free of involuntary servitude; that the right to picket is nothing more than the constitutionally protected right of free speech, and that the right to go to a union meeting is nothing more than the constitutionally protected right of free assembly.

WHAT has happened in the short period during which these statutes and decisions have been the law of the land? Has the old bloody dream of the open shop died out? Have the forces responsible for the "American plan" laid aside their weapons and their propaganda? Have they accepted in good faith the principle of federal law that workers' rights are to be respected and that collective bargaining is the true path to industrial peace?

Of course not!

It is about 15 years since the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed and about 11 years since the Wagner Act was passed.

During that period of time labor organizations, their members and their leaders have been subjected to an unremitting campaign of sniping and attack on the part of powerful American industrialists. These groups have sought in every way to weaken and destroy the Norris-LaGuardia Act. When the Wagner Act was passed they formed the infamous Liberty League to fight the Act, and obtained literally hundreds of injunctions against its enforcement until 1937, when it was held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court.

LETTER TO C

BY PHILIP MURR

Sent to All Members o

IN the course of the next months, you w proposals to change existing labor legi have already been introduced, most of th way or another the activities of organized of America.

I am sure that before final action is ta you will want to give them full and comp enclosing this analysis of recent legislati prepared by the Legal Department of the

Most of the bills on labor legislation tain different and varying combinations o ized labor over the past several years.

THIS analysis does not attempt to dea lation, but rather covers the types of le and answers the arguments put forward these restrictions. It goes behind some of labor unions to show the real threat to ou can civil liberties in some of the proposals ganized labor.

It also analyzes the basic causes of r if any, of the current proposals deal wi management disputes—namely, the questi labor unions to raise the living standards

I urge you to read this analysis to ga the organized labor movement in this co the passage of legislation embodying the report. The Legislative Department of t any points in the enclosed analysis which as well as to answer any questions you bills which have been introduced since the

The voice of these employers is by no means quiet in our country today. The working people of America still do not enjoy the benefits of the federal labor program which has been 15 years in the making. Today in the United States there are many powerful employers who still regard the Wagner Act as a temporary embarrassment; who still fight the organization of their workers, and use their economic strength to destroy the efforts of their workers to organize.

THERE are many areas in the United States in which labor organizers are beaten and mained by mobs instigated and paid by employers. There are areas in the United States in which employers have corrupted the peace officers of entire communities and erected vast open shop citadels in defiance of their government.

Similarly, these same employers are still able to find judges who will issue injunctions to smash peaceful picketing.

These same employers, through their control of political machines even in large cities, have even recently

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e Against Labor

D CONGRESS

LIP MURRAY
embers of Congress

hs, you will be called upon to consider labor legislation. Many bills to this end ost of them proposing to curb in one rganized labor on behalf of the workers

tion is taken on any of these proposals nd complete consideration, and I am legislative proposals which has been nt of the CIO.

gislation introduced in Congress con- inations of the attacks made on organ- years.

ot to deal with any one piece of legis- ypes of legislative restrictions proposed forward to support the imposition of some of the catch phrases used against eat to our whole framework of Ameri- proposals ostensibly aimed solely at or-

auses of recent strikes to show that few, deal with the real issues in labor- he question of wages and the efforts of standards of their workers.

sis to gain an understanding of why n this country so strenuously resists dying the proposals described in this ment of the CIO will be glad to discuss sis which may not seem clear to you ons you may have regarding specific since the opening of the 80th Congress.

succeeded in unleashing police brutality against workers of a type which carries one's memories back to the darkest days of our labor history.

At this moment in our history the stage has once again been set for a new "open shop" movement, for a new "American plan". Of course, those who are directing the present day crusade against labor realize that they can no longer be as open and flagrant as those who directed the anti-labor drives of the 1920's.

The slogans today are more subtle, but the purpose is the same.

The organized employers of this country, who have never surrendered their dream of an open shop America, pay lip service to collective bargaining and to the right of self-organization. They protest that they are merely in favor of certain basic "corrections", certain "minor" amendments.

The present-day attack on labor has a very special and fundamental additional purpose. It comes at a time when we have just finished a war during which, in every industry, monopoly interests succeeded in tightening their stranglehold on the nation. The enormous profits gained by these monopolistic groups during the war already have begun to be exposed to the people. And now, having succeeded in killing price controls, these same monopolies are preparing for a gigantic profit killing at the expense of the American people.

THE ONLY groups challenging these all-powerful monopolies are the organizations of their workers.

These workers in early 1946 asked that their wage losses be remedied by a wage increase, and pointed out that the profits amassed by American monopolies were so tremendous that wage increases could and should be given without any price increases. The monopolies had a one-word answer to their employees, "No".

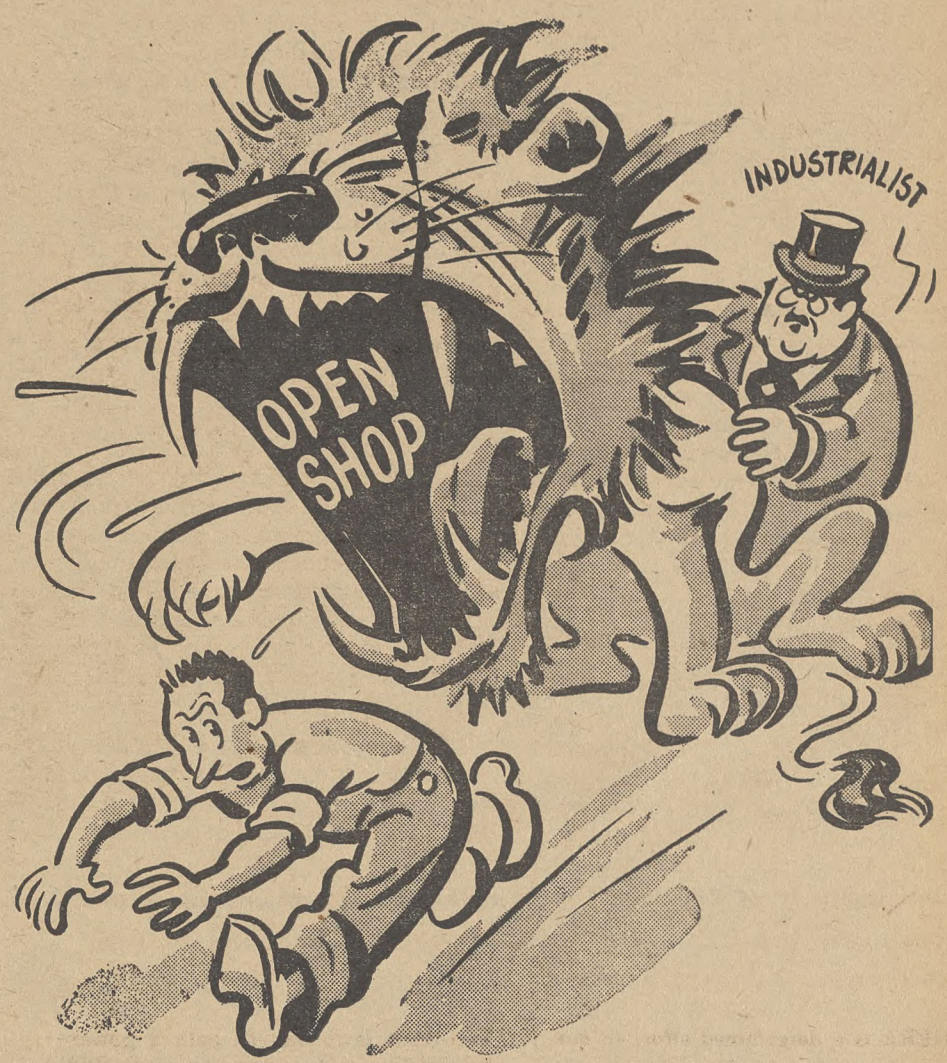
The workers, however, refused to take "No" for an answer. They fought back, and they won.

Today, the monopolists have beaten the government into submission.

Price controls are off, prices have spiralled, and profits are at levels higher than any in our history. Once more the American workers are insisting that the monopolies loosen their death-grasp on the nation's income, and allow the wage-earners enough to give them a decent standard of life.

The monopolists again are preparing to say "No". But this time, it is their aim to make the workers take "No" for an answer. And all of the anti-labor Congressmen, radio commentators, newspaper columnists and editorial writers are rallying to support the National Association of Manufacturers to help the monopolists squeeze the American people dry.

Today's anti-labor campaign is a smoke-screen to conceal the most outrageous monopolistic plundering in our history. It is a flank attack designed to force the labor movement to give up on its wage demands.



Some of today's labor-baiters boldly admit their goal is amendment or repeal of the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Most, however, pretend to preserve these laws while at the same time advancing proposals to chop the heart out of them. They conceal their intent in meaningless and misleading slogans which are oft repeated in press and radio to create the impression that these falsehoods and empty phrases are accepted truths.

Every American owes it to himself and his country to examine a few of these phrases and the facts behind them and not to be swept away in a tide of manufactured falsehood and slick propaganda. Some of the catch phrases of today are: "unions are monopolies", "make unions suable", "the closed shop is un-American", "stop coercive picketing", "amend the one-sided Wagner Act", "limit the right to strike". In some of these slogans, not even the words have changed from those of the "open shop" and the "American Plan" campaigns.

In all, the tune remains the same. The aim continues as before to destroy organized labor and to terrorize workers into an abandonment of their right of self-organization.

THEY say "Unions Are Monopolies" . . . "Prohibit Industry - Wide Bargaining" . . .

These slogans have become a very fashionable way of attacking labor.

To the labor-haters these sound like good slogans, because the fight against monopolies is a good and progressive fight. The labor-baiters consider it a good idea to develop a slogan which confuses the anti-monopoly fight with the anti-labor fight by making it appear that organizations of working men and women are just as dangerous as the giant trusts and international cartels.

The NAM, however, gives the show away when it clarifies the proposal a little more. The NAM would make it illegal for "a union or unions representing the workers of two or more employers to take joint action or engage in other monopolistic practices".

We must keep in mind that under the anti-trust laws today it is illegal for any group to set up a conspiracy to control the trade in any commodity or to control prices. A labor union which joins with employers in such a conspiracy is just as liable as the employers. The Supreme Court made this clear in a number of decisions, and particularly in the case of Allen-Bradley Company v. Local Union No. 3, IBEW, 325 U. S. 797, decided June 18, 1945.

But this is not what the NAM is talking about. They are not concerned about monopolies among the trusts or among employers.

The NAM is not bothered, for example, by the fact that more than 500,000 small business concerns were eliminated from the market during the war.

They are not worried about the fact

(Continued On Page 10)

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

(Continued From Page 9)

that 250 of the largest corporations in this country now hold approximately two-thirds of all the usable manufacturing facilities in the nation. Of these 250 largest manufacturing corporations which thus have a stranglehold on the nation's production, 31 are controlled by 5 banking groups—the Morgan, Mellon, Rockefeller, duPont, and Cleveland banking groups. The eight largest banking groups directly control 100 of the largest non-financial corporations.

The NAM is not troubled by the fact that as of January 1, 1945, the four largest steel corporations controlled almost 63% of the total steel ingot capacity in America. Three of the banking groups mentioned (Morgan, Rockefeller and the Cleveland banks) control seven of the 10 largest steel producers in America and account for nearly three-fourths of the total ingot capacity in the United States.

This is only a small part of the picture of growing industrial monopoly in this country, in which the flow of the life blood of the nation is controlled by small groups of powerful bankers. But this picture holds no terrors and brings forth no denunciation from the NAM. The NAM sees danger only in the fact that American working men are attempting to meet the power of these gigantic trusts by joining into labor organizations.

WHAT does the NAM proposal mean? What does it mean to forbid a union from taking "joint wage action" against two or more employers, or to forbid "industry-wide bargaining"?

In the steel industry this means that the United Steelworkers of America may not formulate a unified wage policy to be presented at the same time to the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, or any two of these giant institutions.

In the automobile industry the UAW may not take uniform action against the General Motors Corporation, the Chrysler Corporation, and the Ford Company, or any two of them.

In the electrical industry the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers would be forbidden to present a uniform wage program to G. E., Westinghouse, R. C. A., or any two of them. The local unions representing employees of each of these employers would be required to act separately.

What does this mean in practice?

The local unions in the steel industry are all in one organization. The local unions in the automobile industry and in the electrical industry are each in a single national organization. The NAM, however, would prohibit the various local unions in each of these national organizations from consulting and cooperating with other local unions in the same national organization!

The NAM, in short, would forbid the existence of national unions. The NAM would break every one of our national organizations up into a series of separate local organizations.

There is something especially hypocritical about this proposal. When unions first started to organize in major industries they were able to organize only one plant at a time. When they bargained with the employer for a single plant the answer was given that these demands could not be met for the single plant alone because they were matters of general policy affecting the entire corporation. So the unions organized the entire corporation.

Then in industry after industry the reply was given: "Why make us the guinea-pig? Why is this demand not made on our competitors as well as on us?"

As recently as 1945 and 1946 this was the complaint of the General Motors Corporation when it was the only automobile manufacturer involved in a strike. So the unions organized the competitors. Now the cry is: "Go back to the separate employers. Take them one at a time."

Never before has any responsible group dared to advance the outrageous theory now offered by the NAM that we must require competition in wage cutting. Our national policy has always insisted on competition with respect to the manufacture and sale of commodities.

Our economic system rests on the assumption that we will advance production and secure lower prices through the operation of our competitive system. But we have never insisted that employers engage in competition to see who could establish the worst conditions for his employes.

On the contrary, the War Labor Board adopted a uniform wage policy for the nation. In the steel industry the basic rate has been traditionally uniform throughout the industry; and increases have been given on an industry-wide basis for decades—long before there was any strong national union in the industry.

It has been our national policy to eliminate competition in wage rates, not to foster competition in sweatshop conditions. If the NAM were sincerely interested in stable labor-management relations, it would attempt to advance, not prohibit, industry-wide bargaining. Objective studies have demonstrated that industry-wide uniformity eliminates the chaos, conflict, and unsettled conditions which result from hundreds of separate negotiations.

Thus, a recent study under the auspices of Princeton University concluded that when wages are determined by National bargaining, the results are "more sensible and farsighted, taking in the economic interests of the industry as a whole."

SENATOR BALL insists that a prohibition of industry-wide bargaining is necessary to prevent industry-wide strikes which injure the public welfare. However, to the extent that industry-wide strikes occur, they occur in industries tightly organized by employers—where for generations the employers have joined together througout an industry to pit their combined economic strength against their employees.

Experience has shown that if the law required negotiation with single employers, all the rest of the employers in the industry would rush to the rescue of the one employer involved, in order to insure that he would suffer no loss through any strikes he might provoke. Union members in other plants would thus be forced to work in order to break a strike of their fellow employees.

It should also be borne in mind that a major inducement for peaceful settlement of issues is the recognition by an employer that other employers will ultimately be required to settle on the same terms. A prohibition on industry-wide negotiations would destroy the economic pressure which makes possible uniform settlements. It would thus actually provoke and prolong strikes in the narrower areas in which the law would permit negotiation.

If the policy of division advanced by the proposal succeeded, lower standards would develop in some plants than in others.

Other employers in that industry, placed at a competitive disadvantage, would inevitably try to equalize their wages and working conditions. The result would be an epidemic of strikes throughout various single units of the industry. Conversely, if some employers were forced to establish conditions better than the rest of the industry, the resultant inequalities would then cause strikes in other units of the industry to equalize the inequalities.

But in either event, the possible injury to the public welfare is far greater than is involved in the situation at present.

Two additional conclusions of the Princeton study mentioned above are important:

". . . elimination of wage-cutting has tended to stress efficiency of management as the most important factor in competition."

". . . Concentration of the change in one industry-wide determination avoids the labor unrest and series of strikes that often accompany competition between firms in the timing of wage changes or competition between rival unions in exacting concessions from employers."

(To be continued)

Labor's Program

THE simple fact is that this country is fast approaching a state of crisis. What is the nature of this impending crisis?

Its proportions and implications can be gathered from what happened in the first few months of 1946. Industry emerged from the war richer and more tightly concentrated than ever before in its history, and with a profit level unequalled in the history of our nation.

TODAY we are in a period when prices, released from control, have leaped skyward. Profits have followed suit. American industry anticipates net earnings after taxes of approximately 15 billion dollars in the year 1947.

At present wage levels, the American worker is faced with an actual and continuing reduction in his real earnings. The workers have asked for increases in wages. Industry is preparing again to say "no." Industry would thereby help to plunge this nation into an economic crash which could well dwarf the 1929 crisis by comparison.

MONOPOLISTS have created the crisis. Now they point the accusing finger at the one group which has stood up in an effort to preserve economic stability.

These monopoly interests have used the crisis of their own creation as a pretext. They dare not encourage any study of the real crisis of today and a search for real solutions. Instead they revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades.

They revive devices which have been considered and rejected by Congress after Congress. They attack isolated phenomena—"the jurisdictional strike," "the secondary boycott," issues of relatively rare occurrence and far removed from the heart of the real labor-management problems of today.

This is a calculated and well-planned program of monopoly. It is a program intended to prevent understanding of the crisis and of the best solutions.

We say that the answer lies in the realm of economics, not of vituperation. The answer is a preservation and development of the living standards of the nation. The answer is a sound national wage policy which preserves the purchasing power needed for the American economy. The answer is an expanded social security and health program.

The answer lies not in engaging in witch-hunts against the organizations of the nation's workers, but in meeting the basic economic and social needs of the American people.

1 Thelma Nickerson, employe of Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and a member of Local 11, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Workers, brings her 3½-year-old daughter, Yvonne, to the Labor Health Institute for a physical examination. Mrs. Nickerson knows the value of preventing illness by coming to the Medical Center before getting sick.

3 An LHI doctor checks Yvonne's nose and throat. If she should need her tonsils removed, an LHI throat specialist would perform the operation at moderate fees. The doctor explains the necessity for thorough checkup of the throat in order to prevent illness and keep the child healthy.

2 Yvonne is fascinated by the stethoscope which the doctor uses to check her heart and lungs. All through the physical examination, special care is taken to keep children at ease and to avoid frightening them so that there will be no association of fear and pain in going to the doctor.

KEEPING LABOR HEALTHY

WHEN members of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes in St. Louis, Mo., get sick, they don't have to become sicker with worry about how they're going to pay doctor or hospital bills. The union has seen to that.

By contractual agreement with 20 employers in the city, who help finance the project, the union has established a Labor Health Institute which affords all union members medical, dental and hospital care—and at the same time teaches a practical lesson in the workability of non-discrimnation.

St. Louis is a town in which Negroes and whites are segregated in hospitals and clinics. But the Labor Health Institute has proved that discrimination is unnecessary and unacceptable and is doing much to surmount the prejudices of the townspeople.

Negroes serve on the Board of Trustees at the Labor Health Institute with equal voting rights. One waiting room serves all patients, white members taking their turn with the colored. Even though the non-discriminatory procedure is novel to most of the Missourians, it has enjoyed almost 100% acceptance by the whites who visit the center.

THE LHI operates an additional plan whereby workers' families may receive the same thorough health care at a moderate cost. Under the family plan, a worker may pay $1 per month and $1 enrollment for his child, who then receives complete medical care. Children periodically receive free dental examination (including x-ray) and care, and immunization shots.

Hospitalization for both the worker and his family is provided by the Blue Cross plan for which the union and employer pay. Medical examination and treatment are accorded all members without limitation or exemption—and both the workers and their employers have found that such year-round health insurance pays off.

IT'S THE VETERANS' SUPPORT THE NATIVE FASCISTS WANT

JOHN Roy Carlson's "The Plotters" is a powerful argument for the continuation and intensification of the labor movement's work in behalf of veterans.

Now that the war is over and most of the former soldiers, sailors and marines have returned to their work benches, there may be a tendency to forget their peculiar problems, which if they are not solved by the unions will isolate the ex-servicemen.

The native fascists are working steadily at making the veterans feel that they are getting a rough deal from the nation and from unions.

Carlson, who was aided in his work by the Friends of Democracy library, tells of the activities of a host of pro-fascist, nationalist and extreme rightwing organization including the America First Party, the Protestant American Veterans and the Society of Sentinels.

CARLSON quotes the boasting of Gerald L. K. Smith, who declared in 1944 that his time "will come in the post-war period. The candidate will not be me; it will be a veteran of this war, but I'll be behind him. If business conditions are bad — inflation, widespread unemployment, farm foreclosures—then my candidate will be elected . . . Then the flame will spread, and the extreme nationalist will come to power . . . When chaos comes, I'll be the leader."

Carlson points out:

"Smith may be a Hitler-like crackpot. An economically and politically healthy nation can survive such goons. But when we get another depression some Huey Long will inevitably arise to 'save America' from 'Communism,' unions, Jews, Masons, Negroes, Catholics. Winchell, internationalism, immigrants, aliens, the CIO, the PAC, or what not."

THE work of the CIO in aiding veterans is praised by the author, who tells of its "neighborhood network of union locals and special veterans committee" and its "determined effort to help the new civilian with his readjustment problems."

"Far more than the American Federation of Labor," Carlson continues, "the CIO has printed a wide range of reading matter for the veteran. Another inducement is the waiving of initiation fees—ranging from $2 to $5—for new veteran members."

Carlson also has high praise for the CIO and PAC for aiding democracy.

The CIO has made a good start but the moral of Carlson's book to this reviewer is that not only must the national CIO carry on its work in this field, but the work of many affiliated unions for veterans should be increased so that ex-servicemen will not become shock troops for the native fascists.—F. R.

The Plotters, by John Roy Carlson, 408 pages, E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y. $3.50.

"Smile, please!"

Copyright, 1947, The CIO NEWS

USA'S BIGGEST CHILD KILLER

(By Federated Press)

RHEUMATIC fever is far and away the most menacing child killer and child crippler in America. It causes 90% of all heart disease in children. It is the leading cause of all deaths during school years. There are today an estimated one million sufferers from rheumatic fever, actually more than the total number of tuberculosis cases.

The disease is most common in the North and East. It does its work in cold, damp homes, in overcrowded tenements, in slum areas hidden from the bright sunlight. Upper income groups are by no means immune, but rheumatic fever is mostly a disease of poverty and of wretched living conditions.

What is rheumatic fever? Not too much is known about it, which is one reason it is such an uncontrolled menace. Here is a sad example of the need for planned research in this country. Scarcely $100,000 a year is spent on its study.

It is known that some type of germ enters the body and sets up an infection which causes acute illness, frequent relapses, long invalidism or early death. Usually a severe sore throat sets the stage for the rheumatic infection, which begins a few weeks later with all the signs of serious fever.

The bones and joints may be painfully affected as in arthritis, the skin may show a peculiar rash, or the disease may take the form of "St. Vitus' Dance." Far too often the heart is damaged, and then the most tragic part of the disease begins.

About 50% of all rheumatic children have heart disease within ten years after the onset of the infection, and 20% die within that time. With good treatment of milder cases, however, recovery can be complete.

Unions 3,000 Years Old!

FEW trade unionists realize that their movement dates as far back as 1100 BC, 3,000 years ago.

Facts from a book written in 1902 by Osborne Ward, "The Ancient Lowly," were cited by Forrest Emerson publicity director of the CIO Farm Equipment & Metal workers, before a recent conference of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

Ward's book differs from most ancient history in that it tells the story of the common man in those days.

Emerson quoted reports that workers had been guaranteed the right to organize by Emperor Numa Pompilius in Rome as early as 600 BC. American workers did not receive their Magna Carta until 1937, when the Natl. Labor Relations Act was passed.

THE ancients were much more modern than we often given them credit for. In their labor unions they participated so actively in politics that in Rome between the years 379 to 373 BC. the patrician class was unable to elect a senator.

"But the small but immensely powerful upper crust of Roman society . . . could not stomach such rising democracy and soon produced one of history's greatest fiends—Appius Claudius," Emerson noted, **"who conceived the Roman conquests to strengthen the ruling class. The unions, alas, were lulled to sleep with promises of unlimited work for the state, making armaments."**

Roman legions then proceeded to level cities and nations, shipping countless thousands of slaves back home, to which our history books refer as "glorious conquests," while records of the life of the everyday, lowly people have been omitted.

In the two centuries prior to the birth of Jesus, there were many great strikes and uprisings against the inhuman degradations they suffered at the hands of the wealthy, the greatest of which was led by Spartacus in 74 BC. A Thracian shephered who had been captured, enslaved and forced to become a gladiator, Spartacus gathered behind him the thousands of dispossessed, hungry and oppressed and for four years his huge armies battled the ruling legions.

Following the death of Spartacus, Rome suppressed the unions, which were known as collegia, sodalicia or corpora, and they went underground. Into this world Jesus was born and soon He was demanding social equality and democracy as the unions had been demanding for some 1100 years before Him.

Archaelogical research shows that the trade-unions were the very cradle of Christianity. Such Biblical characters as Peter, Paul, Luke, John, Clement, James and many others held positions of leadership in the unions. Jesus Himself was a carpenter, a craft organized back through all antiquity, the speaker pointed out.

"Precise history," Emerson declared, "established through excavation and research, but censored from the eyes of common people, reveals the fact that it was the unions which endorsed, protected and formed Christianity through the first three centuries of its then nameless existence. Christianity became the continuation of their centuries-long fight."

It's A Pleasure To Listen

The nation's capital heard a new radio station last week—one dedicated to the emphasis of classical music, a progressive viewpoint and a limitation on advertising.

The station WQQW, has promised its radio audience no more than four commercial announcements an hour, no commercial lasting more than one minute and no two commercials in a row.

Manager of the station is Edward Brecher, a former Federal Communications Commission executive.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS PRINTERS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
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POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT AND HEAVY STAMPING • COINING AND EMBOSSING
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60 Greene St. Canal 6-5414 Canal 6-2130
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CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Sprucing Up

PRETTY HANDS

By HANNA SHERMAN

BEAUTIFUL hands can be one of your greatest assets. But to be beautiful your hands needn't be lily white and perfectly lacquered.

The hands of women who use them in their work often have a true loveliness that comes from flexibility and graceful movement.

You'll find that you need very little time and extra effort to do some simple hand exercises. These will not only be beauty making, but like all exercise will help you to relax.

We talked to charming and dynamic Ray Lev. She is considered America's most distinguished woman pianist and has lovely expressive hands. Miss Lev was enthusiastic about the value of exercise for the average woman. The exercises she uses to keep her hands beautifully supple can be learned by all of us.

Miss Lev massages her fingers daily. You do this by pulling at them gently as though removing a pair of rather tight gloves. And when you do this (several times a day, if you wish) remember to massage the soft web of flesh between the fingers.

Another good hand exercise is the one taught to the piano students of Joseph and Rosine Lhevinne. Put the thumb between the second and third fingers and close your fist gently. Open your hand and repeat with the thumb between the third and fourth fingers. Again with it between the fourth and fifth. Do this with both hands and work for increasing speed.

An exercise I like—primarily to relax the hands—is to shake them from the wrist for a minute or two, as though shaking water off them.

People who must pamper valuable hands take simple precautions with them. They keep their hands immaculately clean and do as thorough a job of scrubbing up as a surgeon would. You'll want to do the same.

Use a nail brush several times a day. When you wash your hands, dry them gently, push back the cuticle around each finger nail, and always use a hand lotion whenever your hands have been in water.

These wintry days, most of us find our hands sensitive to cold. The fashion for wearing woolen gloves is a boon to hand beauty. Wear them when the temperature drops and prevent the frozen look that hands get when they are cold.

In a future column we'll discuss other aids for your hands. It's not too late to make one more New Year resolution—to have the kind of hands that excite admiration.

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WOMEN AT WORK

CONTRARY to widespread predictions, women have not abandoned their wartime jobs en masse to resume full-time household duties, the Women's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor reports.

Although approximately a million fewer women were employed in November of this year than in November 1945, those working still far outnumber the pre-war figure.

In many instances the wartime gains made by women in overriding discrimination in hiring and pay have been retained, but the Bureau reports a continued need for a national equal-pay law, upward revisions of minimum wage laws and more widespread acceptance of women on professional as well as unskilled levels

Now that industry is again expanding, most reconverted war plants—particularly electrical, airplane, and automobile—are hiring women, but only after the supply of male labor has been exhausted.

The division of women to industry has caused a continued shortage in such occupations as stenographers, typists, teachers, nurses, librarians, dietitians and social workers—all notoriously underpaying positions.

The drive for equal pay for equal work has gained momentum since V-J Day. Seven states have enacted laws of their own, many major unions have included such clauses in their contracts, and pressure behind the federal "equal pay" bill has gained increased support.

Discrimination against Negro women, too, has declined somewhat. In N. Y. City and Detroit, for example, Negro women are now being employed as telephone operators.

Many women, intrigued by the overseas adventures of returning GIs, have entertained a desire to obtain employment abroad.

The Labor Dept. reports that women at present are needed overseas in the following occupations with the U. S. Government:

Court reporter, legal stenographer, x-ray and laboratory technician, hospital staff nurse, public health nurse, teacher, librarian, acountant, and dietitian.

Further information is available in a bulletin titled "Guide to Foreign Employment Opportunities," distributed by state employment offices.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

MUST WE WORRY?

'Teen-agers can take care of themselves if there is a first-class neighborhood headquarters for their activities. The corner drugstore or the local ice cream parlor are better than nothing, but a 'teen canteen is best of all. In many neighborhoods there is little delinquency or 'teen-age hoodlumism. Parents are comparatively free from worry about what their boys and girls are doing or where they are doing it. The youngsters just naturally gravitate to the conteen for games, for dances and for dates. A few local businessmen, a few returned veterans, a committee of high school youngsters have set up these fine centers in some placs. It can be done in your neighborhood, too.

Pinney, Monkmeyer Press Photo Service

CIO TEACHERS HONOR MURRAY

The N. Y. Teachers Union, Local 555 of the CIO Public Workers, this week presented CIO Pres. Philip Murray with its annual award for distinguished service to education.

In selecting Murray, the Union's Executive Board said "he has given magnificent leadership in the fight for economic and social security for all of the people of America.

"He has truly made a genuine contribution to education by bringing forward the issue of economic and political freedom in which a democratic educational system must be rooted."

Previous recipients of the award are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, George Washington Carver, Dr. Franz Boas, the Norweigian teachers for their determined resistance against Nazi education, and the Federation of Atomic Scientists.

AID URBAN LEAGUE

Over 100 American trade unions have contributed to the 1946 Natl. Urban League Appeal, Robert L. Kinney, the League's trade union consultant, announced this week.

Outstanding union contribution was $5,000 from the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Other CIO unions contributing included Steel, Textile, Packing, Rubber, Public, Brewery, Fur & Leather, Communications, Railroad, Transport Service Employes, and Shoeworkers Joint Council.

Look for this Label

LOCAL No. AMALGAMATED UNION LITHOGRAPHERS LABEL OF AMERICA

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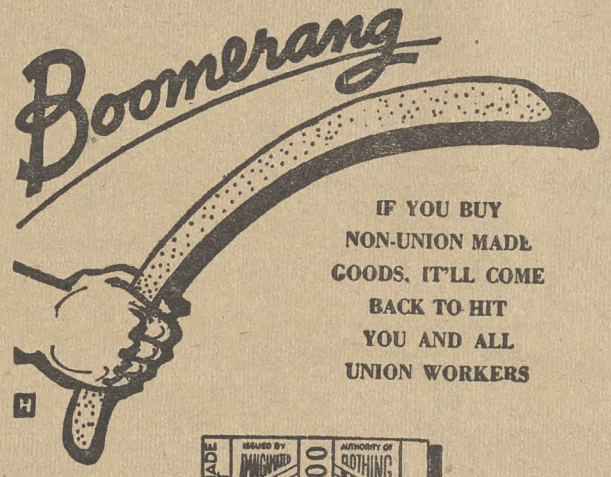

IF YOU BUY NON-UNION MADE GOODS, IT'LL COME BACK TO HIT YOU AND ALL UNION WORKERS

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Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

Flicker Front

TO 'BEST YEARS,' AN OSCAR

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

WHILE the cocktails are being mixed and the "Oscars" handed out for 1946 in Hollywood, I hereby cast my vote without reservations for the top picture of this and many past years.

"The Best Years of Our Lives" is the best picture on the nation's screens today.

The only marring feature of its introduction to the millions of Americans who should see it has been the profit-happy tariffs charged for admission.

Otherwise, the picture is as down-to-earth as the twelve million vets who will see it and be hit right in the gut by the story of three returning GI's, their problems and their readjustment.

The vet who spent four years behind a rifle butt will understand (with bitterness) how Fred Derry (Dana Andrews) feels when the chain store manager slights his "fruit salad" and with a sneering "the war is over NOW, you know" attitude offers him a job at subsistence wages.

The awkwardness of banker-sergeant Al Stephenson's (Frederic March) homecoming to a maturing daughter and a growing young boy will restir the feelings of uneasiness most felt when they crossed the threshold of home after four years away.

And the humane, understanding treatment of Homer Parish (Harold Russell), the sailor who lost both hands in combat, will move the hearts and minds of America to an appreciation of the sacrifices and courage of the war-maimed.

THE picture has warmth and devotion. It glows with a love for America and its good people. You laugh with the vets when they go off on a mild beer jag; you cry at the tenderness with which Wilma (Cathy O'Donnell) loves Homer after he has shown her how helpless he is when he discards his steel hooks before going to bed, and you will cheer when Fred slugs a native fascist who tells Homer that he was a "sucker" to lose both hands fighting the war on "the wrong side."

It's no flagwaving hoop-de-la with 1,400 chorus girls fanning the air with star-spangled panties. There isn't a phoney bit in it from the word "camera."

It deals with GI's and their problems from the top of the deck. Sometimes, it slugs as in the case of Fred and his unfaithful wife. Other times it goes into a soft-shoe routine as when Al raps his bank bosses for the harsh attitude they are taking on veterans' loans. But the picture is in there punching all the time—in an appreciative, entertaining way. You couldn't spend a better three hours.

IN contrast to the veterans of the "Best Years" who face their problems and find some solutions, "The Razor's Edge" goes off into the mystic world. Heralded by the biggest tub-thumping campaign in recent years, the picture falls short on every score.

Tyrone Power carries the ball as the young man anxious to make himself worthy of the sacrifices of a fellow aviator in World War I.

After much wasted slow-moving film, he finds solace and peace in the mysticism of a temple in India. There, the answers to the troubling questions of life in a modern world put his distraught mind at rest and give him reason for living. He should have joined a union. It would have made a better picture and given him a better life.

Gene Tierney works hard trying to ensnare this handsome but poor idealistic lad. But at the same time she keeps the bait out for the rich moneybags who is also swimming around her pool. Anne Baxter manages to save a few scenes with her lifting performance of a fallen woman whose matter can't triumph over Power's mind.

WHEREAS Tyrone goes to India to find "life," Rex Harrison in the new English film, "Notorious Gentleman," goes straight to hell. There never is any doubt of his destination after he gets killed in the war. Dying was about the only good thing he ever did.

Harrison plays the role of Vivian Kenway, a no-good bum, or, as they might say in Oxford from which he is expelled early in the picture, a cad and a bounder. He deceives his roommate, makes love to a good friend's wife, muffs out on a job and marries a refugee girl for love—of money. He doesn't have a conscience and is such a ratty character as to win sympathy occasionally. The fact that he is such a scoundred never bothers him.

The picture can't be classified as anything but a character study. It has elements of humor and some of cold brutal human meanness. It drags at times and moves smoothly in other scenes. The picture is Harrison's all the way as he shows the decadence of a corrupt ruling class.

M-G-M has requested that all who see "Undercurrent" with Katherine Hepburn and Robert Taylor do not reveal the surprise climax. I won't. It certainly was a surprise and so incredible that it is just as well it be kept a secret.

Rich tycoon Robert Taylor takes his innocent bride, Katherine Hepburn, from the sheltred life of her university home and introduces her to the evils and fascinations of "big-time" life. She is unhappy in her new life, particularly with her inventor-husband whom she suspects of deception, etc.

Never meeting his brother, Robert Mitchum, she nonetheless finds out that he likes books and music. These and other mutual interests are enough to inspire her love for him. And then that surprising climax. Sounds silly, huh? Well, it is, and the excellent talents of Hepburn, Taylor and Mitchum deserve better. However, all three make the most of what is there and the result isn't too bad if you like Hepburn.

DID you see the new screen biography of Hiram Hayseed who wrote the third bar to the Virginia Reel? Well, Hiram is a poor piano player in a pingpong parlor with great talent for setting the rhythm of bouncing balls to music.

Purely by chance, Oscar Hammerhead, the great producer, overhears Hiram playing chopsticks for a lovely blonde babe. "Great talent," says Oscar as he hands Hiram a three million dollar a year contract—and so on until the picture ends with Hiram conducting the Cornfield Symphony Orchestra in a great Broadway opening. And the blonde is starring.

Change the name and you have the basic formula for a screen biography of a musician, inventor, statesman or singer.

I don't know the true life story of Jerome Kern, but I will bet Hiram's last dollar that it isn't in "Till the Clouds Roll By," which merely strings together a series of incidents.

However, the important thing is that the story is conveniently shoved in the background while the full beauty of Kern's melodic music and a lot of good talent have full reign.

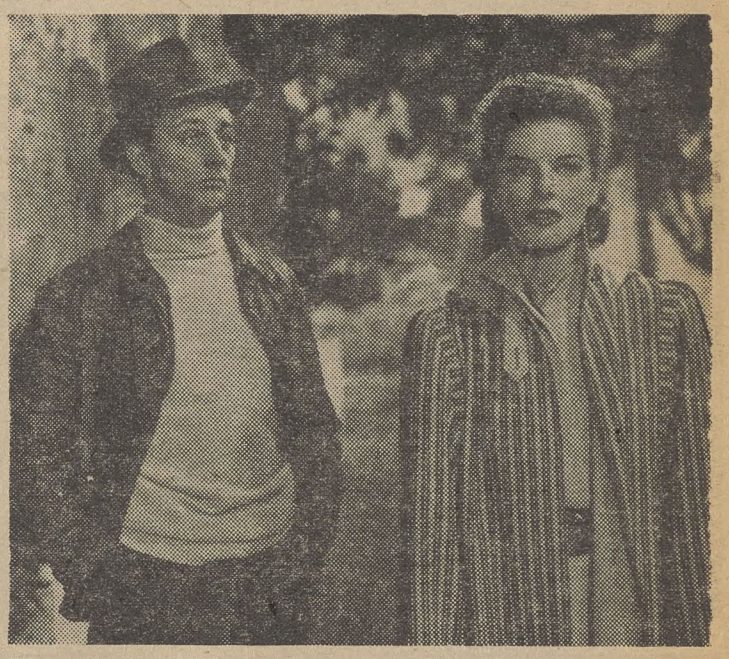
And with a line-up like June Allyson, Judy Garland, Lucille Bremer, Robert Walker (Kern), Van Johnson, Lena Horne, Frank Sinatra and Van Heflin, the picture can't miss.

THE same can't be said for "The Verdict," which is the latest offering for mystery fans. Those who like their blood-and-thunder screen meat raw will find this a bit on the well-done style. Others will find keen delight in the suave, competent acting of Sidney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre and George Couloris, and the neat pattern of suspense and horror the picture weaves.

"The Verdict" takes place in the gas-lit, foggy atmosphere of Victorian London. Greenstreet has just lost his Scotland Yard job for causing the hanging of an innocent man on circumstantial evidence. Couloris, his successor, vows he won't ever do that. But, as fate would have it, the nephew of the first victim is found cold and stiff one foggy morning with nary a clue in sight.

Forgetting his vow, Couloris threads through a flock of suspects and nabs a likely character on circumstantial evidence. The fat man solves the perfect crimes and the day is saved with only two murders. Definitely deflation nowadays.

Peter Lorre, Sidney Greenstreet and Joan Lorring pursue the murderer who committed the perfect crime in "The Verdict." Greenstreet portrays former Scotland Yard man who lost job because he caused an innocent man to hang on circumstantial evidence.



Katherine Hepburn finally meets Robert Mitchum, her brother-in-law in "Undercurrent." Unhappy with husband Robert Taylor, Katie falls in love with Mitchum when she learns of their mutual interest in books and music.

Playing Around

THE FALCON'S ADVENTURES—Tom Conway goes to Miami to outwit a band of South American criminals who are out to steal a secret industrial formula and it isn't the atom bomb. Good "B" fare.

SO DARK THE NIGHT—French-styled murder down to the heavy accents. The innkeeper's daughter is murdered. The famous Parisian detective is on the scene. Who dunit?

DICK TRACY VS. CUEBALL—Vitamin Flintheart steals the show from our hero Dick. But, the great detective chases a jewel robber who is so tired out that he———. No, not that. Yes.

THAT BRENNAN GIRL—Advocates good mothers rather than those who raise their spoiled brats to be jewel-happy. Mama is no-good, daughter follows her foot-steps—but reform sets in and everybody but the audience is happy. Bring a box of kleenex for this one.

GALLANT BESS—Is an incredible tale of how Navy life and horses don't mix. Bess is a wonderful hoss, pardner, and there should have been more of her and less of a silly story on the screen.

NEVER SAY GOODBYE—Errol Flynn drops his dashing character for that of a commercial artist, who longs for his divorced wife. Naturally, the pair are re-united by seven-year old Patti Brady who is too sticky and sweet for anyone's enjoyment. The picture is called a comedy.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

IN LOVE WITH JIM BARRY — RUBY CARRUTHERS CONVINCES HER FATHER, OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS WHERE JIM IS WORKING, TO GIVE JIM A BETTER PAYING JOB. NOW SHE HAS TO CONVINCE JIM THAT HE SHOULD BE ON THE SIDE OF THE BOSS...

THROUGH ME YOU CAN HAVE A BETTER WAY OF LIFE... WEALTH, SOCIAL POSITION, COMFORT! BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO GIVE UP YOUR SILLY IDEAS AND —

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MY IDEAS, RUBY? WHAT RIGHT HAVE YOU TO CALL THEM SILLY?

I DON'T KNOW TOO MUCH ABOUT YOUR IDEAS, JIM. BUT YOU TALK LIKE A MAN WHO WANTS TO GO OUT AND CHANGE THE WORLD!

...AND THE WORLD CAN'T BE CHANGED! THE WORLD ALWAYS HAD PEOPLE WHO RULED AND THOSE WHO DID THE WORK — AND NOBODY CAN CHANGE THAT.

I SEE WHAT YOU MEAN, RUBY... HISTORY TEACHES US THAT THERE WERE SLAVES AND MASTERS

...THEN CAME THE SERF AND THE LORD... THEN THE WORKER AND THE BOSS! PRACTICALLY THE SAME THING THROUGH THE AGES... ONLY WE CALLED THEM BY DIFFERENT NAMES!

THAT'S IT... AND IT WILL ALWAYS BE THAT WAY!

MAYBE... AND MAYBE NOT! BUT I'LL BELIEVE IN AMERICA WITH ITS DREAM THAT ALL MEN WERE CREATED EQUAL... NO ONE CAN CHANGE MY MIND ON THAT!

I'M NOT TRYING TO CHANGE YOUR MIND, JIM. YOU CAN GO ON BELIEVING...

IT'S PRETTY LATE, RUBY... SUPPOSE WE TALK ABOUT IT SOME OTHER TIME? I'VE GOT TO GO NOW.

HE'S GOING TO BE HARDER TO CONVINCE THAN I THOUGHT... BUT HE'S WORTH WINNING!

IF I CAN WIN JIM'S LOVE FOR ME... I'LL SEE THAT HE BEHAVES—

WHO—WHO'S THAT?

WHAT DO YOU MEAN SNEAKING THROUGH THE GARDEN, JAMIE FERRET?

I DIDN'T MEAN NO HARM, MISS RUBY. ONLY I GOTTA SEE YOUR FATHER WITHOUT NOBODY KNOWING I'VE BEEN HERE.

THEM TROUBLE MAKERS IS A PLANNING A UNION MEETING FER TONIGHT! I'VE GOTTA WARN YER FATHER TO TEACH THEM A LESSON.

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EVEN HIGHER PRICES!

TAKE it from the Dept. of Agriculture—prices are going to soar even higher in 1947. In a booklet entitled Demand & Price Situation, the Department said this week:

"Prices received by farmers during the next few months may average slightly below the mid-November levels. The general level, however, as well as the level of prices paid by farmers is likely to continue upward during the first quarter of 1947."

The Department warned that business cannot expect the lush sellers' market of the last two years. Consumers, it seems, are not drawing on savings. Either savings have dwindled or people are getting wary about a probable depression.

Rent Control Attacked

REACTIONARY Congressmen are taking their cue from Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice-president of the Nat'l. Assn. of Real Estate Boards.

Apparently looking on his own campaign for 15% rent boosts as small-time stuff, Nelson said:

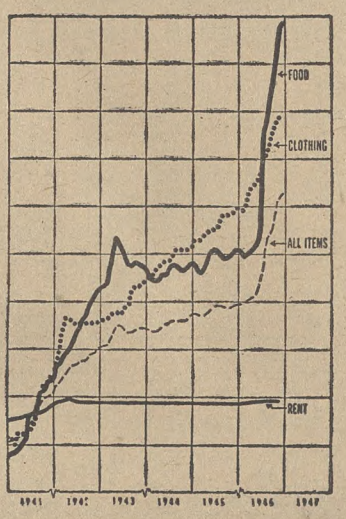
"Hell, we're going to wipe out rent control and the whole damn business this time."

As this week closed, Sen. W. Lee ("Pass the Biscuits, Pappy") O'Daniel (D., Tex.) introduced a bill to end the entire rent control program Feb. 1. Co-sponsors were a trio of Republicans, Sens. Wherry (Nebr.), Moore (Okla.), and Bushfield (S. Dak.).

Falling on deaf ears was the plea of Pres. Truman in his economic report to Congress that rent controls be extended beyond their present June 30 termination date and that the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill be passed to alleviate the steadily increasing housing crisis.

Although OPA rent experts have maintained that landlords are making more than their pre-war profits and that either de-control or general rent boosts would not be justified, 961,973 increases on houses and apartments have been allowed since rent control began June 1, 1942. (OPA is now part of the Office of Temporary Controls.)

The OPA rent division reports that these permissions to grant rents are being increased at the rate of 20,000 to 30,000 each month. The law provides substantial improvements, financial hardship and 13 other reasons for granting rent boosts.



Effect of rent control is shown by this chart. Note the rapid rise of other, uncontrolled, prices.

Following the order of Congress, OPA is preparing the way for further increases in ceilings by examining the records of four million rent-controlled rooms as it was directed to do by Congress.

These are to be reclassified as either transient hotel, residential hotel, rooming house or motor court.

The shape of things to come is shown by a 50c increase in transient rooms authorized at four Washington (D. C.) hotels by the District Rent Control Administration, and by the announcement by Maj. Philip B. Fleming, chief of the Office of Temporary Controls, that he would soon have an announcement on transient hotel rooms throughout the nation.

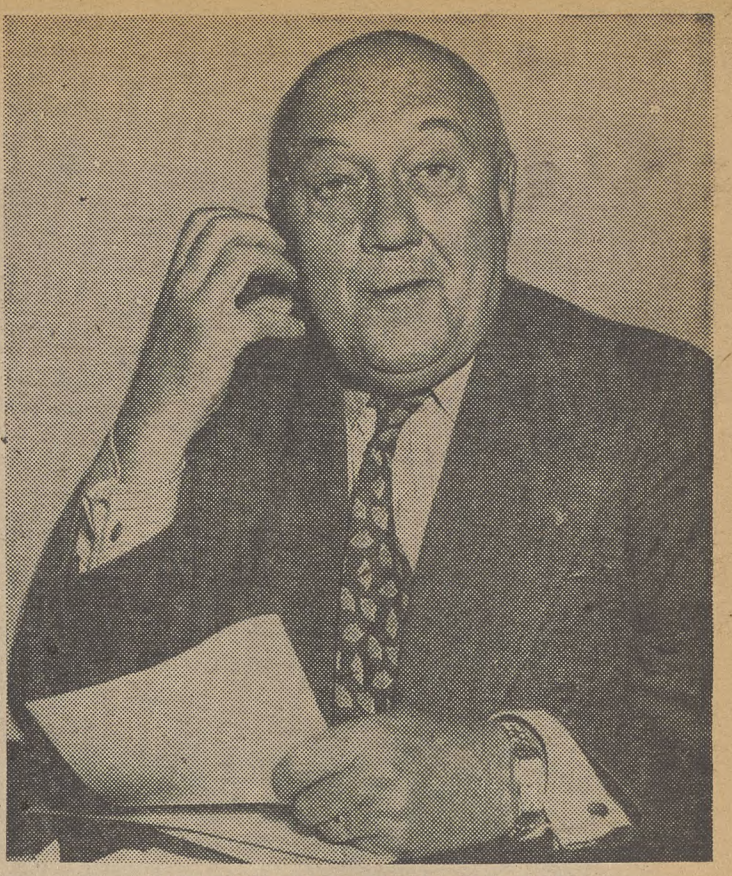
HAVING done all it could to embarrass, hamper and wreck the Veterans Housing Program, the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards declares that the program's accomplishment was miserable and shouts loudly that its inadequacies are proof that the long-range housing program such as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill set up would not work.

The organized real estate interests have the effrontery to propose burying the housing bill in face of the fact that Pres. Truman pressed for its passage in both his "State of the Nation" message and his economic report to Congress.

"To reduce the cost of housing on all fronts and by all desirable methods, we must start as promptly as possible on a long-range housing program," the Chief Executive said. "Such a program can stimulate large investments in land acquisition and preparations for development."

Quick with an answer was the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards. Speaking to the Pawtucket Real Estate Exchange, Pawtucket, R. I., the day after the President made his report, Charles T. Stewart, NAREB director of public relations, said:

"Of course, there are families who need help to get decent housing, to get adequate food, clothing, or fuel. The satisfying of that need is the practice of charity, private or public, which many of us have always believed to be a virtue."



REP. HAROLD KNUTSON (R. MINN.)
For $5 million a year with no dependents, a $452,177 tax cut; for a family of four with $2,000 a year, 70c a week saving.

FOR THE GREEDY, NOT THE NEEDY

THE heart of Rep. Harold Knutson (R. Minn.) really bleeds for the poor downtrodden taxpayers—especially those in the upper brackets.

This week he introduced H.R. 1 in Congress to provide for a 20% income tax cut for compensation up to $302,000 a year. For incomes above this, the 20% reduction would apply to the $302,000, and a 10.5% reduction would apply to the rest.

What would the 20% cut mean to a family of four with an income of $2,000 a year? About 70c a week!

The savings to a corporation executive making $250,000 a year would amount to $730 a week.

But the really big time operators making half a million dollars a year (without dependents) would cash in to the tune of $452,177 yearly savings.

In contrast, an average worker with a gross income of $2,500 a year, and no dependents, would save just a little more than a week's salary—$57.

Knutson said that he is "satisfied that (the plan's) operation will prove beneficial to all classes."

$8,000 a Week Pay!

ONE hundred and twenty-two big shots of American corporations hit the jackpot to the tune of $75,000 a year or better in salaries, commissions or bonuses, the U. S. Treasury reported this week.

The payoff list was only a supplemental one, not including many individuals whose income was revealed several months ago.

Topping the 122 was Thomas J. Watson, president of the Int. Business Machines Corp., who "earned" $425,548.94—or $8,183.63 a week.

The report did not include other income from stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.

Among assorted movie stars and corporation executives who cashed in were:

Deanna Durbin—$310,728.93

Chrysler officials B. E. Hutchinson—$90,850; K. T. Keller—$100,954; and Fred M. Zeder—$85,500.

U. S. Steel heads N. L. Miller—$85,300; Irving S. Olds—$106,200.08; and E. M. Voorhees—$105,900.08.

The Natl. City Bank of N. Y. paid William Gage Brady Jr. $104,739.84, W. Randolph Burgess $83,999.92, and Gordon S. Rentschler $129,199.92.

Boost Wages or Face Crash, Wallace Warns

FORMER Vice-Pres. Henry A. Wallace and Isadore Lubin, who served as economic adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt, agree with the findings of the Nathan report that American industry can afford a 25% wage increase.

Indorsement of the report, prepared by Robert R. Nathan for CIO, was given in an exchange of correspondence between Wallace and Lubin in which the two upheld the view that such a wage increase would still leave business with profits equal to those of 1929, the nation's most profitable year.

If the present steady decline in purchasing power continues, the former government officials agreed, the result will be business bankruptcies and consequent widespread unemployment.

High production levels can only be maintained, according to Wallace, former secretary of commerce and now editor of the New Republic, if "the balance between prices, wages and profits gives the consumer a sufficient share of the national income to take off our market the goods produced."

Look Before You Yell!

CHARGES by the House Campaign Expenditures Committee that 60 CIO unions in N. Y. City had violated federal law by contributing to election campaign funds brought a "look before you shout" reply from Hyman Blumberg, head of the N. Y. Political Action Coordinating Committee.

Noting that the matter has been turned over to the Attorney General for possible legal action, Blumberg said "we are confident that such an examination will show that our committee has scrupulously adhered to the letter and spirit of all election laws." Contributions he said, were from individuals, and were transmitted by the unions.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

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January 20, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

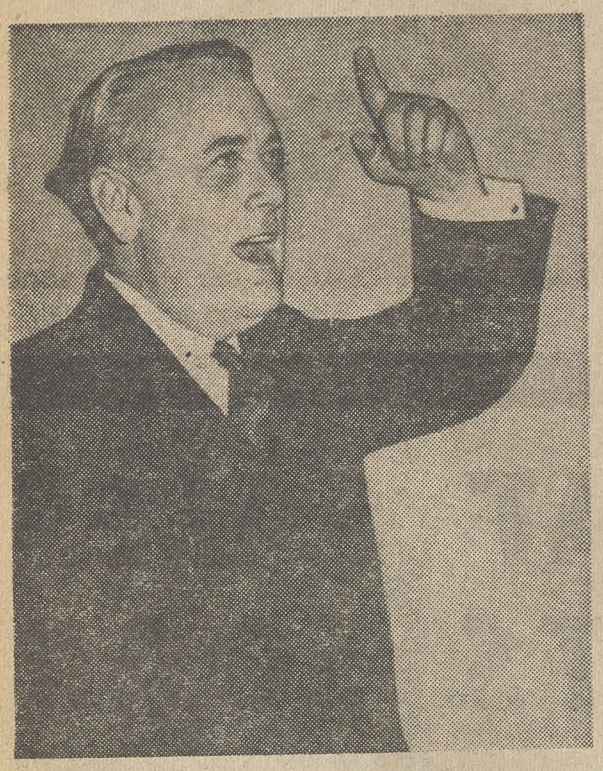
HAPPY DAZE! MEAT SALES DROP BUT PROFITS SOAR

The meat trust this week told its stockholders how well the campaign to kill price control paid off. High priced meat brought Swift & Co. $16,394,739 in net profits last week despite an 11% drop in sales. Armour & Co. net profts totalled $30,291,128—two thirds of it made in the last six months when price control was on the rocks. Cudahy Packing Co. reported a net gain of $6,720,585 despite a 12% drop in sales. Cudahy's 1945 profits (under price control) totalled $2,505,097. The months-old smiles of these consumers are more that equalled by those now of the packers.

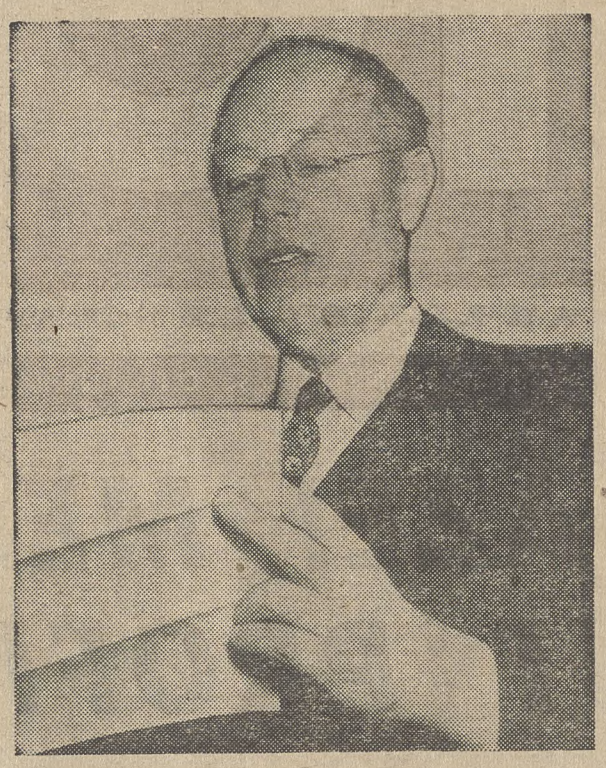
THE BOSSES OF CONGRESS

★ ★ ★

MEN TO WATCH



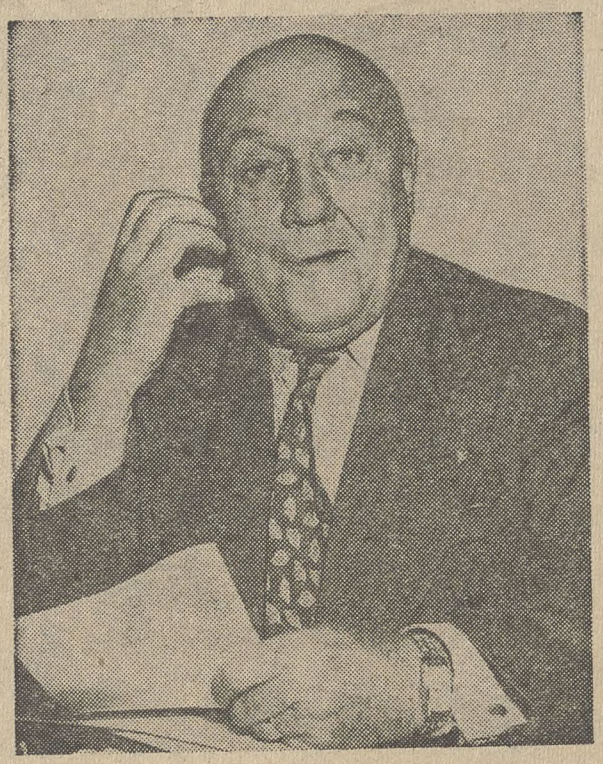
SEN. ALEXANDER WILEY (R) of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, heads the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee. That committee is currently hearing arguments on legislation to curb or abolish workers' claims for portal-to-portal back pay; one of the principal bills on the subject was introduced by Wiley. A lawyer, Wiley first entered the Senate in 1938. During the 79th Congress he voted for anti-labor bills and against price control.



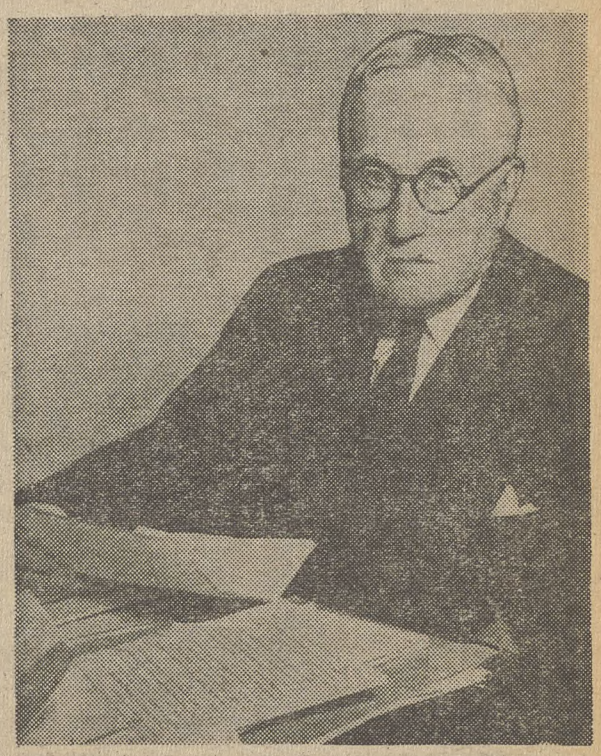
SEN. ROBERT A TAFT (R) of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the son of a former president who has cast his eyes on a return to the White House. A reactionary who "sees all the angles", Taft is number one boss-man of the Republican bloc in the Senate. As head of the GOP steering committee and chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the wealthy Ohioan occupies a strategic position. He wants anti-labor legislation passed by March. Last year he led the fight to kill OPA.

SEN. EUGENE A. MILLIKIN (R) of Denver, Colorado, heads the powerful Senate Finance Committee, which will handle all taxation bills. With big-business proposals on deck for a "soak-the-poor" policy of a 20% across-the-board tax cut, the committee will be of prime importance. Millikin's record is far from liberal. He voted against OPA, for anti-labor legislation, against minimum wage bills and against price controls on veterans housing.

REP. FRED HARTLEY (R) of Kearny, N. J., is head of the House Education and Labor Committee, and will be a key figure in the coming battle over anti-labor legislation. An "omnibus" bill, bearing his name, and carrying all sorts of restrictions on unions, will probably emerge from his committee in coming weeks. Hartley voted for the Case and other anti-labor bills last year, and helped lead the fight to kill price control.



REP. HAROLD KNUTSON (R) is a Minnesota newspaper publisher turned tax expert. Head of the Ways & Means Committee, he is the GOP's key man on taxation. Knutson rushed in to file the first bill of the 80th Congress, HR 1, a proposal to give everyone a 20% tax cut. That would save pennies for low and medium income earners, but would give the wealthy a tremendous tax reduction. He voted "wrong" on every listed issue in The CIO NEWS voting record for the 79th Congress.



REP. JOHN TABER (R), head of the House Appropriations Committee, is an upstate New Yorker who has been in the House of Representatives for more than 10 years. An inveterate foe of government spending, he is in a key position to cripple New Deal agencies by tightening the purse strings. Taber will probably fight all efforts to make government agencies serve the interests of the people. In The CIO NEWS voting record of the 79th Congress, Taber voted "wrong" on every listed issue.

IRONS IN THE FIRE

Anti-labor plans in Congress have assumed proportions of a flood. Here are a few of the main propositions to watch for—and to organize community support against.

INJUNCTIONS TO SMASH STRIKES. If Rep. Case (S. D.) has his way, the Attorney-General would have specific power, in any strike which he thinks endangers the "public welfare", to get an injunction forcing the workers back to their jobs. Under broad interpretations of the law, the federal government could obtain an injunction to smash almost any strike.

BREAK UP NATIONAL UNIONS. National unions of workers would lose much of their power to negotiate wage controls, if Rep. Case and Sen. Ball's (Minn.) plans are approved. Both have offered bills which would amend the Wagner Act by barring any labor organization from negotiating with any two employers outside the same metropolitan area. This crippling proposal is offered in the name of "anti-monopoly!"

AMEND THE WAGNER ACT. Almost every anti-labor bill offered in Congress offers amendments to cripple the vitality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which protects labor's right to organize and bargain with employers. Sen. O'Daniel (D. Tex.) would repeal the Act; others would allow employers to bust organizing drives by picking their own time to ask for NLRB elections; others would make unions, not employers, guilty of unfair practices.

TAKE UNIONS INTO COURT. The bill proposed by GOP Senators Smith, Ball and Taft would be subject to damage suits in federal district court for any violation of contract. This would allow employers to tie unions up in the courts with all sorts of petty cases—and it would make unions liable for any actions taken by agents of the employer within the ranks of the union. The bill would be an invitation to provocation.

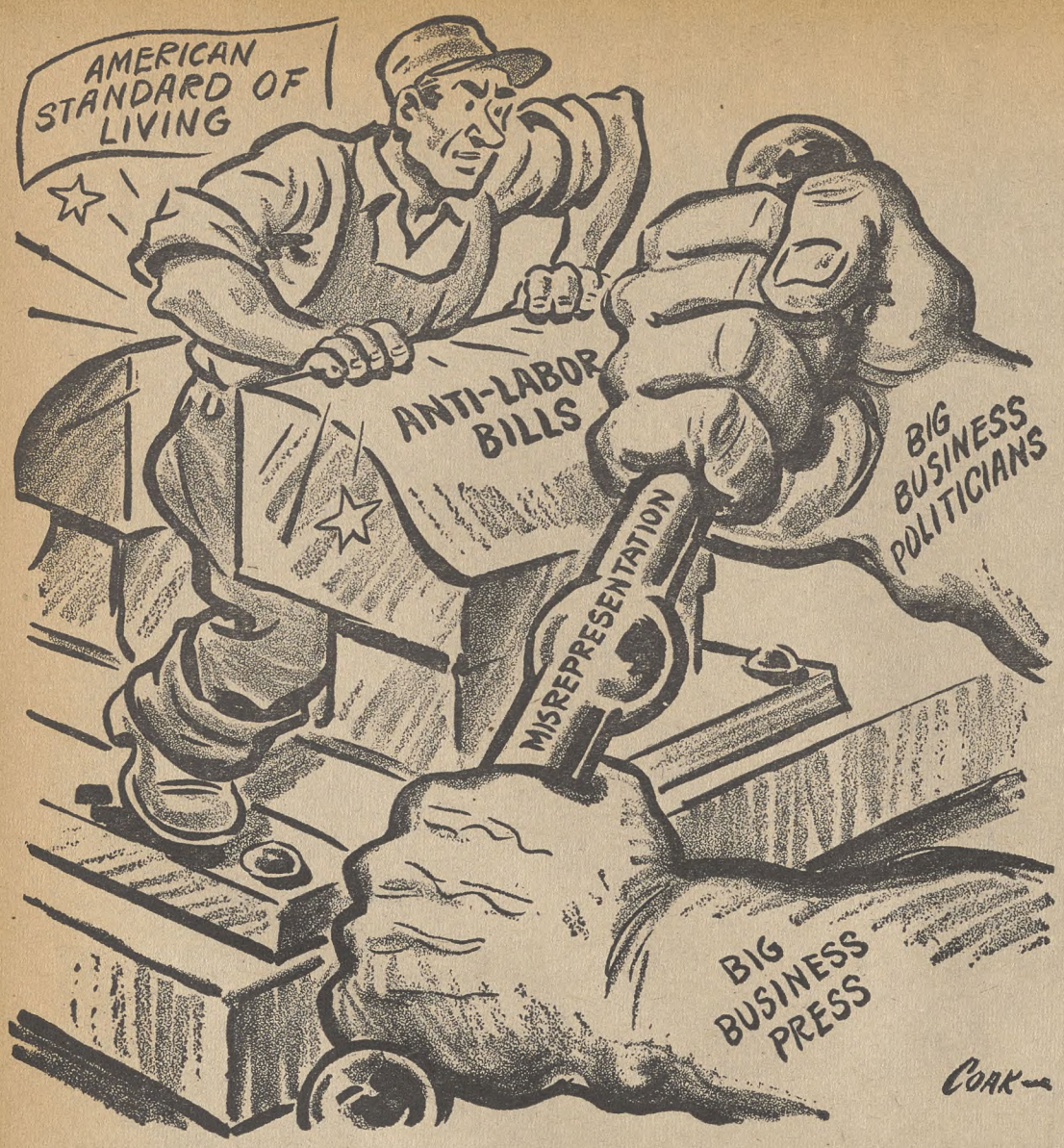
ABOLISH UNION SECURITY. Sen. Ball and others want all "closed shop" contracts declared illegal. This would restore American industrial relations to the "law of the jungle" era, when employers tried to outlaw the union from their shops. And it goes counter to the principle that those who gain benefits from unions should have the responsibility of belonging to the union.

RESTRICT UNION POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Rep. Case and others, who fear and dislike the power of workers' political action, would put still more stringent restrictions on unions' political activities. Proposals would ban contributions from labor organizations in primary as well as general elections.

INCORPORATE UNIONS. The Smith-Ball-Taft bill and others would force unions to register with the government, in some versions with the Dept. of Labor, in others with the Securities & Exchange Commission. Some of the bills, including one by Rep. Smith of Maine, would force unions to incorporate, as though they were profit-seeking business firms.

FORCE COOL-OFF PERIODS. Many of the bills would force delays of 30 to 90 days in union negotiations, on the theory that this would permit unions to "cool off" and refrain from striking when employers refuse to consider the workers' demands. Actually the proposal is just one more means of extending negotiations and weakening labor's position against the employers.

BAR JURISDICTIONAL STRIKES. Almost all the bills would bar jurisdictional strikes—but since they include very hazy definitions, the provisions could be extended by unfriendly courts to include almost every strike, particularly if employers built up a streamlined company union to rival bona fide organizations.



PUTTING ON THE SQUEEZE

QUITE a few folks are running around these days blissfully unaware that they have "Kick Me" signs on their back-sides.

You can hear them chuckling that "labor's sure going to get what's coming to it—and about time, too."

Opinion polls show there are even some working people so hoodwinked by all the anti-labor propaganda as to say they favor some union-crippling legislation.

And, outside of labor's ranks, there are many more Americans who think it's just "the other fellow" who's going to get kicked.

★ ★ ★

EVERYONE can see there's a big squeeze going on. The papers are full of it.

The preparations have been long and carefully made—first through big-business hold-ups and provocations to create major stoppages, and then through the most intensive and sustained campaign of misrepresentation in the big business press.

The big-business politicians have joined the hue and cry, blaming the unions for all the ills created by their own patrons.

And now they think they have a majority in Congress, they're turning on the screws for every kind of union-busting legislation.

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BUT NOT everyone realizes just who is going to get squeezed, nor who is doing the squeezing.

Any unionist who remembers the open-shop drives of the past and what conditions were like before union organization, must know the score.

The propaganda and proposals of today are exactly the same as those used by employers in the past, to prevent unions from being organized or to smash them before they became too strong.

Then, as now, the real purpose was to keep wages down and to exploit the workers in any way deemed necessary for maximum profits.

MORE THAN the workers' unions and wages is going to get squeezed, however, if the big-business program of anti-labor legislation is enacted.

Any weakening of labor's bargaining power will undermine the whole American standard of living.

When CIO unions win higher wages, they win them for all the workers, whether union or non-union, and the result is soon higher salaries for the office employes.

Like the pebble dropped in a pond, union wage increases start a wage-boosting ripple that eventually spreads to all industries and occupations.

Farmers, professionals and businessmen also benefit from having more customers with more to spend.

In a word, strong unions are basic to maintaining and raising the standard of living of all the American people. And the real goal of the anti-labor drive is to reduce this standard for the greater profit of a few big-business monopolists.

★ ★ ★

AMONG the many misrepresentations made is the claim that the public, as shown by opinion polls, demands union-crippling laws.

An analysis of these polls shows nothing of the sort. While they indicate many people have been fooled by the press propaganda, they also show that the great majority favor unions and collective bargaining.

The public demand is not for doing a job on the unions, but for doing something to avert disruptive stoppages.

In this demand labor is the first to join, calling for curbs on the monopolists and their provocations, for genuine and peaceful collective bargaining and, above all, for wage and legislative policies that will meet the basic economic and social needs of the people and thus remove the causes of industrial discontent.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

SINCE some have claimed to detect in this column a certain lack of enthusiasm for big business, I recently decided to make a more sympathetic study of its viewpoint.

So the other night I took home a carload of full-page ads, newspaper editorials and Congressional Records, all full of the canned ideas which the NAM so generously supplies.

Lying in bed, I began reading and was surprised to find most praiseworthy sentiments repeated again and again—about "the basic American right to work," the evils of "monopoly," the need for "lower prices" and the dangers of concentrating "too great economic power" in too few hands.

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THIS READING made me rather drowsy, and the last words I remember were those of Senator Ball, in a recent magazine article:

"Millions of Americans today are finding that their opportunity to work when and as they please is sharply limited; that the opportunity to enter many occupations is strictly controlled, rationed out to a privileged group. They are finding that if they speak and write on certain subjects, they may lose their jobs."

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SUDDENLY I found myself outside a big factory during the last Republican depression (or it may have been the next).

Hundreds of unemployed workers were milling around. The hiring boss was picking out a few favorites here and there. Behind him was a sign, "This is an open shop. If you don't like our jobs, don't ask for one."

Up got someone who looked like Senator Ball. Reading the Senator's words he shouted:

"What you fellows need is a strong union, with seniority rights and a fair union hiring system. With the open shop, you haven't a chance. Through the union and PAC you can fight for a real full employment law.

"And don't ever let anyone tamper with the Wagner Act, which says you can't be fired for joining the union or speaking your mind."

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THE NEXT thing I knew, I was in a Wall Street skyscraper office.

Pointing their fingers accusingly at me were dozens of the biggest big businessman. Their spokesman, with dollar signs all over his capacious vest, was saying:

"You got us wrong, bud. Haven't you read we're against monopoly and folks having too much economic power, and for lower prices and the right to work?

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"IT'S LIKE this," Mr. $$$ continued. "The gentlemen in this room control most of the big banks and industries, not to mention the press. That's too much economic power, isn't it?

"Then in each industry, the big companies work together on prices and such. That's monopoly, isn't it?

"Bust up all this big-business monopoly, we say. Give little business a break. Give the workers a chance against all our economic power, by strengthening unions."

"But I thought . . ." I stuttered.

"You got us wrong, bud. Didn't you read our slogans? Can't you draw a logical conclusion?

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"AS TO lower prices," Mr. $$$ went on, "we admit we were wrong about junking OPA and raising prices like we did. You've read our latest ads. You can draw conclusions.

"Lower prices to higher-paid customers—that's what'll bring prosperity.

"As to the right to work, we've told you we're for it. No more closing down our plants, a guaranteed annual wage, and more union security, so every worker can have a fair chance to work under decent conditions."

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I MUST have fainted, for the next thing I was conscious of was a dull thud.

It was the morning paper being thrown against the door.

I woke to read that Senator Ball had drawn strange conclusions from his own eloquent words—that he'd introduced bills to impose the open shop, to reduce unions to small, isolated and powerless bargaining units, and to wreck the Wagner Act.

I read that big business and its politicians don't mean jobs for all by "the right to work," but open-shop scabherding; that they aren't "anti-monopolistic" for free competition to lower prices but for competition among workers to lower wages; and that all their bills are designed to increase the excessive economic power of big business at the expense of the workers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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MURRAY AWARD TO BRADLEY

$10,000 TO VETS FOR RADIOS

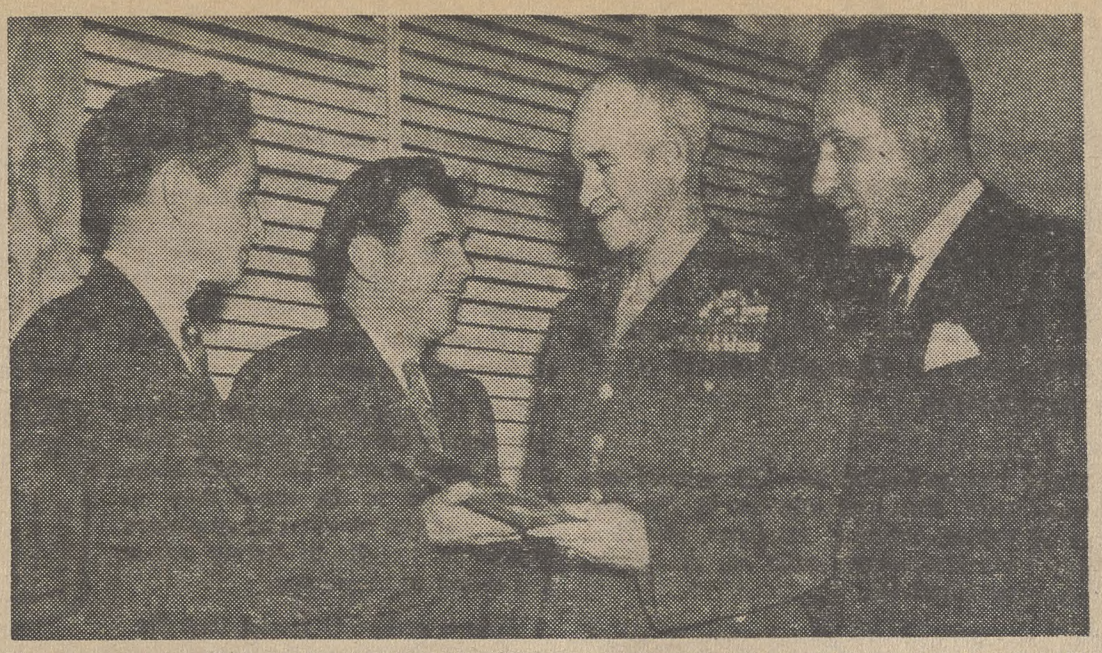
CIO Pres. Murray this week hailed Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, as the man who "humanized the Veterans Administration and made it a friend and counsellor of ex-GIs."

Murray's speech was delivered at a banquet at Washington when the CIO Natl. Community Services Committee presented Gen. Bradley with the Philip Murray award for the American making the most outstanding contribution to the welfare of the veteran during 1946.

Gen. Bradley, earlier in the day, received $10,000 from the CIO committee to purchase portable battery electric radios for 120 veterans hospitals chosen by the General's office.

Murray was unable to be present because of the steel wage talks in Pittsburgh. His speech was presented by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who said:

"General Bradley has carried out his duties in such a way as to enhance the character of the men in whose behalf he serves. We feel he personally has been responsible for greater advances among veterans than any other single man."



Thrice-wounded veteran Robert Smiljanich presents Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, with the Philip Murray award for the American who made the most outstanding contribution to the welfare of the veteran during 1946. (Left) CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Irving Abramson (right), chairman of the CIO Natl. Community Services Committee. Smiljanich, a member of the CIO Steelworkers, served under Bradley.

Most People Aren't Fooled

A majority of those with opinions on the subject believe that industry can raise wages without raising prices, according to a Gallup Poll released this week.

To the question, "Do you think pay increases could be given by most factories without increasing the prices of the goods they make?" 47% answered yes, 40% no, and 13% had no opinion.

Correction

It has been called to the attention of The CIO NEWS that the figure of 118,010 Liberal Party votes reported in the Associated Press election survey and quoted in our editorial of January 6 does not correspond to the total number of votes cast. Executive Director Ben Davidson reports that the Party polled 183,000 votes.

Storm Trooper In Georgia

"IT is not my intention to cause disorder or violence," announced Ku Kluxer Herman Talmadge, contender for the Georgia governorship, just after he and his men had broken down the door to the executive office in a storm-trooper battle with Gov. Ellis Arnall's supporters last week.

This preview of how a junior Talmadge administration would function followed the decision of the state legislature to name young Talmadge governor on the basis of 675 write-in votes he received in the November election. Seventy-seven of the ballots were discovered at the last minute, allegedly "misplaced."

James V. Carmichael had received 667 write-ins. Carmichael, backed by liberal Gov. Arnall, had received more popular votes in the Democratic primary for governor than the deceased governor-elect, Eugene Talmadge, but lost on the basis of county unit votes.

Dispute over the governorship was caused by the recent death of white supremacy chief, Eugene Talmadge, Herman's father, before being sworn in this month. Had he lived to take the oath, M. E. Thompson, elected Lieutenant Governor, would have succeeded him.

Arnall has submitted his resignation, contingent upon Thompson's being named his successor, but will now retain the office until the Supreme Court, recognized as friendly to him, returns a decision.

If Talmadge is confirmed as governor, his first move will be to bar Negroes from the Democratic primaries, he has announced.

Carey Urges:

Security For All

"WE will continue to betray the peoples of the world as long as we insist on security for ourselves superior to the security of others."

Using that as his theme, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey urged the U. S. and other countries to move in the direction of establishing "law and justice" to "place the rights and interests of humanity above any group."

In a speech at the Time Magazine World Forum at Cleveland, at which governmental and people's leaders from several countries participated in a discussion of global problems, Carey declared:

"There is much talk of economic security, full employment and jobs. May I suggest that the fulfillment of those economic promises alone will not guarantee peace. Peace will come only when law is substituted for force, and when public opinion supports international law and international justice."

Carey laid great stress on CIO's affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, "the one international organization that is working toward harmony and efficiency in improving the welfare of the people . . ."

"The WFTU is a people's forum, and in it we propose to raise our voices to demand what people must have in order to live in peace and harmony based in justice," he said.

"There is an official tendency on the part of the U. S. to ignore minority problems," Carey charged, "and that attitude carries over to American government attitudes on minority problems abroad."

Truman Says:

LAW TO GUARD LIBERTY NEEDED

THE U. S. needs federal legislation to guarantee that the civil rights of all people will be protected, Pres. Truman told his Committee on Civil Rights this week.

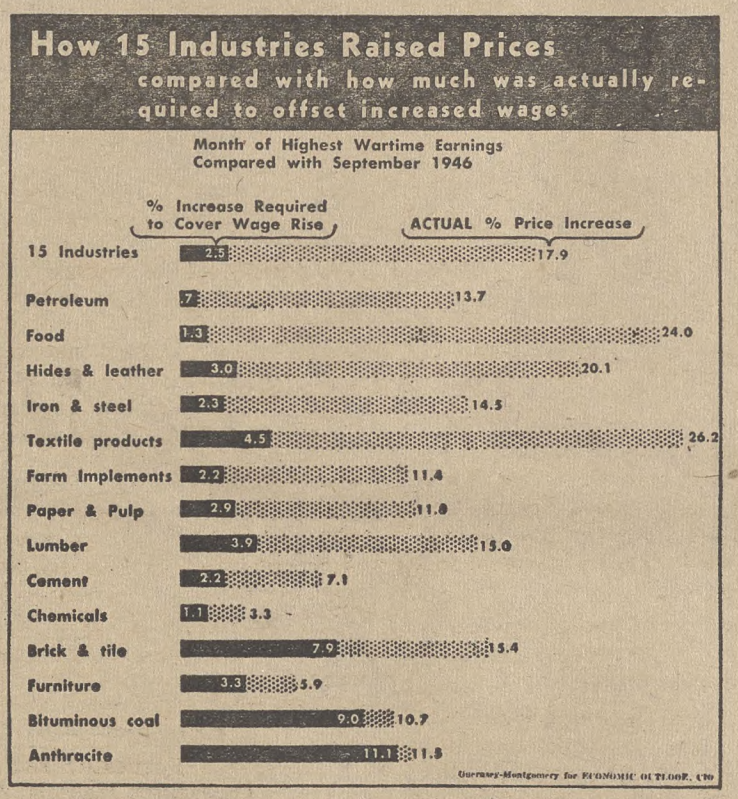
The Committee, created by Executive Order, is headed by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Co. CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey is a member.

Condemning a revival of racial and religious bigotry, Truman urged the Committee to start a grass roots campaign of opposition and indicated that the federal government will back it up.

The President said that while he believes in the sovereignty of local and state governments, "there are certain rights under the Constitution of the U. S. which I think the federal government has a right to protect."

Truman referred to a situation in 1922 when in Missouri "there was an organization in Jackson County that met on hills and burned crosses and worked behind sheets." He added: "There is a tendency in this country for that situation to develop again unless we do something to prevent it."

The Committee held a lengthy meeting after the President's talk, following which Wilson called on all organizations interested in civil liberties to forward their views to the group.



This chart, from the December CIO Economic Outlook, is based on an OPA study. It shows how industry hoodwinked the public with its propaganda about wage rises forcing up prices. The Outlook, published by the CIO Education & Research Dept., points out that price rises in many instances were the result of artificially created scarcities plotted by big business monopolies.

'Must' Reading!

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

A devastating analysis of anti-union proposals, prepared by the CIO Legal Dept.

10c a copy, 100 for $7.50

•

Order your copies today from

CIO Publicity Dept.

718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

CIO ENTERS MINE CASE

FEDERAL court went far beyond its power in issuing an injunction against the United Mine Workers during the recent coal dispute, and if upheld the situation could lead to a complete breakdown of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, the CIO declared last week.

In a brief filed with the U. S. Supreme Court, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, argued that the injunction should be set aside and the $3,510,000 fine against the mine union and its president should be wiped out.

The CIO brief argued that elimination of such evils, arising out of injunctions sought by either government or private parties, were the object of those two laws; that Congress, in passing those two acts as well as the Smith-Connally act—under which the mines were seized by the U. S.—specifically ruled out use of injunctions by the government in labor disputes; and that the mine situation was a labor dispute, rather than some mystic phase of federal sovereignty.

The Drive Against Labor

What reaction wants from Congress . . . and how big business proposals would seriously disrupt long-established and satisfactory collective bargaining negotiations are explained in this second installment of "The Drive Against Labor." The analysis of anti-labor legislation was prepared by the CIO Legal Dept., under the direction of General Counsel Lee Pressman.

WHEN the NAM urges that a combination of human beings who join a labor organization to advance their conditions of work is to be compared with a combination of profiteers seeking to gouge the public by joint price policies, the NAM is turning the clock of history backward.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution destroyed the institution of slavery and declared that the labor of human beings could not be considered in the same category as ordinary pieces of property, chattels or commodities. In 1914 the Clayton Act laid down a principle which no one has dared openly to deny in the years since, namely, that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce". The NAM today apparently doubts the truth of this principle.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in charge of anti-trust prosecutions—a man who knows about monopoly problems—recently said:

"The monopoly problem is today more serious than at any time since the passage of the Sherman Act. If monopoly power follows its traditional course, we can expect higher prices, limitations on production, and a lowering in the level of employment. Monopoly power prevents the full utilization of our productive and human resources. It retards technological progress. It stifles the development of new enterprise. . . .

". . . The twin demands, 'hands off business' and 'curb labor' have long been the heart of the anti-democratic program of those who favor the corporate state. To say that labor unions shall be restrained while the march of monopoly is allowed to continue will result in the abandonment of industrial democracy. If industrial democracy is permitted to perish, our proud heritage of political freedom cannot survive."

THEY claim "the closed shop is un-American."

The closed shop is neither a new nor a rare feature of American labor relations. Workers in America have operated under closed shop contracts for over one hundred years.

As long as there has been collective bargaining there have been closed shop or union security contracts. Today approximately nine million American workers enjoy the benefits of union security contracts. Almost the entire steel industry works under union security contracts. Over 90% of the men and women's clothing industries do likewise. This type of contract also predominates in the fur, rubber, printing, maritime, electrical manufacturing, textile, and many other industries.

Without the closed shop it would be impossible to achieve industrial peace and stability. Impartial authorities on labor have for many years agreed that union security contracts promote industrial peace.

A study, "The Closed Shop," by Father Jerome L. Toner, formerly of Catholic University, draws the following instructive conclusions with respect to the benefits of closed shop contracts:

"1. Labor relations are considerably smoother as a result of the closed shop.

"2. Trade unions have demonstrated genuine responsibility under closed shop contracts, and have contributed substantially to the improvement of production.

"3. The closed shop will probably be the rule rather than the exception within the next decade."

It is obvious that once a union has no longer to fear for and fight for its security it is then able to turn its energies to a smoother operation of labor relations and to the achievement of industrial stability.

In addition, the constant frictions which occur when union members and non-union people work in the same plant, and when two rival unions are operating in the same plant, are eliminated under the union shop agreement. Many managements, recognizing these facts, have hastened to conclude such agreements.

Just as employers who are anxious to promote industrial peace in their plants have favored the closed shop, so opposition to the closed shop invariably is the program of employers who actually desire to destroy unions and collective bargaining.

It is a matter of record that the powerful anti-labor employers in this country who seek to destroy unionism disguise their objective behind the mask of opposition to the closed shop. This identity between anti-unionism and opposition to the closed shop is fully borne out both by the records of the LaFollette Committee as well as the records of the National Labor Relations Board.

It is no accident that the term "open shop" has come to be synonymous not merely with opposition to the closed shop but with complete hostility to unionism, violence against union organizers and union members, the use of strike-breakers, company thugs, and open industrial warfare. Legislative prohibition of union security would immediately give rise to a resumption of these pernicious practices.

A prohibition of union security would be an open invitation to all employers to destroy and cripple unions. A wave of industrial strife would thus be precipitated which would seriously injure the public welfare and promote bitterness in our labor relations for generations to come.

IT is highly significant that the most bitter opposition to union security comes from well-organized employers' organizations and associations such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Metal Trades Associations, rather than from free individual employers.

It is also significant that the same anti-labor employers who belong to these powerful employer associations actually use the closed shop technique to prevent bona fide labor organizations by signing back-door closed shop agreements with company unions which do not represent their employees.

These employers are obviously not opposed to the closed shop in principle, for they consistently resort to the closed shop when it suits their anti-union purposes. They only condemn the closed shop when it furnishes security to a bona fide labor organization. As Father Toner's study, referred to earlier, points out:

"Many of those employers who use the closed shop to frustrate genuine labor organization frown on it when they are asked to incorporate it into the standard union contract."

Union security rests upon a simple and unanswerable logic. A union in its collective bargaining is required by law to make a fair and just bargain for all members of the bargaining unit. It is actually illegal for the employer, through collective bargaining, to make better terms with the union for members of the union than is made for non-members. If the union is required, therefore, to perform its services for everyone, why should not those who receive the benefits of those services also share the obligations and the responsibilities of union membership?

Union security, therefore, is nothing more than the established American principle that those who share in benefits should share in responsibilities.

We would not dream of permitting individuals to evade their responsibilities as citizens by refusing to pay taxes. Why should the same individual be permitted to evade the responsibilities as a citizen of an industrial democracy by being permitted to remain outside of the union?

Moreover, while these proposals are

usually offered under slogans about the "closed shop" they invariably outlaw any union security clause. Under maintenance of membership clauses, for example, employees are free to decide whether or not to join a union but are required only to accept the principle that if they do join they remain bound for the duration of the contract. These clauses, too, the proposals would prohibit.

THOSE who oppose the closed shop frequently mouth phrases about compulsion. Yet these same individuals ignore the fact that a union security clause in a contract between an employer and a labor organization is the result of free collective bargaining. To empower the government to step in and actually to prohibit real collective bargaining is compulsion and regimentation at its worst.

In the American free enterprise economy there is nothing more basic than the freedom of contract. To deprive a labor organization and an employer of the freedom to make a contract for union security is an undemocratic attack upon a basic right.

Those who attack the closed shop and other union security clauses so vehemently also try to give the impressions that such clauses tie the unions into unions forever. Actually the Wagner Act, so much attacked and misrepresented by these same people, gives the workers complete freedom, regardless of closed shop clauses, to express a full and free choice on union preference at the end of each term of the contract, if they so desire.

Because legislative prohibition of the closed shop would promote industrial warfare; because it repudiates the American principle that those who receive benefits should be required to share responsibilities; because such legislation is a drastic interference with freedom of contract and with free collective bargaining, such legislation is unsound and dangerous.

It is not the closed shop which is un-American. On the contrary, opposition to union security rests upon principles which are fundamentally un-American.

THEY demand: "Make unions suable . . ."

In the never-ending war upon labor unions and upon free collective bargaining, the organized anti-union employers of this country and their Congressional spokesmen employ one familiar technique. They invent an imaginary evil in labor relations and then propose a "cure" which if adopted would result in profound injury to sound labor relations and in a weakening of labor organizations themselves.

Typical of this technique is the frequently advanced proposal that labor organizations be made suable. The argument is made that labor organizations are not at present suable and therefore they should be made suable "in order to make them responsible."

In the first place, this type of proposal is based upon an assumption which is completely false and deliberately intended to smear labor. The proposal assumes that unions, and unions alone, frequently violate collective bargaining agreements and therefore should be made subject to some special redress.

What are the facts?

Is this proposal supposed to solve any labor problems revealed in the experience of post-war strikes?

In not one of the major CIO strikes was there a violation of a collective bargaining contract or any other type of obligation. In contrast, it was the General Motors Corporation which rejected the award made by a fact-finding board appointed by the President; it was the U. S. Steel Corporation which rejected a settlement suggestion of the President himself; and it was the Westinghouse Corporation which was denounced by two prominent conciliators for its provocative and unreasonable prolongation of the strikes.

Is this proposal supposed to deal with some long-standing problem of contract violation?

It should be realized that every one of the thousands of arbitration awards each year which uphold union grievances is a decision that an **employer** has violated a contract. On the record, therefore, there are hundreds of **proven** employer violations for each **alleged union** violation.

Whether the union or the employer is a violator, court litigation will not establish good labor relations. But it is significant to realize that these labor baiters are trying mainly to establish a false public impression unfavorable to unions.

This type of proposal seeks to smear unions in still another way. It assumes that unions are in a class apart from employers and enjoy a special privilege under the law. The plain fact is that unions are suable for any breach of their obligations.

There is not a single state in the United States in which a union may not be sued for breach of a collective bargaining agreement. In 24 states, express statutes have been passed making a union suable either in its common name or through officers, such as the president or the secretary, designated by the statute. In the remaining states unions are suable in these cases upon the basis of some other type of statute or established common law principles.

BUT the real purpose of those who are pressing for an amendment "to make unions suable" is not merely to smear labor organizations and to create in the minds of the public the idea that labor is irresponsible both in fact and in law.

Their purpose goes beyond this. Anyone who is familiar with the field of labor relations recognizes that a lawsuit is the simplest and most effective way to destroy harmonious labor relationships.

Employers and labor organizations with a bona fide desire to live in peace and harmony strive in every way possible to free themselves of legalistic technicalities. There can never be good relations between an employer and a labor organization if a law suit is the end product of a breach of a collective bargaining agreement.

A collective bargaining agreement is not an ordinary type of contract. It is a contract which is designed to promote a continuing amicable relationship between an employer and the labor organization of his employes. Because of their special nature and purpose, labor agreements have developed their own special form of redress for breach, namely a grievance procedure.

The sheer chaos which would result if labor organization or employer, instead of filing grievances under the contract, sued in a court of law for violations of the contract is indescribable.

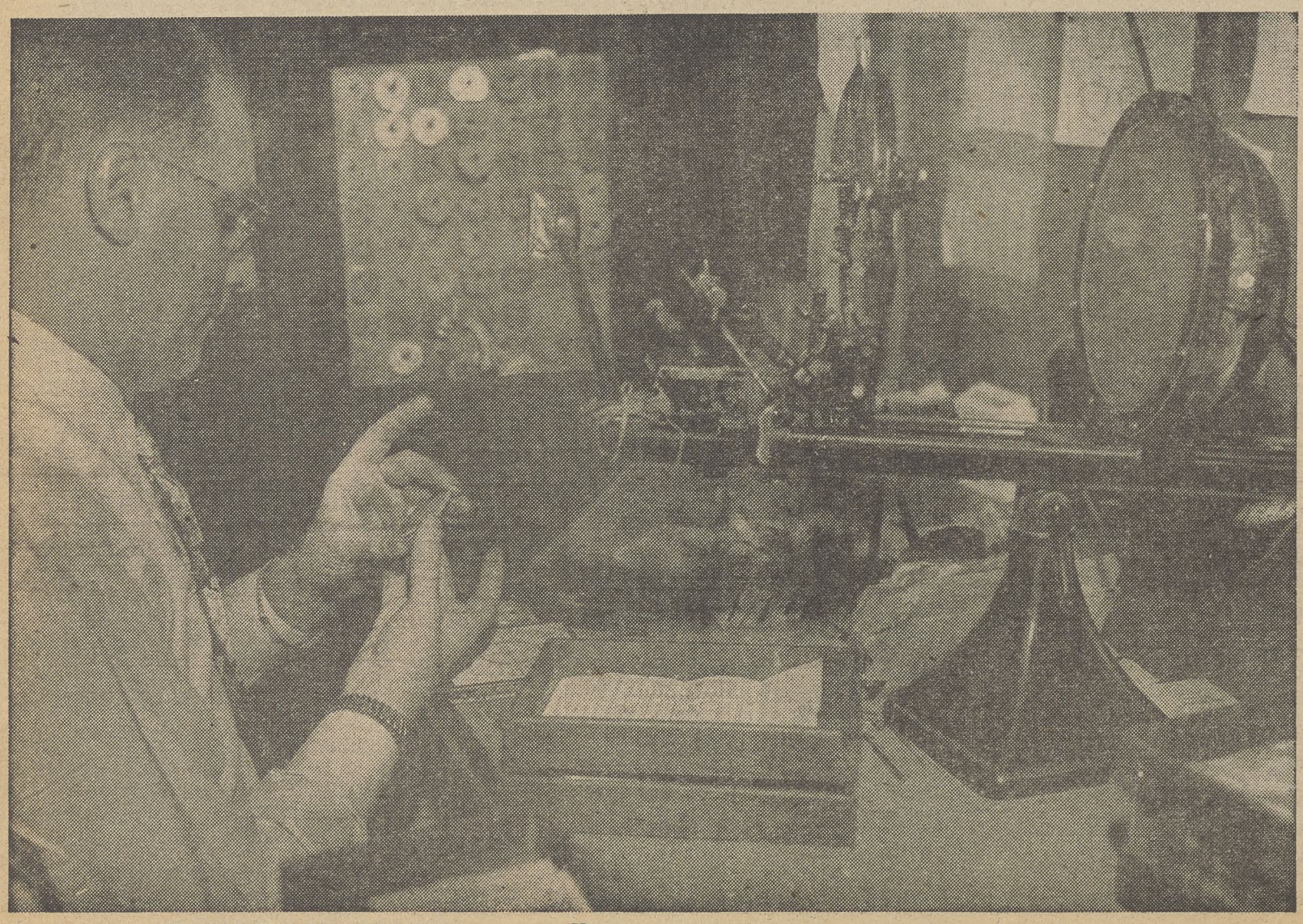
Those who would invite the parties to a collective bargaining relationship to substitute for the grievance procedure resort to law suits must be condemned as disrupters and troublemakers. It is easy to see that this proposal, innocent on its face and addressed to a pretended evil for which, if it existed, there would be already available a completely adequate cure, really has a sinister and dangerous objective.

This type of proposal serves as a

(Continued on Page 12)

1 It takes 17 operations to make one pair of glasses. Cyril Senor, benchman and assembler, fits frames, drills holes, etc. These operations require skill and care because if one slip is made, the whole job is ruined. Optical technicians say they are underpaid, but that their lot has improved 100% since they joined CIO.

2 Ben Rooder, with a lens in his hand, is checking his calculations with a lens marking machine, comparing it with the prescription in front of him. Rooder, a hand cutter, makes black dots on the surface of the lens as guides. The technicians' work has health hazards—they may get skin diseases from the acids in the rouge used to polish lenses, or from emery used to grind them.



3 This is the surface grinding d
In the rear, machines with a
thick glass is ground down. Shop

20-20

STOR

ABOUT one out of thr
glasses. But most all
rant of what goes on betwe
doctor's prescription and
glasses on our noses. We
getting an attractive fra
frames are becoming so al
with 20-20 vision is beginn
if there's a trick she's mis
are also concerned with t
our eyes.

Most of us are aware tha
states, New York for one
sale of eye-glasses except th
doctor's prescription. Tra
prescription into the glass
the work of the optician.

THE Hygrade Optical Co
is typical of the trade.
are members of the CIO U
Workers Union; opticians i
almost 100% organized.

Watching the men work
skillful hands, the concentr

grinding department. From here the lenses are sent for precision finishing work. es with a wobbly movement correct lenses for astigmatism. In the middle row the own. Shop chairman Arthur Ricciardi is at the right.

O VISION—CIO

STORY AND PICTURES BY MARIAN HILLE

of three of us wear
nost all of us are igno-
on between getting the
ion and getting the
ses. We worry about
tive frame—in fact
ng so alluring the girl
s beginning to wonder
she's missing. But we
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ware that laws in most
for one, prohibit the
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on. Translating this
he glasses we wear is
otician.

otical Co. in New York
e trade. The employes
e CIO United Optical
ticians in the state are
nized.

nen work, you see the
concentration, always

the hands and eyes working together. An optician must have 20-20 vision (he can wear glasses).

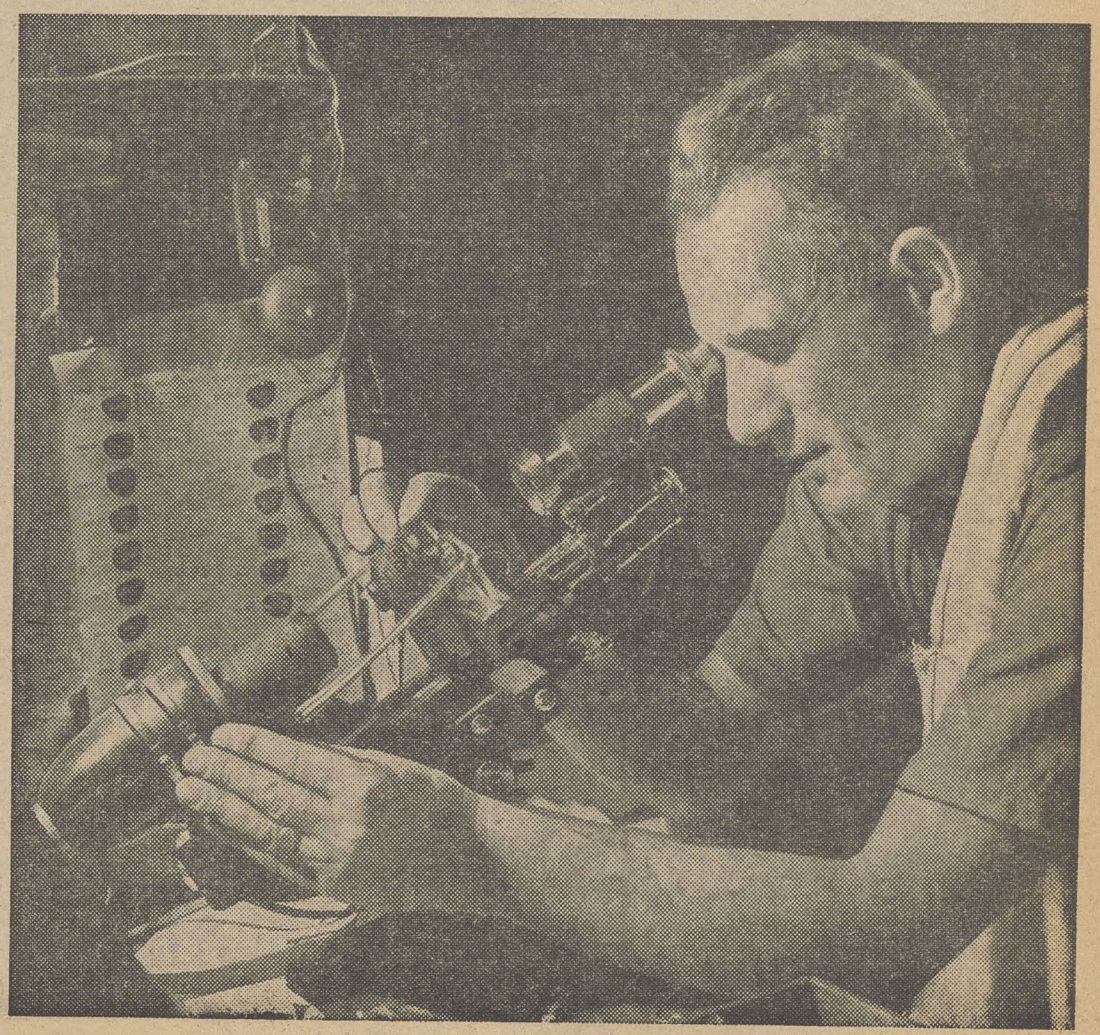
There are machines to assist in the work, but no machine can translate each individual formula, which must be done with precision and accuracy. You can follow the entire transformation here of a chunk of special optical glass, in the shape of a small door knob, becoming the lens in a finished pair of glasses.

THE optician is one of the most skilled professionals in America. It takes years to acquire the necessary skill and knowledge of a first rate optician. Five years is judged the minimum for a "journeyman," and ten years to qualify as a "mechanic."

With their union contract these men work a 40-hour, five-day week, have two and three weeks' vacation with pay, and an average of ten holidays with pay. They have group health insurance to which employers contribute 3½%. It is administered by the union.

4 Alex Mirabella is listed as an "H and edge grinder" and "machine edge grinder." One mistake, and his work is spoiled. Optical technicians have to have the 20-20 vision they try to supply to their customers. They can wear glasses.

5 Morris Schaffer, an inspector, tests a pair of lenses at the Lensometer. He has worked at the trade for 36 years, in all the different processes. This knowledge is vital—he has to understand all phases of the work so that he can tell what, if anything, is wrong. He checks the finished product with the original prescription and directions.



From The Union

"After all, Peterson, you and I are partners in this great enterprise. Let's try to think of it that way."

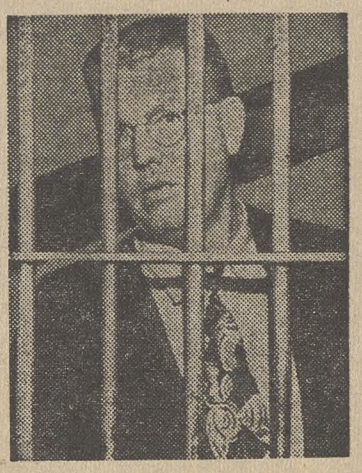
GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION AT WORK IN LOS ANGELES

By CHARLEY ELLIS

LOS ANGELES jails this week claimed another victim in labor's long battle against injunctions when Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles CIO Council secretary, voluntarily surrendered to begin serving a 60-day sentence handed him last September for allegedly violating an anti-picketing court injunction.

Connelly's conviction followed his arrest last Jan. 17 during the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers strike at U. S. Motors plant. The CIO leader, now in his eighth term as secretary of the Los Angeles Council, was first picked off the UE picket line as the police charged the pickets. He was the first arrested and the first tried.

Though 22 other pickets arrested in the mass police attack on strikers were let off on payment of fines, the same judge sentenced Connelly to a fine and the jail term.



PHILIP M. CONNELLY

Los Angeles CIO Council Secretary serving 60-day sentence on charge of violating an injunction.

An appellate court upheld the sentence.

Connelly's decision not to appeal his case to the U. S. Supreme Court was founded on the opinion that the high court might uphold the lower court's decision on the basis of the perjured police testimony of "violence," and that such upholding of the conviction would imperial previous Supreme Court rulings buttressing labor's rights.

Protests from leading community, CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhood and political figures greeted the news of Connelly's jailing. All declared their disagreement with the conviction and jailing and urged immediate working labor unity to stop such court attacks on organized labor.

FTA CONCLAVE ASKS SUBSTANTIAL HIKE

THE CIO Food & Tobacco Workers holding their sixth national convention at Philadelphia this week endorsed the CIO Wage policy and called for substantial wage increases for its members with ending of women's pay inequities.

Donald Henderson was re-elected president. Other officers elected are: Harold J. Lane, secretary-treasurer; Luis Moreno, Calif.; Armanda Ramirez, N. Y. City, World War II veteran, and Robert Lathan, Winston-Salem, vice-presidents, and John Tiesa, Spanish, Republican War and World War II veteran, director of organization. Only new officer is Lathan.

The union adopted a resolution rejecting red baiting or any other form of witch hunts in or outside the union as an opening wedge for employer-inspired disruption.

Henderson reported that despite the gain of $25 million won for workers under FTA contracts since V-J day, these increases have been "more than wiped out" by the rising cost of living, while profits in the food, tobacco and fiber industries have gone up much faster than those of other industries.

To meet the "attack on labor, the 'get tough' policy with friendly nations, the arms race and the preparations for new tariff wars" American labor and FTA-CIO must engage in two main campaigns, the report said:

"One is the strengthening of world labor unity through the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"Second-and no less imperative—is the fight against reactionary control of the foreign and domestic policies of this country.

"On the national scale, our union must fight for higher wages and for job security, not only for immediate needs but also to prepare against economic collapse as well.

Speaking of CIO Political Action, Henderson declared that "the answer to the setback we received must be more, not less, political action, and specifically, the same kind of organized activity on the political front that we engage in on the economic front.

The FTA president praised CIO Pres. Philip Murray for his appeal to the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods to join the CIO in working out a program to meet the attacks of labor's foes.

OFFICE WORKERS ASK 30% HIKE

THE CIO Office & Professional Workers last week pledged a fight for increases of 30% to $15 a week, whichever is greater, to restore white collar living standards to 1939 levels.

The UOPWA declared that the plight of these workers is "approaching a national calamity."

The statement came from the union's Executive Board and 150 delegates attending a policy conference, and called for support for the CIO's demand for increases for industrial workers because such increases "will have salutary effects upon the earnings of all sections of the population."

The union's collective bargaining demands will be put forward as part of an accelerated organization drive. Noting an increase toward unionism among white collar workers to meet economic pressures, UOPWA said it had signed up 15,000 new members in the last two months.

The conference also unanimously adopted a "unity for action" statement aimed at clarifying the executive board's recent declaration of policy on communism and an accompanying statement by Pres. Lewis Merrill.

Pointing out that the union has always respected "the democratic rights of our members" and that the UOPWA constitution provides for participation and leadership in its affairs "regardless of race, color, or religious or political beliefs," the statement said:

"In the interests of our membership, we therefore clarify the recent GEB declaration of policy and accompanying personal statement which lend themselves to misunderstanding, and which were used by the press in an effort to create a 'witch-hunt' atmosphere in our union. We are united in our determination that there will not be that effect . . ."

FUR WORKERS BACK UNITY CALL

PRES. B. Gold of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers this week endorsed CIO Pres. Philip Murray's call for labor unity at the semi-annual meeting of the union's Executive Board at Atlantic City.

The Board heard reports of district and regional directors showing that wage increases of more than $16 million annually were won since last May.

Gold hailed the success of the CIO convention in defeating splitting efforts.

He said that if labor should fail to unite its ranks to fight the trusts, reactionaries would undermine the labor movement, deprive the American people of their democratic rights "and bring about the most tragic crisis this country has ever seen, and pave the way for fascism and world war slaughter."

Attacking the host of anti-labor bill introduced in Congress, Gold declared that when the spokesmen for monopolies charge that trade unions are monopolies, their real intent is "to enact laws that would enable the monopolists and their courts to destroy the economic, political and cultural activities of the labor movement."

AFL LEADER JOINS IN UNITY PLEA

The CIO is not alone in its demand for labor unity to meet its foes.

Pres. Morris Klein of the N. Y. City Branch of the AFL Railway Mail Assn., in an editorial on his organization's publication, expresses the hope that "labor will respond to the magnificent appeal of CIO Pres. Philip Murray for unity in the struggles ahead.

OIL WORKERS FILE STRIKE PETITIONS

Strike petitions under the Smith-Connally Act were filed this week with the Labor Dept. by the CIO Oil Workers against all major oil companies and many smaller ones in California.

The petitions were filed following the failure of the companies to negotiate the union's request for a 25-cent wage increase. The union's policy committee will meet at Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 3, to consider next steps to be taken in obtaining the pay boost.

Cafeteria Workers Win Demand

The eight-day lock-out of 2,300 members of the CIO Public Workers employed in cafeterias in U. S. government buildings in Washington was settled this week when the Government Services, private operator of the cafeterias, bowed to the union's demand for arbitration.

The workers were locked out Jan. 6 after they rejected management's offer of an 8½c an hour increase. The average wage of the GSI employes is a little more than $20 a week.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Sec. Arthur Riordan of the Philadelphia-Camden CIO Newspaper Guild narrowly escaped injury this week when four hoodlums threw a half-dozen bottles filled with paint and nails through the windows of his home.

The Guild is in strike against the Philadelphia Record and the Camden Courier & Post. The Record reported the day following the attack that similar missiles were thrown at the homes of three executives of the struck papers.

The Guild, which had called on Federal and local authorities for a probe in the first attack, matched management's offer of $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the vandals in the second series of alleged attacks.

★ ★ ★

The CIO Office & Professional Workers this week completed a contract with the N. Y. Exchange, Monogram Pictures, increasing the weekly pay of front office workers by $6 to $8 a week.

★ ★ ★

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union has served notice under the Railway Labor Act that it intends to strike the car ferries of the Pere Marquette, Ann Arbor, Grand Trunk Western and Wabash Railroads Feb. 2. The union said the railroads have refused to consider any of its demands in negotiations in progress since last August.

★ ★ ★

The CIO Auto Workers this week called on Sec. of the Treasury John Snyder to deny tax carry-back privileges to the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis., where the union has been on strike since Dec. 26, 1945.

The union pointed out that the NLRB had found the company had caused the stoppage by violation of the Labor Relations Act, and hence the firm had forfeited its rights under the carry-back law.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, OWIU-CIO, reports: OWIU maintained its bargaining rights for Magnolia Pipe Line employes by a bigger vote than in the original election a year ago. OWIU-CIO got 687 votes to 259 for the Associated Petroleum Employes, which petitioned for the election. OWIU increased its vote by 200. Magnolia is a subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum, one of the Standard Oil giants. Negotiations for renewal of the contract with a 25c hourly wage increase, postponed by the stalling tactics of the independent union, will be resumed immediately.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: Wismar Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., ACWA-CIO 38; no union 30. International Organizers Griselda Kuhlman and Mark Reyro were in charge.

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. (garage employes), Packinghouse Workers-CIO 18; against 16. Chicago Finishing Co., Chicago, Ill., Fur & Leather Workers, CIO, 23; Upholsterers Intl. Union. AFL, 0; neither 17.

George Brown, Dir. of Org., IWA-CIO, Theiler Logging Co., Houghton, Michigan, IWA-CIO 15; against 8.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Stadham Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., Textile Workers, CIO, 27; against 3.

Nicholas Vrataric, UPA representative, reports: Rex-Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, UPA-CIO 77; AFL 24; neither 8. This victory for the United Paperworkers, CIO, defeats AFL raiding tactics.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minnesota, reports: General Dairy Equipment Co., Minneapolis, Minn., UE-CIO 26; AFL 1.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Regional Director, Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: Southwest Box Company, Sand Springs, Okla., CIO 58; no union 32. The campaign was conducted by Arthur Seigfried and Arthur Cross, president and secretary respectively of the Oklahoma IUC, assisted by CIO Field Rep. Gobel F. Cravens.

Natl. CIO Adolph Germer returned from his duties in Paris, France, as Assistant Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Union. He arrived here on December 24, and will sail for Paris on January18. Germer, who has quite an interesting story to tell about the activities of the trade union movement in Europe, is in charge of trade union activities in the colonies throughout the world for WFTU.

He visited other European countries, including Germany, and met with the officials of the unions in these areas. His many friends wish him well. I know that if it takes diligence and hard work his efforts will be a success.

The enemies of labor in Congress have their axes out in an attempt to do a vicious job on organized labor. Tragically so, the Teamsters Union, through their raiding tactics and boycotts against the CIO Brewery Workers, who have had bonafied contracts for many years in the breweries involved, are not helping Labor's cause any. But, they are playing in the hands of our enemies.

The CIO is on the alert. Its officers and members everywhere will render every support to defeat these unjust and unwarranted attempts to shackle labor. Now is the time to increase organizing activities. It is the main task of the CIO today. In order to safeguard the liberties and in order to safeguard the security already obtained and improve them, the millions of unorganized workers must be brought into the fold of our movement, the bulwark of democracy.

TRUMAN ASKS $3.5 MILLION MORE TO EASE NLRB LOAD

RECOGNIZING the importance of a smoothly functioning NLRB to keeping industrial peace, Pres. Truman in his budget message late last week recommended an increase in the NLRB appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 of $3.5 million.

Calling attention to the NLRB's backlog of unfinished cases and increased work load, caused by an increased number of representation and unfair labor practice cases, on top of a drastic 1947 budget cut, Truman said:

"The program submitted in this budget is designed to reduce the backlog and keep the NLRB more nearly current in handling cases. This should diminish the incidence of strike action by labor organizations which is encouraged by tardy handling of cases."

The message explained that the backlog climbed 42% during the fiscal year 1946, and by an additional 23% during the first quarter of fiscal year 1947 (July-Sept. 1946). During recent months, it said, the influx of new cases was 42% above the previous year's record.

"Because of this lag," it was explained, "labor organizations are impelled to resort to strike action as a defense against unfair labor practices and in order to establish proof of majority representation for purposes of collective bargaining, rather than invoke the judicial procedures of the NLRB."

Truman called for an appropriation of $7,984,000 for the coming year's NLRB operations. The 1947 appropriation was $4,070,000, to which an additional $412,000 is expected as a supplementary appropriation. The 1947 amount represented a considerable drop from the 1946 figure of $4,308,000.

TENNESSEE BOSSES BELIEVED BACKING MOB VIOLENCE

A mob of 150 men believed to have been inspired by anti-union companies this week broke up the picket line at the Henry I. Siegel shirt factory at Brucetin, Tenn., and ordered two women organizers of the CIO Clothing Workers to leave town.

The day before the organizers, Miss Eula McGill of Birmingham and Miss Mary Morgan of Knoxville, were ordered by a mob of 150 men to leave town, armed men assisted by two plant foremen, one of them also carrying a gun, had driven a flying wedge in the picket line.

Twenty-three union members, three of them women, whose sole offense was to protect themselves from this onslaught, were arrested.

On the scene, Vice-Pres. Gladys Dickason of the ACW gave three reasons why she believed that the violence was inspired anti-union bosses. Miss Dickason is also vice-chairman of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee.

She said that she doubted whether Floyd Lindel Cole, spokesman for the mob of 150, had enough intelligence to tip off the Associated Press that there would be a story.

Anti-union employers are believed by the Clothing Workers to have been back of the mob that this week ordered Miss Eula McGill (left) Birmingham, and Miss Mary Morgan, Knoxville, from Bruceton, Tenn., where workers at the Siegel plant are on strike.

Furthermore, she said, it was reported that the assailants of the union members would be represented by an anti-union attorney.

Another evidence of the planned character of the action against the union was a false radio report that union members were converging on Bruceton to come to the aid of the strikers.

The average wage of workers at the Bruceton plant is 55c an hour. They went on strike after Siegel, informed that the union had signed up a majority of workers at the plant, broke an appointment to meet with union officials, Miss Dickason said. The union had earlier lost an NLRB election at the plant.

Siegel's workers at his nearby Dickson plant are also on strike following the failure of the management to negotiate a contract.

"The mob action in Bruceton against Miss McGill and Miss Mary Morgan, "declared Frank Rosenbloom, ACW vice president and director of organization, "if tolerated by State and federal authorities, bodes ill for the constitutional liberties not only of laboring people but of the rest of the community. Today it may be an assault upon the rights of trade unionists; tomorrow it will be against other American groups.

"Since the Amalgamated won a National Labor Relations Board election in the Henry I. Siegel plant at Dickson, in Feb. 1943, the firm, by every subterfuge, has sought to avoid genuine collective bargaining and continues to seek the perpetuation of sweatshop conditions in its Southern plants.

"The National War Labor Board, as long ago as April 19, 1944, issued a directive ordering the firm to comply with its decisions, but the firm refused to do so. It issued a second directive on Dec. 19, 1944, reaffirming its original order, and yet the Henry I. Siegel firm refused to obey and bargain in good faith with ACW."

CONTRACT TALKS OPEN WITH 5 STEEL FIRMS

CONTRACT discussions among the CIO Steelworkers and five big steel companies were getting under way as The CIO NEWS went to press. U. S. Steel talks, scheduled for Jan. 15, were postponed by mutual agreement until sometime the next week.

The five firms with whom discussions are opening include: Bethlehem at N. Y. City; Jones & Laughlin at Pittsburgh, Youngstown Sheet & Tube at Youngstown, Ohio; Republic Corp., at Cleveland, and Inland Steel at Chicago.

Meanwhile, Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray, and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald served strike notices on 1,000 basic and fabricating steel plants, and aluminum and related plants, whose contracts expire around Feb. 15.

At Washington, U. S. Conciliation Dir. Edgar L. Warren pointed out that the notices were formal compliance with the Smith-Connally Act and added: "The government has full confidence that both the union and the companies will make every effort to conclude peacefully a mutually satisfactory agreement."

The notices affect about 720,000 USA members union. About 130,000 others are covered by contracts which expire later.

$55 MILLION WON BY TEXTILE UNION

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers this week served notice on the Southern cotton industry that the union will seek the next round of increase from it, as he announced that within the past month 200,000 workers in the three major divisions of the textile industry have won pay boosts that will aggregate $55 million a year.

Rieve declared that of the 160 cotton mills under contract in the South only two have so far matched the 10c an hour raise granted by North cotton manufacturers.

TRANSPORT SERVICE WINS BOARD VOICE

The CIO Transport Service Employes has become the 23rd standard railroad labor organization following a decision by Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach which granted the CIO union the status of a participating organization in the selection of labor members on the Natl. Railroad Adjustment Board.

The UTSE campaign for a voice in the selection of labor members on the board dates back to 1939 when Sec. of Labor Perkins established a 3-man committee to study the union's demands.

NMU ASKS ARBITRATION

THE CIO Natl. Maritime Union wired Sec. of Labor B. Schwellenbach this week asking him to appoint an arbitrator in its demand for a 25% wage increase from Atlantic and gulf coast ship operators.

NMU Treas. M. Hedley Stone said the 15-day negotiation period provided for under a wage review clause in its contract had expired and no further meetings with the American Merchant Marine Institute were scheduled.

Stone pointed out that similar demands were being made by the CIO American Communications Assn. on the Atlantic, gulf and west coasts and the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and the Marine Firemen Oilers Watertenders & Wipers, independent, on the west coast. He suggested the cases be consolidated into one national arbitration proceeding to insure industry stability.

ACA's demands for a 25% pay raise and increased overtime rates went into arbitration on the west coast Jan. 14 but negotiations with Atlantic and gulf coast shipowners continued.

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

(Continued from Page 7)

pretext for smearing unions; it serves as a pretext for ruining prospects of industrial peace between employer and employe. It frequently serves an additional purpose.

PROPOSALS which pretend that they seek only to make it possible to sue a union, frequently contain cleverly wrapped up within them rules which not only encourage suits against unions but make unions liable for things for which they are not properly responsible.

To understand this problem let us go back a bit. In the darkest days of anti-unionism in this country, when the government and the courts set their hands against the unions and aided the employer in destroying them, it was a simple thing to make a union liable for the act of any member.

Unions were regarded as conspiracies, and, when a member or a minor officer violated a law, the union and all of the members were made to suffer upon the theory that they were all in the "conspiracy."

It was this kind of thinking which led judges to impose enormous fines upon unions and to make the members of unions responsible for acts which they had never authorized or participated in.

On the basis of this type of thinking it was relatively easy to destroy a union. All the employer had to do was to plant in the union ranks a spy who would deliberately, contrary to the instructions of union leaders, commit unlawful acts for the purpose of bringing discredit upon the union and of making its officers and members liable for damages.

In order forever to banish this type of abuse laws were passed, such as the Federal Norris-LaGuardia Act, which expressly provided that neither the officers nor members of labor organizations could be held liable for unlawful acts of members or agents of those organizations **unless there was clear proof that the acts had been either participated in or authorized by the officers or members.** Many of the states passed similar laws.

Today, in most states of the United States as well as in the federal courts, liability is imposed upon unions and their members, but only when it is fair to do so, namely, when there has been actual participation in or authorization by the officers or members of the organization.

Most proposals, however, which pretend to deal solely with the suability of unions also change this basic principle of liability. By clever phrases and trick clauses these proposals would once again make innocent union members the prey of enormous money judgments incurred through the irresponsible and unauthorized acts of others, who frequently are commissioned to perform their acts by unscrupulous employers bent on destroying the union.

There is no need for a law to make unions liable. The major purpose of such a proposal is to undermine peaceful labor relations and destroy unions.

THEY propose: "Make labor unions bargain collectively," "let's have a cooling off period before strikes . . ."

These are two convenient slogans under which a large number of proposals of various sorts have been made. The Case Bill had extensive provisions for a "cooling-off" period. The NAM in its proposals sets forth as a declaration of principle that the union as well as the employer should be obligated by law to bargain collectively.

These are appealing words but what do they mean? What are the specific proposals which are made under cover of these slogans?

First, let us take a look at the slogans.

"Make unions bargain collectively," says the NAM. Is this intended to create the impression that unions **refuse** to bargain collectively while it is the employers who are insisting on collective bargaining? To recognize this for the sheer nonsense it is, one need only stop for a moment and think about what the word "collective" bargaining means.

For generations it was the practice of employers to deal with each individual worker, to offer to each worker the wages which the employer would pay, and to hire or fire the worker on the employer's own conditions. That was individual bargaining.

Unions came into being because the workers sought equality in bargaining power with the employer. They could not hope for that equality in individual bargaining. The union was a means of substituting **collective** bargaining in place of **individual** bargaining.

In other words collective bargaining is the opposite of individual bargaining, and collective bargaining is the very purpose for the existence of labor unions. A labor union by its very nature cannot bargain otherwise than collectively.

That is the very purpose and intent of the much maligned Wagner Act. It requires that the employer bargain **collectively** with the organization which the workers have established for collective bargaining. The Act does not require the employer to yield to the worker on any condition of employment; it requires only that the employer meet with the union if the workers so desire and bargain with the union as the collective bargaining agency.

Does the NAM now mean to imply that employers are insisting on collective bargaining but the unions are insisting on a return to individual bargaining? Is that what the NAM means when it says, "Make unions bargain collectively?" Clearly that would be nonsensical; and equally clearly, if unions were doing that, the NAM would not be complaining.

In another implication, which is equally without sense and equally unjustified, the slogan seems to imply that unions are refusing to **bargain** with the employer, while the employers are making every effort to engage in bargaining in good faith with the unions. If this is what the slogan means, does it imply that unions should be required to yield or compromise their position at the bargaining table? We have already pointed out that the Wagner Act does not require employers to yield. To require unions to do so would obviously be unfair and unjust.

THIS implication that unions are refusing to bargain is similar to that which underlies the equally widespread call by anti-labor groups for legislation to make unions engage in a cooling-off period before calling a strike.

Both slogans try very hard to create a public impression that unions are unreasoning groups of men who insist upon rushing into strike action without careful deliberation, without considered and reasonable bargaining, and without reckoning the cost to themselves and the community. "Therefore," say these sloganeers, "make these unions cool off before they call the strikes; make them bargain in good faith before they call the strikes."

Do the facts justify any such implications?

In 1946 there were some four or five major strikes which were widely recognized as representing the main core of the strike crisis of the early part of the year. There was a strike in steel; there was a strike in the automobile industry; there was a strike in the electrical industry. Were any of these strikes the result of hot-headed and impulsive action by labor unions? Were any of these strikes the outgrowth of any failure of the unions to make every effort to engage in reasonable collective bargaining? Were any of these strikes called in the face of reasonable employer efforts to bargain collectively?

In the **steel** strike the demands initially presented by the union were delivered to the employers in October of 1945. They were negotiated for the succeeding months and no strike was scheduled or contemplated or announced before the middle of January in 1946.

Even at that time at the request of the President the strike was postponed for an additional week. When the President made his recommendation as to the proposed terms of settlement it was the **union which accepted** the President's proposal; it was the **employer who rejected** the proposed settlement terms.

In fact, while we are discussing unreasonable arrogance, it is well to remember that before the steel strike, it was the U. S. Steel Corporation which twice turned down requests from the Secretary of Labor that they meet with him to discuss the impending strike.

In the **automobile** industry the negotiations preceding the General Motors strike took better than 60 days. In that strike, too, when a fact finding Board recommended certain terms of settlement it was the **union which accepted** and the **employer which rejected** the proposal.

In the **electrical** industry the negotiations preceding the calling of any strike were as extensive as those in each of the other two industries.

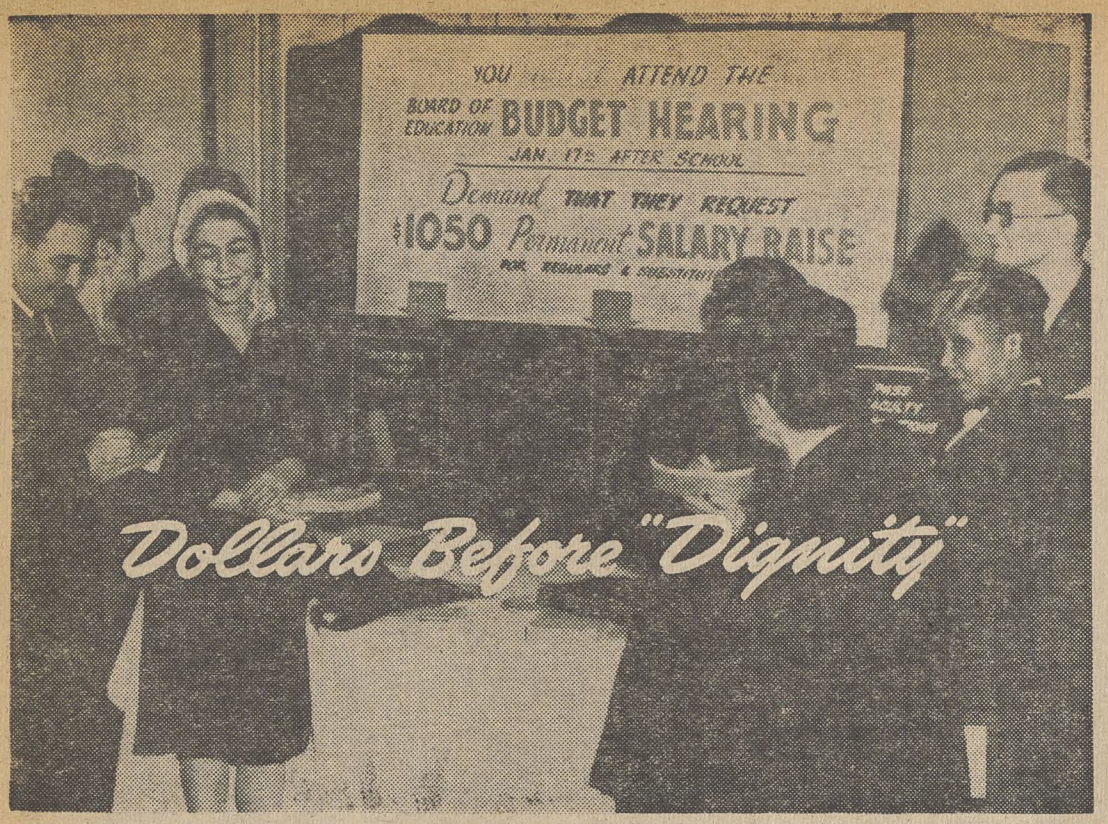
In that strike, too, it was the **union which expressed complete willingness to settle** the entire dispute on the basis of recommended national policy; it was the **employer who persisted in prolonging the strike** before finally accepting the terms suggested by objective anthorities, terms which the union had been willing to accept many weeks earlier. It was the employer alone, as federal conciliators themselves declared, who obstructed settlement for an extensive period of time.

Does this establish a record of union unreasonableness in the face of employers' willingness to bargain? Or does it point out that despite the best efforts and intentions of the Wagner Act employers are still in a position where they can make a sham of the collective bargaining process by engaging in all the forms of negotiations while at the same time obstructing any reasonable settlement?

On these facts who but the NAM could be expected to come forward with a proposal that **unions** be subjected to special and additional restraints and requirements rather than the employers who were responsible, on the record, for the prolongation of each and every one of the major disputes of 1946?

(To be continued)

"It's back to the graveyard for me. I can't find a house to haunt."—*Fred Wright.*



New York City teachers sign pledges to participate in mass demonstration staged by CIO Teachers' Union during the Board of Education public budget hearing last week.

$16.19 A Week In Mississippi

LOW PAY—ANGRY TEACHERS

AMERICA'S teachers are finding they can't live on professional dignity.

They are "kicked around and ignored," as Sen. Theodore F. Green (D. R. L.) puts it, receiving less in most cases than the town's street cleaners or waitresses, forced to make a meagre fixed paycheck go as far with a 53.9 per cent rise in prices as it did before the war.

They are leaving the classrooms at an alarming rate. And those that remain are up in arms at weekly earnings, which in Mississippi, for instance, reach the ridiculous average of $16.19.

During the past seven years a third of our educators have left the classroom. Teachers' strikes—of which there were only 20 in the entire 72 years between 1870 and 1942—have begun to mushroom. Membership in teachers' unions is swelling.

In the past few months teachers have walked out in St. Paul, Minn.; Paterson, N. J.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Shamokin, Pa., McMinnville and Warren County, Tenn.; Muscoda, Wisc., and Norwalk, Conn. And members of the CIO's Teachers' Union division of the United Public Workers in New York and Chicago are becoming increasingly irritated and restless.

ATTEMPTING to buck Gov. Thomas Dewey's insistence on maintaining large surpluses in the state treasury as a personal plum to point out at election time, New York City's Teachers' Union has rallied wide support for demands of a $1050 increase.

Recommendations of Governor Dewey's "fact-finding" committee, calling for a $2,000 annual minimum and a state grant of $300 per teacher to each school district, were dubbed "a monstrous fraud."

The proposed minimum, they point out, would be $700 less than the minimum wage the state pays its street cleaners, also members of the UPWA-CIO. The $300 would not constitute a raise for NYC teachers, but would serve only to compensate the city for a raise previously given.

While industrial earnings rose 79% during the war, teachers' salaries over the country increased only 31%. In 1941 the average pay for teachers was $1,470 a year. Last year it was $1,988, including principals and supervisors. It would have taken a salary of $2,100 a year in 1946 to buy what a $1,470 salary would have bought in 1941.

It is easy to understand, therefore, why the American teacher is vanishing. 350,000 have joined the mass exodus since 1939. For one-sixth of these, there have been no replacements. Others have been succeeded by unqualified teachers holding emergency certificates. Some of the rural schools in Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Texas and other states were closed because of lack of teachers.

And in all the classrooms that remained open, there was the overcrowding, the tired, overworked teacher—and there was the child, who in later years would suffer from the neglect.

WHAT is the solution? According to the CIO Teachers' Union, the states are now enjoying the biggest surpluses in history. The present crisis makes it essential that this money be allotted to education.

It is obvious, however, that the low-income states cannot compete in educational expenditure with the wealthier ones. There is, therefore, growing pressure for passage of a federal aid to education bill.

There is crying need, too, for passage in each state of a minimum wage law for civil employes. Such a move in Mississippi, for instance, would correct the situation in which Negro teachers average less than $300 a year.

These three moves are immediately essential, says the TU, if a collapse of the entire education system is to be averted.

California has made the first all-out effort to correct the injustice done her educators by passing a constitutional amendment fixing teachers' salaries at a $2,400 minimum, highest in the country. New York State's minimum is $1,200.

With pressure from teachers' unions, indignant citizens and unmanned—or inadequately manned—classrooms, states are beginning to move in the right direction.

Meanwhile, the profession has lost its appeal; fewer and fewer students plan to make education their life work. And as the supply of teachers diminishes, the first batch of war babies enters the first grade.

LABOR FILM CO. IS FORMED

California has made place for one more film producer—Labor Films, which has begun to make documentary sound films on labor subjects.

First picture, "The Redwood Story," shows working conditions in the lumber industry, pictures the lumber strike which was climaxed by CIO-AFL demonstrations of unity at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Founded by three union men—two carpenters and a radio announcer—the company is planning films on housing, FEPC, and as a campaign document for 1948, one showing effects of a Republican regime upon the country.

The films are particularly suitable for union use. Information or the films may be had by addressing Lou Hartman, 2433 Carleton St., Berkeley, Calif.

VIRGINIA OUTLAWS UNION SECURITY

THE Virginia Legislature this week led the battle of big business vs. labor on a state level.

Both the Senate and House of Delegates passed by large majorities bills outlawing the closed shop in intrastate commerce and banning strikes in public utilities until the state could take over the industry involved. The bills, suggested by Governor Tuck, await his approval.

Virginia thus will shortly become the sixth state to outlaw contracts providing for union security. Laws in five other states are being tested, but have not yet reached the Supreme Court.

In several other states bills are pending which would outlaw union security either by the closed, union shop or by maintence of membership, would require unions to file financial statements, and would ban jurisdictional strikes or those against public utilities.

The Virginia proposals were sharply opposed by CIO leaders, including Reg. Dir. Ernest Pugh, State CIO Council Pres. Charles C. Webber, Boyd E. Payton, upper south director for the Textile Workers, and Eugene Cotton, assistant CIO general counsel.

They declared the public utilities bill was unconstitutional, and the anti-union security bill would lead to chaos in what have been orderly union-management relations.

UAW TO STRESS 'KNOW-HOW'

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former OPA Administrator Chester Bowles and Edward L. Bernays, public relations expert, will participate in the third annual Intl. Education Conference and Fair of the CIO Auto Workers Jan. 24-26 in Cleveland, Ohio.

Marking the end of the union's "tooling-up period," the Conference is scheduled to do away with educational activity separate and apart from regular union activity and to channel it instead into the "main stream of union activities," according to Education Director Victor Reuther.

Delegates will receive practical training in the techniques of union education designed to aid in the achievement of major union goals. Public relations, publications, public opinion polls, union counselling, social security, collective bargaining and leadership training—all will receive thorough treatment and demonstration.

Laboratories and workshop session will be scheduled twice to enable delegates to attend four complete courses.

To top it off, delegates will have an opportunity to give vent to their union spirit at an evening carnival where there will be group singing and dancing.

Southern Clergy And Labor Plan Parley

Southern churchmen and labor representatives will meet in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4-5 to further integrate the activities of religion and labor toward achieving "a social order of divine justice and an abundant life."

The Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation conference, initiated by Van Bittner, director of the CIO southern organizing drive, has invited leading southern churchmen to attend the meeting, which will emphasize the responsibility of the church toward labor.

Co-chairmen of the organization are Kermit Eby, director of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, and Thornton W. Merriam.

WOULD YOU TEACH?

Average salary of supervisors, principals, and teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1944-45.*

Continental United States.....$1,846

New York	$2,783	Oklahoma	$1,543
California	2,749	West Virginia	1,526
District of Columbia	2,633	Texas	1,524
New Jersey	2,467	Idaho	1,517
Massachusetts	2,386	Louisiana	1,515
Washington	2,304	Vermont	1,508
Michigan	2,147	Kansas	1,501
Illinois	2,139	New Hampshire	1,467
Ohio	2,139	Montana	1,456
Rhode Island	2,117	Missouri	1,442
Connecticut	2,085	North Carolina	1,382
Arizona	2,085	Nebraska	1,379
Maryland	2,080	Virginia	1,376
Oregon	2,026	Maine	1,367
Indiana	2,017	Iowa	1,357
Pennsylvania	2,008	Tennessee	1,324
Delaware	1,975	North Dakota	1,314
Nevada	1,953	South Dakota	1,307
Utah	1,868	Kentucky	1,226
Wisconsin	1,844	Georgia	1,077
Minnestota	1,757	South Carolina	1,064
Colorado	1,730	Alabama	1,050
New Mexico	1,725	Arkansas	918
Florida	1,621	Mississippi	842
Wyoming	1,586		

**Average salary of teachers is even less than is indicated by these figures, which are swollen by the inclusion of salaries for principal and supervisors.*

Sprucing Up

PRETTY HANDS

By HANNA SHERMAN

NOT all of us are blessed with long tapering fingers and pretty oval nails. But we can all have hands that we are not ashamed of.

Remember that hands are on view every time you smoke a cigarette, lift a glass, reach for the telephone, and of course, whenever you use them to emphasize your conversation with gestures. You just can't hide them. And hands respond so quickly to consistent care that it's a pity to see them neglected.

If you do housework, work in a factory, or handle carbon paper, there are still ways of keeping your hands lovely looking without adding too much time to your already over-crowded schedule.

Let's see now what your trouble is. Maybe you'll find the answers in these suggestions to keep at your finger tips. In this winter season, are your hands rough and dry? Then mix toilet lanolin with your cold cream in the palm of your hand and rub this mixture all over your hands as though lathering them. Do this every day before bathing and see the improvement. For serious cases of roughness and redness, leave this cream mixture on your hands overnight, covered by a pair of loose white cotton gloves.

Some jobs are messy. For those jobs that are hard on your hands, why not try one of the good protective creams that you can buy nowadays? When smoothed over the skin, it forms an invisible protective film. When you finally wash it off, your hands emerge smooth and silky. Rubbing your nails across a cake of soap will keep them from getting too dirty.

Do your nails split? Drink more milk. Calcium is wonderful for nail health. And for this condition, many experts swear by white iodine. It should be applied all around the cuticle and under the nail. They say that split nails will clear up like magic.

ONE of the simple tricks for nail beauty, good in grandmother's day and still good, is the practice of buffing the nails before applying the polish. Buffing does for the nails what brushing does for your hair. Also push back the cuticle with a towel whenever you wash your hands. And of course, keep a bottle of hand lotion in your kitchen, in your office, as well as in your bathroom.

Speaking of nail beauty, nothing is more unflattering than chipped nail polish in jagged streaks, and rough looking hang nails and cuticles. To have the kind of hands that are useful and pretty, a weekly manicure is a must.

It takes a beauty operator about 35 minutes to do a professional job on your nails. So you can hardly take less when you do it yourself. Anything you try to do about your nails five minutes before you have to catch that bus won't help much.

Still don't like the way your hands look? Get into the habit of turning your hands sideways—the profile side to your audience—much prettier.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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HITS LOWERING OF TOY TARIFFS

Testifying before hearings of the Committee for Reciprocity Information in Washington last week, Anthony H. Esposito, president of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, opposed the easing of tariff barriers on toys and jewelry.

Esposito criticized the policy of the American Military Government in seeking to foster light industry in ex-enemy countries by permitting "unhindered imports" of toys and jewelry into this country. The practice would lead to a dumping campaign, which would be detrimental to the American jewelry and top industry and to its workers, he said.

Citing the fact that price slashes on jewelry and toys occurred on a large scale in retail stores throughout the U. S. before Christmas, Esposito declared that the American industry is even now in a shaky position.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

THE BAD REPORT CARD

"Gee, but I'll catch it for this!" Too bad when a youngster is afraid to take his report card home. Before cracking down on a boy or girl for poor grades, ask yourself why those marks are low. There are basic reasons for children's inattention, so-called laziness and unwillingness to try. Are we expecting too much of them? Is there illness in the family, difficulty between parents, or other home troubles which may be worrying them? Have eyesight and hearing been tested? Whatever the cause, friendly discussion will help more than punishment and scolding.

Photo Credit . . . Mercil, Monkmeyer Press Photo Service.

FLINT OKs 15% RENT HIKE; PROBE ASKED

THE Flint, Mich., Fair Rent Committee, consisting of members of the CIO, AFL and the American Veterans Committee, this week asked the Office of Temporary Controls to investigate the action of the Flint City Commission boosting rents 15%, while rent control is in effect nationally.

After Jack Thronton and Leo Goodman, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the CIO Cost of Living Committee, visited Flint last week-end, the Fair Rent Committee protested to the city commission against the rent boost.

The commission refused to join the committee in requesting the OTC to take over rent control in the city, where tenants will be entirely at the mercy of landlord.

The crowded conditions are being further aggravated by the fact that two new auto plants will employ 17,000 workers.

MC&S FIGHTS ANTI-SEMITISM

The Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO, have announced their affiliation to the American Jewish Labor Council, which is enrolling AFL, CIO and independent unions in a campaign against anti-Semitism and for relief of Jews abroad.

Informing the Council of the union's affiliation, the union's secretary-treasurer, E. F. Burke, wrote: "This union has always been in the forefront of the fight against racial intolerance in every form and we constantly attempt to educate our membership on the dangers of anti-Semitism and all forms of racial discrimination. We wish your organization complete success in your program."

Backs March Of Dimes

Pres. Philip Murray this week threw the support of the CIO behind the 1947 March of Dimes campaign.

"The American people will rally cheerfully and with full support, I know, to the 1947 March of Dimes," he said. "To help protect our children from the scourge of infantile paralysis is a cause which touches every home.

"Members of the CIO, who have always contributed in large numbers to this worthy campaign, will certainly give it their continued support in 1947."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

UNABLE TO CONVINCE JIM BARRY TO GIVE UP HIS SUPPORT FOR THE STRUGGLE OF WORKING PEOPLE FOR A BETTER LIFE, RUBY CARRUTHERS, DAUGHTER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILL OWNER— FINDS HERSELF TEMPORARILY CHECKED. SUDDENLY A FIGURE LOOMS IN THE SHADOWS...

I DON'T LIKE TO HAVE PROWLERS IN MY GARDEN, JAMIE FERRET! IF I CATCH YOU SNEAKING AROUND AGAIN, I'LL —

BUT, I'VE GOT TO WARN YER FATHER ABOUT THE UNION MEETING WITHOUT NOBODY SEEING ME COME IN HERE.

ALL RIGHT. COME ALONG AND I'LL CALL FATHER OUT TO THE GARDEN...

YES'M...I'LL BE MUCH OBLIGED.

PRESENTLY... A UNION MEETING! HMMM... YOU'D BETTER GO INSIDE, RUBY. I'VE GOT SOME BUSINESS TO TALK OVER WITH JAMIE... ALONE.

ALL RIGHT, FATHER.

ALL RIGHT, JAMIE. TELL ME EVERYTHING YOU KNOW!

THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF WHISPERING ABOUT A UNION, SIR. SEEMS LIKE THERE'S BEEN A COUPLE OF MEN AND THEY TALKED TO A COUPLE OF OTHERS QUIETLY... AND THEN THEN THE OTHERS TALK TO SOME MORE.

...AND PRETTY SOON WHERE WE HAD FOUR MEN FOR A UNION, THERE'S EIGHT... AND THEN THE EIGHT BECOMES SIXTEEN AND THE SIXTEEN BECOMES THUTTY-TWO! IT GOES ON LIKE A SNOWBALL ROLLING DOWN A HILL...

NOW I FOUND OUT THEY'RE A-GOING TO HAVE A BIG MEETING IN CLINT'S BARN TONIGHT... AND DURN NEAR THE WHOLE MILL IS A-GOING TO BE THERE!

AND THAT'S THE TIME TO NAIL THE TROUBLE-MAKERS.

ALL RIGHT, JAMIE... ROUND UP ALL MY BOYS TO MEET ME AT THE PLANT. I'LL HANDLE THIS IN MY OWN WAY.

YES SIR! SHALL I TELL THE BOYS TO BRING THEIR SHOOTING IRONS ALONG?

YES... THERE'S GOING TO BE TROUBLE. MORE THAN THESE UNION MEN EXPECT!

I'LL TELL THE BOYS, MISTER CARRUTHERS, YES-SIR.

THOSE SCOUNDRELS ARE FORCING MY HAND! I'D MUCH RATHER BREAK UP THEIR UNION BY MAKING THEM FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES... BUT THERE'S SOMEONE WHO IS HOLDING THEM TOGETHER... COULD IT BE JIM BARRY?

THIS IS MY CHANCE TO KNOCK THE NONSENSE OUT OF JIM BARRY'S HEAD!

YES DAD, IT IS JIM BARRY!

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DEADLINE For Action

HEARINGS on the dozens of proposed anti-labor bills will get under way January 23 before the Republican-controlled Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, if present plans hold.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), himself the sponsor of one of the principal bills, is chairman of the committee. Taft, it is learned, hopes to have legislation to restrict union rights passed by both houses of Congress by the end of March.

The Taft-Smith-Ball bill, (S. 55), which is a re-hashed version of last year's Case bill, will have an inside track within the committee, since all three of its sponsors—Taft, Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) and Ball (R. Minn.) are members of the important committee.

In the House, the Education & Labor Committee will also soon get down to brass tacks on the equally vicious proposals to curb workers' rights which have been filed by many Congressmen.

FILE FOR THE FUTURE

AFTER two weeks of horse-trading and sparring, Republicans and Democrats in Congress have completed appointment of members to the committees of the House and Senate.

With Republicans in the majority on both sides of the Capitol, all committee chairmanships automatically went to the GOP, as well as a majority of the members of each committee.

In the finagling, both Republicans and Democrats squeezed Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party Representative from N. Y., out of any committee assignments. Marcantonio has proved to be an effective and tireless fighter on labor and civil rights issues. But each party claimed the other should make committee seats available to the ALP spokesman.

Here are the chairmen of the various committees; clip the list for reference:

SENATE

Agriculture & Forests	Arthur Capper (Kans.)
Appropriations	John Taber (NY).
Armed Services	Chan Gurney (S.D.)
Banking & Currency	Charles W. Tobey (N.H.)
Civil Service	William Langer (N.D.)
District of Columbia	C. Douglass Buck (Del.)
Expenses in Executive Depts.	George Aiken (Vt.)
Finance	Eugene Millikin (Colo.)
Foreign Relations	Arthur Vandenberg (Mich.)
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	Wallace White (Me.)
Judiciary	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Labor & Public Welfare	Robert A. Taft (Ohio)
Public Lands	Hugh Butler (Nebr.)
Public Works	Chapman Revercomb (W. Va.)
Rules & Administration	C. Wayland Brooks (Ill.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Agriculture	Clifford Hope (Kans.)
Appropriations	John Taber (N.Y.)
Armed Services	Walter Andrews (N.Y.)
Banking & Currency	Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.)
District of Columbia	Everett Dirksen (Ill.)
Education & Labor	Fred A. Hartley (N.J.)
Expenditures in Executive Depts.	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Foreign Affairs	Charles A. Easton (N.J.)
House Administration	Karl E. Le Compte (Ia.)
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.)
Judiciary	Earl C. Michener (Mich.)
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	Fred Bradley (Mich.)
Post Office & Civil Service	Edward H. Rees (Kans.)
Public Lands	Richard J. Welch (Calif.)
Public Works	George A. Dondero (Mich.)
Rules	Leo Allen (Ill.)
Un-American Activities	J. Parnell Thomas (N.J.)
Veterans' Affairs	Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.)
Ways & Means	Harold Knutson (Minn.)

Keep Your Eye On Congress

(Listed in this box are just a few of the more important bills which have been filed since the Eightieth Congress convened. Hearings on anti-labor proposals open before the Senate Labor Committee Jan. 23, and the committee is apt to combine sections of of the various bills into one "omnibus" pro posal. Watch this box for future details).

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
S. 49 S. 70 Capehart-Wiley Bills HR 589 Gwynne Bill	Bills limit workers' rights to collect on portal-portal suits for "make-ready time wages.	Senate Judiciary Comm. holding hearings on S. 49, 70. CIO testifying in opposition.	Write, wire your Senators & Sen. Wiley of Judiciary Comm.; request that bills be rejected.
S. 55 Taft-Ball-Smith anti-union bill.	Closely follows last year's Case bill. Bars check-off, limits health fund, sets up 60-day cool-off periods, outlaws jurisdictional disputes, etc.	Referred to Sen. Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings open Jan. 23.	Write Senators and Committee members to reject proposals.
S. 105 Ball anti-union security bill	Outlaws various forms of union security, union shop, etc.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm.	Send protests to your Senators, to Senator Ball, and mebers of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 133 Ball anti-bargaining bill	Bars any unions from negotiating with employers outside same "labor marketing area." Would atomize collective bargaining.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm.	Send protests to your Senators, Sen. Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 124 O'Daniel Bill	Repeals Wagner Labor Relations Act.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm.	Write to all Senators.
HJR 43 Union incorporation bill	Forces unions to incorporate, register with SEC. Proposed by. Rep. Smith of Maine.	Referred to House Judiciary Committee.	Call for defeat in letters to your Congressmen.
HR 725 Case Bill	Revises Wagner Act, permits US to get injunctions vs. unions, permits states to bar union security, etc.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Apt to be merged with other bills.	Write your Congressmen for defeat of this and other versions of same bill.
HR 17, 34, 68, 75, 76 Anti-strike bills	Proposed by five GOP Congressmen. Gives Pres. power to break strikes, compel arbitration.	Referred to House Labor Committee.	Demand its defeat as dangerous to natl. welfare.
HR 1 Knutson "soak-poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut; little saving for low income families, big profits for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill to place heaviest tax burden on high incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill	Several bills filed, to end polltax in southern states.	Referred to Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Congressmen to vote to end polltax.
Anti-lynch bills	To make lynching a federal crime. Several different bills filed.*	Referred to House Judiciary Committee.	Ask Congressman for passage.
FEPC bills	Would make racial, religious bias illegal. Several different bills filed.*	Referred to House Labor Committee.	Ask Congressmen for passage.

***CIO will analyze these bills and check for loopholes. Watch this column for information on which bills will receive CIO support.**

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CIO TO TESTIFY ON PORTAL PAY SUITS

THE CIO was ready late last week to take the witness stand before the Senate Judiciary Committee and cut through the mass of employer propaganda against portal-portal wage claims suits.

Earlier a constant stream of spokesmen for big industry had come before the committee to protest that workers' demands for payment of claims over unpaid walking and make-ready time would bring powerful corporations—now operating at peak profits—to a state of financial collapse.

Both the Wiley and Capehart bills in the Senate, and the Gwynne bill in the House would have the effect of nullifying many of these claims if the bills were found to be constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

WITH the wage suits totaling in the billions, according to hysterical newspaper accounts, CIO attorneys have pointed out that an unprecedented public clamor is being aroused by corporate interest to influence the court's decision in the precedent-making Mt. Clemens Pottery case even while the case is still being argued.

In Washington, meanwhile, Wage-Hour Administrator Metcalfe Walling pointed out that the time workers spend in making ready for their job, after punching the time clock, has always been held as working time under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The vast majority of employers have followed the rules on make-ing ready time, Walling said, and only a few of the suits involve retroactive pay on this account.

CASE OF THE VANISHING PAYCHECK

A CIO NEWS Special Supplement—Pages 7-14

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January 27, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Learning what makes Congress tick was the self-assigned job last week for 18 Virginia CIO members. Students at the Southern School for Workers spent seven days button-holing Congressmen and watching government work. Story, page 20.

PORTAL TO PORTAL

An Eye on Congress: This rugged looking worker has good reason to keep his eye on Washington. Bills now up for consideration would bar his sizable back wage claims and limit Wage-Hour Act rights.

Portal-portal wage suits, if you read the daily press, are made to sound like a conspiracy, a racket, a plot against business. CIO witnesses at Senate hearings proved they're nothing of the sort —and gave Senators some food for thought about proposed legislation.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

FOUR senators—who get paid for their time in the barber shop as well as for work in committee and on the Senate floor—opened hearings last week on bills to outlaw the back wage claims of thousands of industrial workers.

The hearings were covered by a score or so of Washington reporters who are paid for the time they walk from assignment to assignment, and even for occasional stop-overs at the corner bar.

From workers in the factories, and from spokesmen for CIO and a number of its unions, the Senators and the press heard the "other side" of the story on wage claims filed by men and women who get paid for only a part of the time they work. Their testimony was impressive, particularly after the phony tears of a number of big businessmen who had been on the stand earlier.

Up for consideration are two bills: S. 49 and S. 70, introduced by Senators Capehart (R. Ind.) and Wiley (R. Wis.). Both bills aim to outlaw current suits for back wage claims; and equally serious, they would amend the Wage-Hour Act to limit employes' rights in the future.

THE CIO brought to the high-ceilinged Senate caucus room both experts on the law and workers straight from steel mills, textile plants and tobacco processing factories.

A. W. Alexander, a CIO steel worker from Covington, Ky., told of the special equipment he must wear in the plant, and the reports he must file in connection with his job—at no additional pay.

Jack Seman, a Duquesne, Pa., employe of U. S. Steel, and Stanley Mansheski, of St. Louis, gave some additional details.

Sen. Capehart, a pudgy-faced industrialist who once ran the radio company that bears his name, thought there were simple explanations for the failure of their employers to pay for make-ready time spent at the factory.

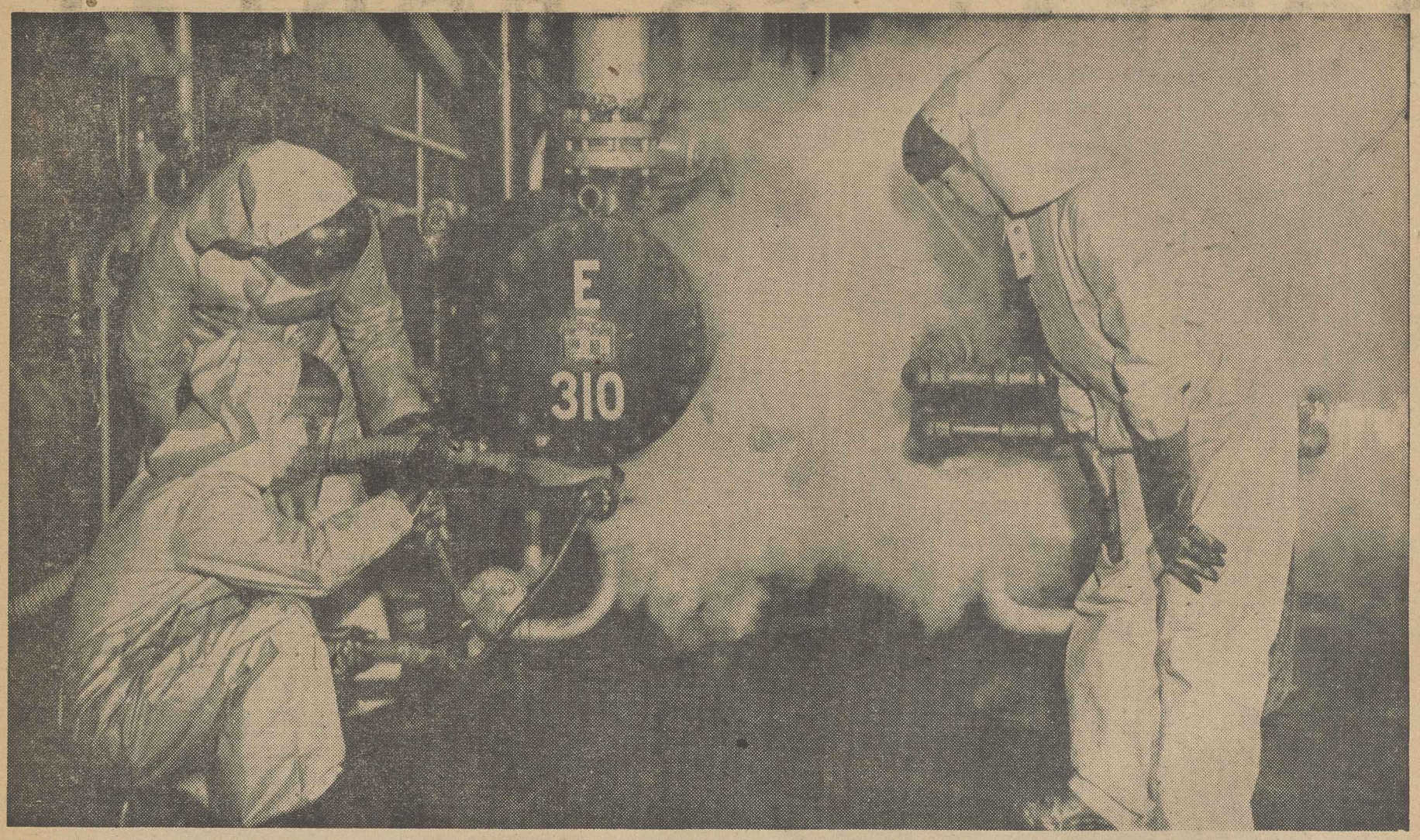
"The work you do in preparing for steel production helps you to turn out more tons, and that means higher pay for you, doesn't it?" Capehart asked.

"Yes, and higher profits for the company," the steel worker shot back. The sub-committee members were quiet for a moment, then turned to a different line of questioning.

John Flaggs, a CIO auto worker from Detroit Steel Castings Co., listed the half-dozen tasks he must perform at the beginning and end of each work-day, without a cent of pay.

"There was a time," Flaggs pointed out to the committee, "when separate employes especially hired for the purpose took care of some of those things . . . however, the company saves the money that was paid to these individuals by

Working Time—But No Pay: Workers inside hundreds of big plants spend many hours a week traveling to their job stations and getting ready for work. Companies are showing "surprise" at their portal-portal claims—but they've had some four years' warning that claims would arise.



Dangerous Work—and it takes time to prepare to do it. Special clothes, masks, equipment are required when you work in a hydrofluoric acid alkylation unit of a synthetic rubber plant, like these men. Companies claim this get-ready time for special jobs sho ıld be contributed to them by employes.

requiring the rest of the workers to come earlier without pay to do the same jobs."

THAT point—that companies have profited by refusing to pay workers for legitimate time in and around their jobs—was hammered home to the committee by Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO and of the steel workers, who answered questions of the Senators for the better part of three hours on the witness stand.

Pressman ridiculed sections of both the Wiley and Capehart bills which would ban payment of wages for "non-productive" time.

"When the Wiley Bill attempts to introduce the novel concept of a distinction between something called 'productive' work and other kinds of work, it acts on the basis of a complete lack of cognizance of the realities, the intricacies, the detail of current economic and industrial processes," Pressman said.

Again and again, in his statement and in his answers to the Senators' questions, the CIO attorney emphasized the correctness of the Supreme Court's definition of work: "physical or mental exertion (whether burdensome or not) controlled or required by the employer and pursued necessarily and primarily for the benefit of the employer and his business."

Any other definition, such as proposed by either Sen. Wiley or Sen. Capehart, becomes either unenforceable or downright unjust to the workers, he declared.

"We submit and firmly believe that these measures violate the principles of our Constitution," Pressman said, adding that they can serve only to convey the impression that "Congress does not propose to play the game according to the rules where workers' rights are concerned."

The statute of limitations proposed by the bills for workers' claims under the Wage-Hour Act would be only one year—although in almost every state the law provides for a period of three to six years to file claims in other sorts of business transactions, Pressman said.

SOME of the committee's most intensive questioning was directed to Pressman on the background of the portal suits, which newspaper accounts report running into billions.

Pressman cited cases involving coal miners and ore miners who were given portal-to-portal rights by the Supreme Court. He described the course of the Mt. Clemens case through the courts, and of the close attention paid to it by corporation lawyers throughout the country. Big business knew over a four-year period that workers' portal claims were being held valid, but no steps were taken to change wage practices, he charged.

The CIO attorney said that when he discussed the matter last December with a corporation lawyer—whom he later identified as Tom Patton of Republic Steel—he was told that big business was highly optimistic that Congress would take action to illegalize the portal suits. Accordingly, he said, various CIO unions felt it their duty to notify their members of their rights under the law and to advise them that legal action might rule out their claims at a later date.

Pointing to bright profits records of American business in recent years, Pressman referred to the "millions upon millions of dollars in the form of tax refunds" to big companies and the fact that "not a single penny has yet been paid out in judgments" arising from portal suits.

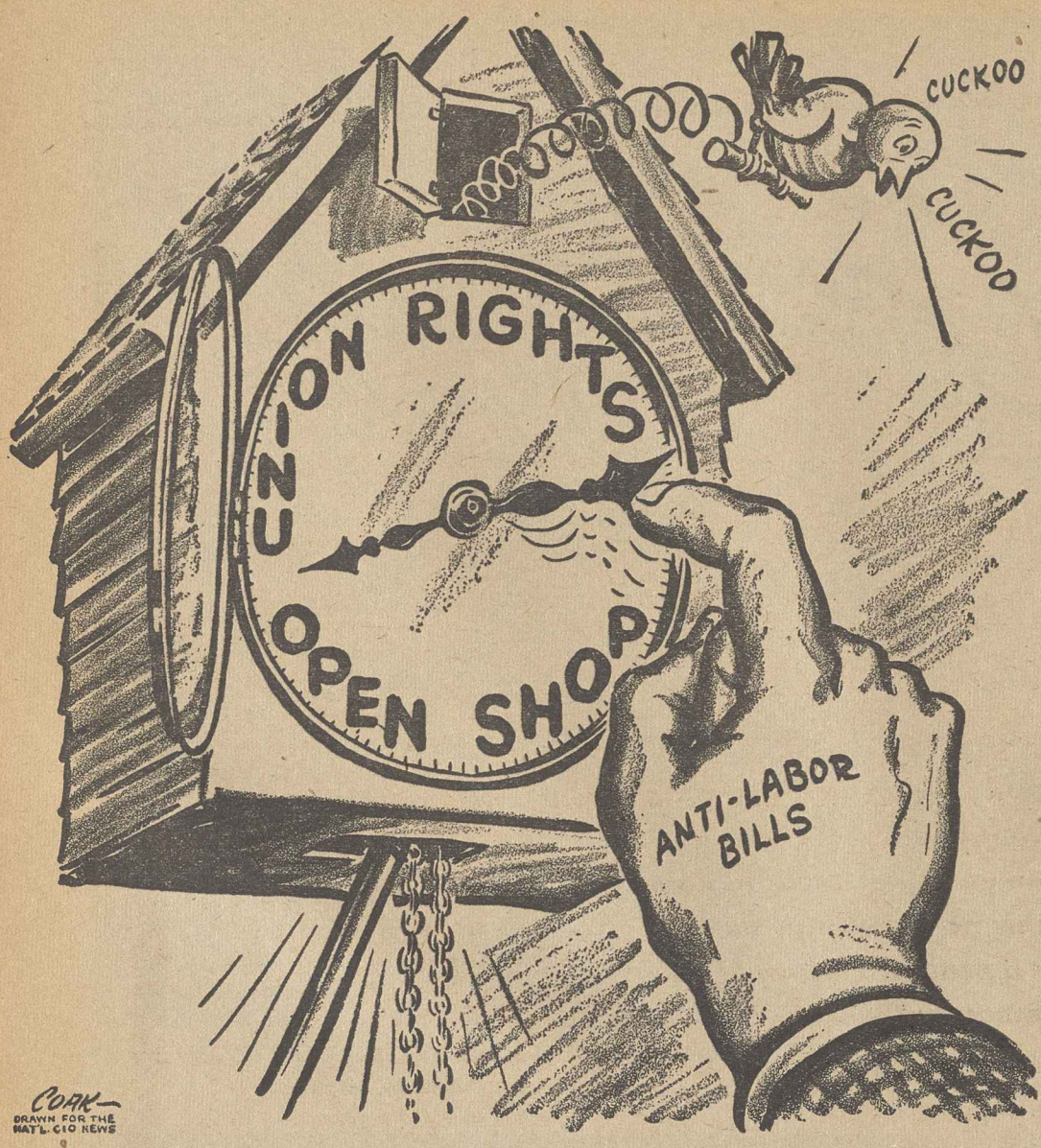
"It would be tragic if we allowed scare newspaper headlines and loose talk with respect to the amounts which are allegedly involved in current litigation to stampede us into acts destructive of the sound principles of our Fair Labor Standards Act."

Only possible change in the law required, Pressman suggested to the Senators, was a provision—not now contained in the Wage-Hour Act—permitting unions to act for their members in compromising wage and damage claims under the Act. In this way, he said, fast progress can be reached in settling them equitably.

During the course of allotted time, a number of CIO witnesses appeared on the stand. They included John Abt of the Clothing Workers, Russ Nixon of the Electrical Workers, Leonard Douglas of Mine, Mill, Irving Richter of the UAW-CIO, Arthur Schusterman and E. J. Pickeral of the Textile Workers, Cornelius Simmons of Food & Tobacco Workers, and Walter Oakes of the Shipbuilding Workers.

Talks Issues: Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, as he appeared at the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings in Washington on portal suits. Proposals to change the law are unwise and probably unconstitutional, he said.

Propaganda on portal suits in daily press is examined by three steel workers at Senate hearing: USA-CIO District Director Al Whitehouse of Cincinnati, A. W. Alexander of Covington, Ky., and Stanley Mansheski of St. Louis.



TURNING BACK THE CLOCK

IN THEIR proposals to make the open shop compulsory in American industry, Senator Ball and his associates are trying to turn back the clock of progress by a hundred years.

For at least that long, workers in the United States have been able to enter into contracts with their employers to protect their unions against the hiring of non-union labor.

The so-called "closed shop" is also firmly imbedded and practiced in the medical and other professions and in other walks of American life.

★ ★ ★

BUT THE Ball & Chain crowd extend their attacks on union rights and long-accepted American principles far beyond the closed shop, which means that only union members may be hired.

The Ball bill would also outlaw the union shop, under which non-unionists as well as unionists may be hired provided they join the union thereafter; and even "maintenance of membership" clauses, which do not require union membership but merely provide that those who decide to join shall maintain their obligations for the contract's duration.

In a word, the purpose is to outlaw all forms of union security.

★ ★ ★

IF BALL and his crowd should thus succeed in turning back the clock, we do not have to look back a hundred years to see what would happen.

Today most of the major industries are organized, and some nine million American workers enjoy union security contracts.

But less than a dozen years ago, the open shop was the rule in the steel, auto, electrical, rubber and most other big industries.

CIO members can well remember what this meant in low wages, long hours, job discriminations, and lack of seniority rights, paid vacations and countless other union benefits.

TO OUTLAW union security would be an invitation to employers to revive the tactics with which they fought every attempt at union organization in the past.

It would encourage them to hire non-unionists, spies and provocateurs for the purpose of undermining union conditions, causing dissensions and breakaways, and generally disrupting union organization in their plants.

Faced with the constant necessity of fighting for its very existance, the union would have little time and energy left for more constructive endeavors, and constant friction and turmoil would replace harmonious union-management relations.

★ ★ ★

UNION security contracts are based on sound, democratic American principles.

Under existing labor laws, the workers have the right to choose their bargaining representation by majority vote. The union so selected becomes the sole bargaining agent.

Until the workers vote for some other representation, they are entitled to protect their majority choice against minority and employer opposition by negotiating a union security contract.

★ ★ ★

THE CHOSEN union is required by law to make a fair bargain for all workers in the plant or group covered, establishing the same conditions for all.

All American citizens are required to pay their taxes for governmental services supposed to be for the benefit of all. So by the same democratic principle, every worker who benefits from conditions won by the union should pay his share of the union costs involved.

The open shop idea that non-unionists should ride free on the backs of union members, who have to pay and fight for them as well as themselves, is grossly unfair, undemocratic and un-American.

Union security is also based on the American principle of freedom to contract through free collective bargaining.

★ ★ ★

THE OPEN-SHOP laws now proposed would destroy many long-established labor rights, violate many American democratic principles and promote industrial turmoil.

It does not take much scratching below the surface to uncover their real purpose—the breaking up of unions and the restoration of open-shop wages, working conditions and employer tyrannies.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WHAT'S IN a name? Quite a lot, as the stockbroker's assistant discovered when he told a court he was "in the gambling business."

The poor fellow was promptly fired by his boss and scourged from that temple of the money-changers, the New York Stock Exchange.

He should have known that "gambling" is what the little fellow does with dice or cards. The big-time gambling in Wall Street is called "big business."

●

SO IT'S awfully important what we call the next depression.

The Republicans don't like the word "depression." It brings up memories.

The next one will therefore be a "recession."

●

BUT NOW objections are being raised to "recession," as not sounding so nice either.

Words like "slide," "dip," "defrothing" and "shakedown" are being tried out in business sheets.

There'll be nothing "frightening" about the coming unemployment, they say—just a few more millions unemployed.

Furthermore, they assure us that our free economy has "bounce."

●

IF YOU should be "bounced" from your job, therefore, because wages have been kept too low and prices too high to maintain demand for production, don't worry.

Profits will still be good, the same pundits assert, even if they dip a little below the present record rate of 15-16 billions a year

So we can all console ourselves that the next depression will just be another "shakedown" of labor and the public by the profiteers.

●

NOW COMES the AFL, in what it is pleased to call "Labor's Monthly Survey," denouncing the CIO's demands for higher wages.

It argues that CIO-won wage increases (not exorbitant profits and price increases and the scrapping of price controls) "broke the dam holding back inflation"; that CIO's present wage demands threaten high profits, which have made American industry what it is today; and that they spring from "Communist policies . . . to create chaos and discredit free enterprise."

Haven't we heard that line somewhere else before?

●

THE AFL leadership, on the other hand, was and is willing to settle for much lower wage increases than are CIO unions, according to the Survey.

But there's so much in a name!

What unionists have been wont to call "scabbery" is now "labor statesmanship," according to all the big-business editorials praising this AFL statement.

●

BUT ALL the employers' press and its Little Sir Echo, the AFL Survey, have not been able to convince the American people that wage increases can't be paid out of profits without raising prices.

A recent Gallup poll, dealing with the issue raised by the Nathan report, asked this question:

"Do you think pay increases could be given by most factories without increasing the prices of the goods they make?"

Of those questioned, 47% an-answered Yes and 40% No. Among manual workers (and we'll bet this included some AFL members) 55% answered Yes.

●

"PORTAL-TO-PORTAL pay" is another naughty name that shocks some AFL leaders and gives newspaper publishers an ink-hemorrhage.

Members of Congress get 20 cents a mile, in addition to salary, while traveling all over the country to and from work.

Corporation executives draw their salaries even while on the golf links or in Florida.

Coupon-clippers get paid, not only while going to and from work, but even while refraining from it altogether.

But then, none of these folks call theirs "portal-to-portal pay."

●

OR TAKE "strike benefits" and "carry-back provisions."

Do you think the big corporations could have drawn millions upon millions of dollars from the U. S. Treasury, to maintain themselves in the style to which they were accustomed while forcing their employes on strike, if they'd called this anything so crude as "strike benefits"?

Instead, they asked for and got "carry-back," which suggests nice homey things like "carry me back to old Virginny."

●

SO WE haven't heard any big demand in Congress for retroactive legislation to prevent this raid on the public treasury, on the grounds that the carry-back provisions of the tax laws were never intended to finance strike-provocation and strike-breaking.

Tory Congressmen can get furiously retroactive about "portal-to-portal pay" and the Fair Labor Standards Act, but not about "carry-back" and the tax laws.

You see, names are so important! What's sauce for the goose may be sauce for the gander. But if you substitute "corporation" for "goose" and "union" for "gander," it's oh so different!

The CIO News

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"Dear Mr. Congressman"

It's a great American custom — writing letters to your Congressman. He not only likes to hear from you—he needs to hear from you! On this page are tips on how to write him. It's a practical lesson in how to help make democracy work!

NEXT to 18-year-old girls and GI's overseas, there's probably no one who likes to get a letter as much as your Congressman and Senators.

You may think that your Congressman is the best man who ever came to Washington, or you may feel that he "shoulda stood in bed." But regardless of your sentiments, you ought to write him—and write frequently.

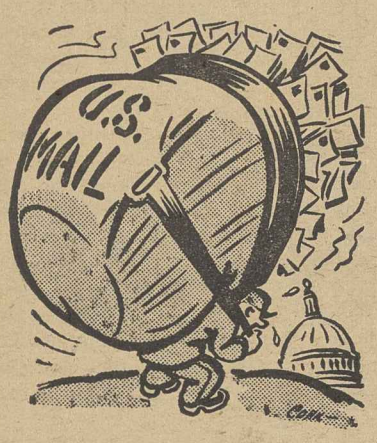
For plain, ordinary letters from folks around the country are the best way your representatives in Washington have to judge your sentiments about important legislation. Nobody knows that fact better than the business and industrial employers in your community, who have looked upon Congressmen for years as their "servants" in Washington.

There's no reason why union men and women shouldn't feel the same way about it. In fact, if we are to stave off laws to cripple our unions, the members of Congress had better hear from the people back home in the very near future.

SOME folks think up all sorts of alibis to keep from writing their representatives in Washington.

"Poor old Mr. Jones must be awful busy up there in Congress," the people say. "Why should I bother him with another piece of mail? After all, he doesn't know me."

First of all, your Congressman and Senators have staffs of assistants. One of their principal jobs is to handle his correspondence, bring it to his attention, and keep tabs on how many people are pro and how many are con on any issue. Your letter is like your vote—alone, it doesn't swing the issue, but together with lots of others, it makes a whale of a big impression.



Even the most anti-labor Congressman will watch his step if he sees letter after letter coming into his office in opposition to his stand. And if he is on the fence, or undecided about a particular issue, those letters of yours may be the turning point in winning him over to your side.

If you think there's any question about the wisdom of writing your Congressman, keep one thing in mind—the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, urge **their** members to write.

The Chamber of Commerce prepared a pamphlet for its local organizations a while back, on this very subject. Listen to how it quoted one Congressman on the subject of letters from home:

"The individual letters are, to me, the pulse of the body politic in my District. I count and study that just like a doctor does with a patient."

SO you're going to write to your Congressman. What's the best way of going about it? Where do you reach him? How do you address him? What do you want to say?

Here are a few handy tips:

1 Treat him with respect. Remember that a Congressman treasures his title and prerogatives the way a newly-commissioned second looie looks upon his gold bars. Address him as "The Honorable John Doe, Member of Congress" or "The Honorable John Doe, U. S. Senator from ————."

2 Send the letter to the right address. If he's a Congressman, his address is House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.; a letter to your Senator should go to Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. But any letter addressed to Rep. John Doe or Senator John Doe, Washington, D. C., will get to him without much trouble.

3 Make sure he can read what you write. Some of us have pretty difficult handwriting to decipher; if yours is on the difficult side, give some thought to printing your letter in block letters—or if you can have it typewritten, that's all the better.

4 Be sure to sign your name. An anonymous letter will travel the shortest possible course between his desk and his waste basket. And don't forget to list your address; without it, your Congressman or Senator won't know if you live in his district or state—which is important to him. If you are writing officially in behalf of an organization, write the letter on the official stationery of your group, or type in the name of the organization.

5 Remember that your Congressman is human, too! Even the best of Congressmen get weary at times of "demand" letters. "We demand that you do such-and-such" sounds nice back home, but a Congressman, being human, is apt to say to himself: "Nobody's going to **demand** anything from a great statesman like me."

Instead, "request" his action; "call attention" to your position; indicate you "look forward" to his voting the way you want him to do. Language like that frequently gets results.

6 Be brief and to the point. Don't gamble around in history or expound theories—your Congressman doesn't have time to read about them. You can tell him you hope he'll vote against S. 55, the Ball-Smith-Taft anti-labor bill, without going back to the Crusades or the Civil War to explain why you don't like it.

It's better to list a bill by name, and by number if possible (usually you can get this information from your union officials or The CIO NEWS.)

For instance, write: "I favor the elimination of the polltax in nine southern states, and request that you act and vote for the passage of H.R. 7;" or "I think that passage of the Smith-Ball-Taft bill (S. 55) will hurt our democratic institutions, and I request that you use your influence to stop passage of this and all other measures to cripple labor unions."

7 Put your Congressman to work for you. He's in Washington to work for all his constituents, and you should take as much advantage of his services as Mr. Gotrocks from the big company down the road.

In addition to telling your Congressman what **you** think about bills, ask him where **he** stands. If

you want a copy of a specific bill or a law, ask him to send it to you. If he took what you consider a bad position on a bill, ask him for an explanation.

8 Give him the applause he deserves. Being human, your Congressman likes a pat on the back every so often. If he makes a good speech or votes right, or gives you some special service, let him know you appreciate it. Your stock will go way up with him.

9 Be yourself in your letters. Write it in your own words; wherever possible avoid "canned messages," since your Congressman will recognize an organized campaign and be prepared to discount their effectiveness. And talk in terms of a particular bill's effect on **you, your** family, **your** factory and **your** community.

These are simple suggestions. Keep them in mind when you write your letters and you'll make them really count in Washington. And be sure to write. The future of your family and your union are certainly worth a few minutes of your time and a 3c stamp.

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The Case of the VANISHING PAYCHECK

Johnny Poore's wages were melting away — his Army savings too! This is the story of how Johnny was robbed by Unfair Taxes and what he did about this problem.

FOLD ON THIS LINE

The Case of the Vanishing Paycheck

After four years' service in the Army, Johnny Poore has come home. His sweetheart, Alice Wykowski, has been waiting a long time for this moment. But she hasn't been idle. She did her part at the bomber plant until it closed and left her without a job.

Before the war, John worked for the Expert Machine Company for 80c an hour. The union has since won a strike at the plant and there is a new contract under which John gets his old job back at $1.12½ an hour—$45 a week.

EXPERT MACHINE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYE'S EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS

WEEK ENDING: MAY 17, 1940

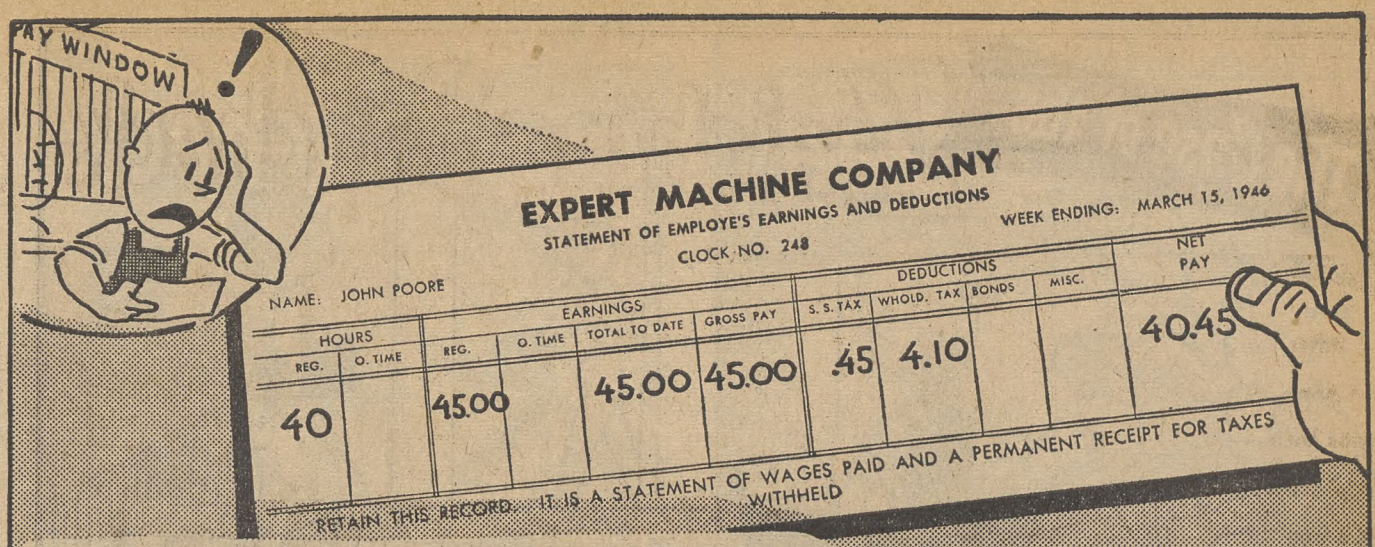
NAME: JOHN POORE

HOURS		EARNINGS			DEDUCTIONS		NET PAY
REG.	O. TIME	REG.	O. TIME	TOTAL	S. S. TAX	MISCEL.	
40		32.00		32.00	.32		31.68

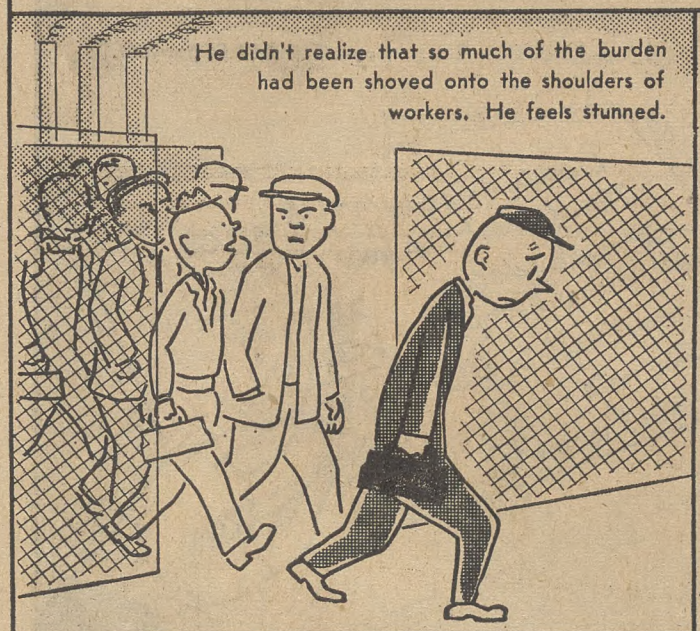
RETAIN THIS RECORD. IT IS A STATEMENT OF WAGES PAID AND A PERMANENT RECEIPT FOR TAXES WITHHELD.

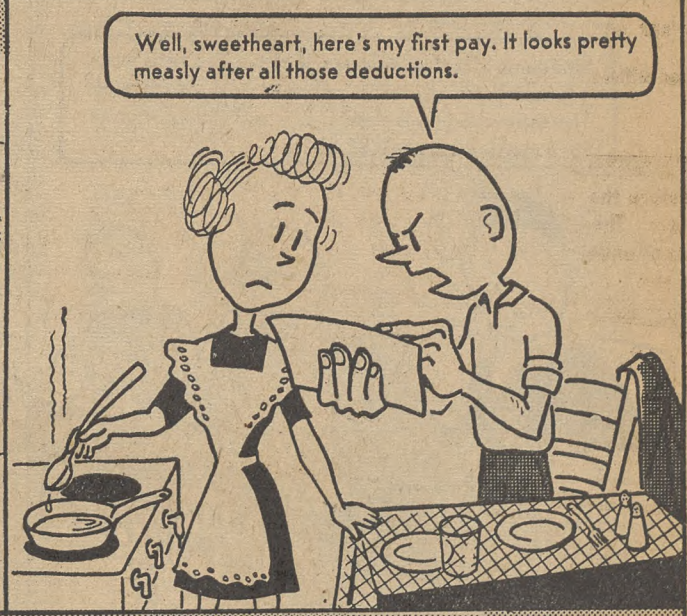
John and Alice know the cost of living has shot up, but they feel they can manage on $45 a week.

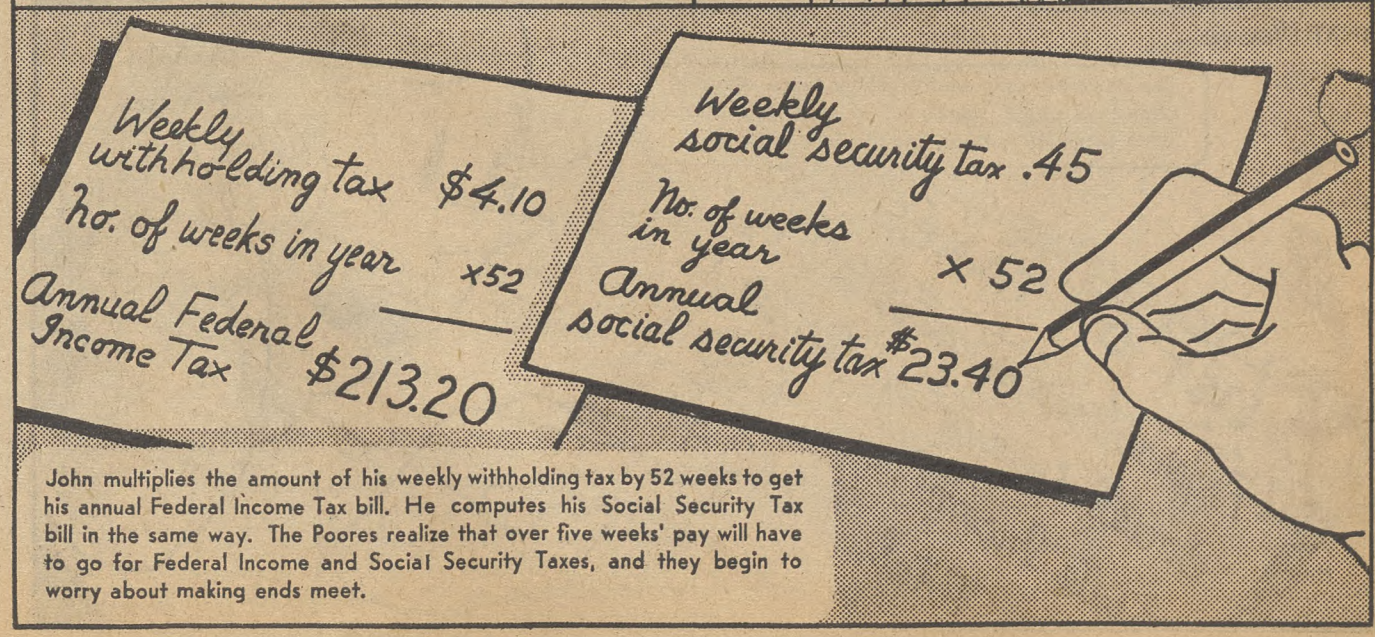
Meanwhile, Alice has found a bungalow out at the edge of town which she rented for $42.50 a month. While the house is being repaired, the Poores live in a small furnished apartment.



At the end of the week, John gets his first pay. He opens the envelope and finds a slip showing his deductions. John knew that taxes were high, but . . .







John multiplies the amount of his weekly withholding tax by 52 weeks to get his annual Federal Income Tax bill. He computes his Social Security Tax bill in the same way. The Poores realize that over five weeks' pay will have to go for Federal Income and Social Security Taxes, and they begin to worry about making ends meet.

NEXT DAY, AT THE PLANT—

Federal Income Tax high? Well, kids, that's not the only kind you'll have to worry about!

Gosh! Am I going to have to pay a State Income Tax, too?

I'm going to see what I can find out for John about State Income Taxes, here at the Library.

Hm—most States have an Income Tax rate from 1% to 3% on all income over personal exemptions. The rate here in our state is 2% and the exemption for a married couple is $2,000.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Alice computes their State Income Tax at $6.80 per year.

Weekly Wages $45.00
No. of weeks in year × 52
Annual Wages 2340.00
Less Personal Exemption 2000.00
Income taxable by State 340.00
Tax rate .02
State Income Tax $6.80

THAT EVENING—

I've started to keep a list of all our Taxes. Already almost six weeks' wages out of every year have been eaten up by taxes, and the list is just begun!

LIST OF TAXES

Federal Income Tax $213.20
Social Security Tax 23.40
State Income Tax 6.80
Total $243.40

NEXT DAY

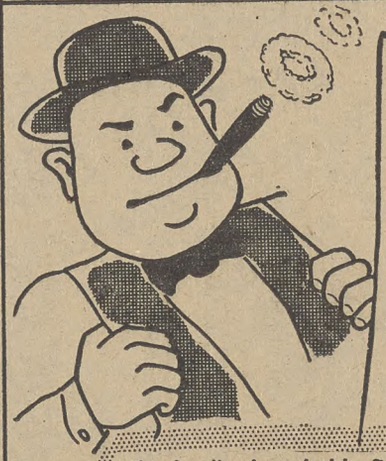
Good news, darling! The Real Estate agent came by today to tell us our bungalow is ready to move into. I paid him $42.50 for the first month's rent.

We're moving into our new bungalow soon, Joe. I'm glad I don't own the place so I won't have to pay the taxes on it.

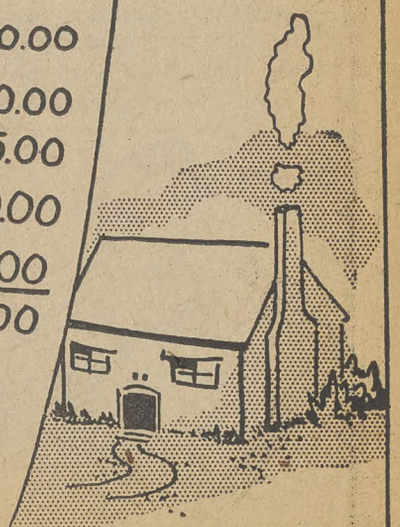
That's where you're wrong, John. The cost of taxes is an expense which the landlord takes into consideration in setting the rent on your house. What's more, the landlord can deduct the real estate tax on his Income Tax Return. The tenant, who actually pays the tax, can make no deduction.

John phones the Tax Department on his lunch hour.

You say the tax on the house we've rented is $120 a year? I'll bet that house is assessed at a lot more than it's worth.



Interest Charge	$180.00
Estimated Repairs	30.00
Depreciation Charge	75.00
TAXES (paid indirectly by John)	120.00
Commission and Profit	105.00
Total Annual Rent	$510.00
-or $42.50 monthly rent	



The landlord probably figures something like this: He continues to charge depreciation on the house even though it is old and he has already recovered its full value through annual depreciation charges. He also continues to charge interest on the original investment even though he has long ago recovered his full investment. He has tried to charge a higher rent, but the OPA won't let him.

NEXT WEEK

I've saved almost $1,100 from my Army pay! With that and over $300 you've saved from your pay at the bomber plant we'll be able to furnish our home..

...and do some of the other things we have always wanted to do!

Alice and John pick out the things they want for the house and make the necessary down payment. The salesman gives John this bill...

ACE FURNITURE COMPANY
100 MAIN STREET

TO: Mr. and Mrs. John Poore

Electric Refrigerator	180.00
Toaster	8.00
Sofa	119.98
Chair	14.00
Radio	40.00
Total	780.12
SALES TAX AT 3%	23.40
Total	803.52
Down Payment	300.00
Balance on Conditional Sales Contract	503.52

John stops in to see his friend, Henry Rosenberg, the shop steward.

Imagine! A sales tax of $23.40 added to our furniture bill!

I remember an article I saw on that in a sales tax pamphlet. Yes . . . here are the figures. Since you earn $2,340 per year, your estimated sales tax is at the rate of $14.82 per $1,000 of income.

WHERE THE SALES TAX FALLS

ANNUAL INCOME	ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF INCOME ON WHICH TAX IS PAID	ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF TAX PER $1,000 OF INCOME
Under $1,000	60.9%	$18.27
Between $1,000 & $2,000	58.6%	17.58
Between $2,000 & $3,000	49.4%	14.82
Between $3,000 & $5,000	42.9%	12.87
Between $5,000 & $10,000	39.3%	11.79
Between $10,000 & $25,000	31.7%	9.51

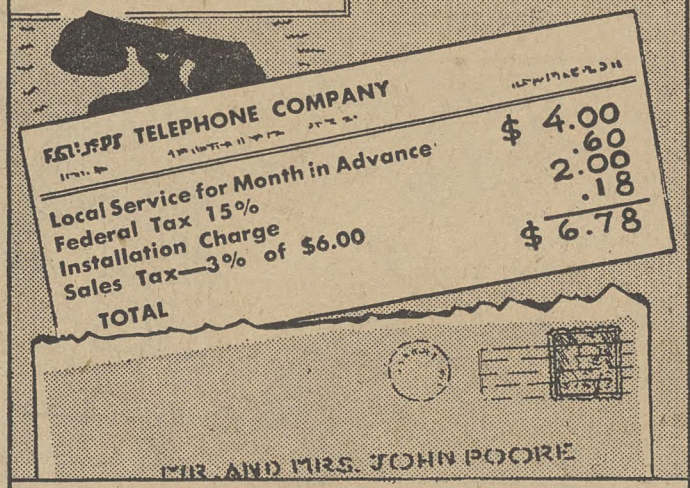
So that means—let's see—$2,340 Annual Income x $14.82 per $1,000 equals $34.68 a year. And that's in addition to sales tax on special purchases such as furniture.

Gosh, the way our tax list is growing, we'll be paying out as much for taxes as for food!

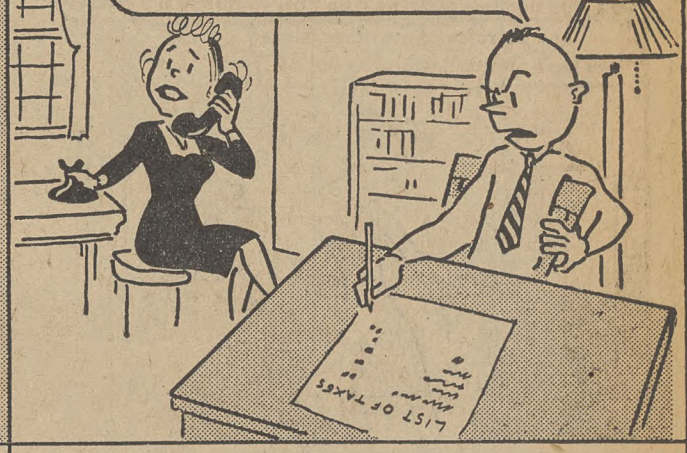
LIST OF TAXE

Federal Income Tax 213.
Social Security Tax 23.4
State Income Tax 6.80
Real Estate Tax 120.00
Average Annual Sales Tax 34.68
Sales Tax on Furniture 23.40
$421.48

The Poores have moved into their new home.
They are lucky to get a telephone a few weeks afterwards.
As soon as it is installed, John receives a bill for the first month's service in advance.

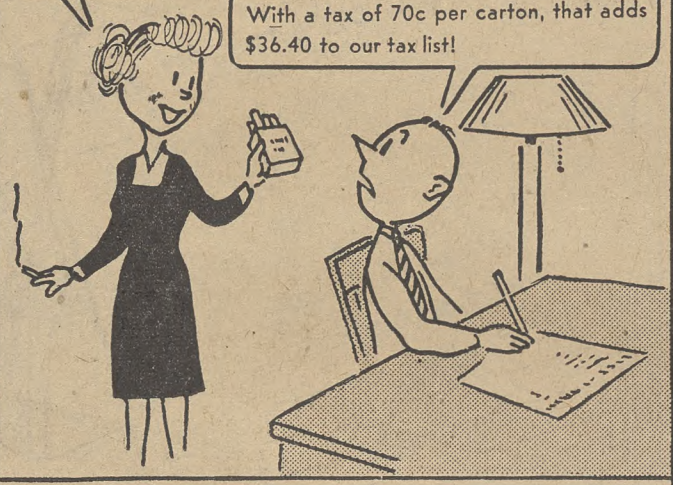


We won't make any long distance calls, if we can help it. Even so the tax on our phone bill will be 12 x 60c or $7.20 a year. I'll put that down on our tax list, but not the sales tax, since I've already figured an average for the year's sales tax.



While you have the tax list out, don't forget the tax on cigarettes. Together we're smoking a carton each week.

With a tax of 70c per carton, that adds $36.40 to our tax list!

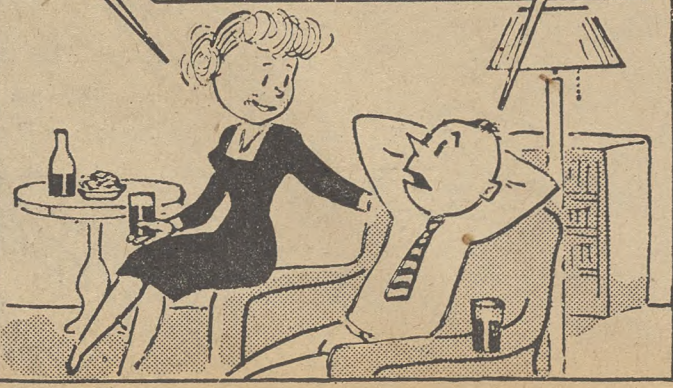


Yes, and here's something else for your list. I bought a lipstick and some powder the other day. The bill was $1.50 plus 30c Federal taxes plus sales taxes. It's a good thing I spend only about $10 a year for cosmetics. Even so, the tax is 20% or $2 a year.

One of the men at the plant was complaining about the tax on railroad fares. I don't remember paying any tax when we went on our honeymoon.

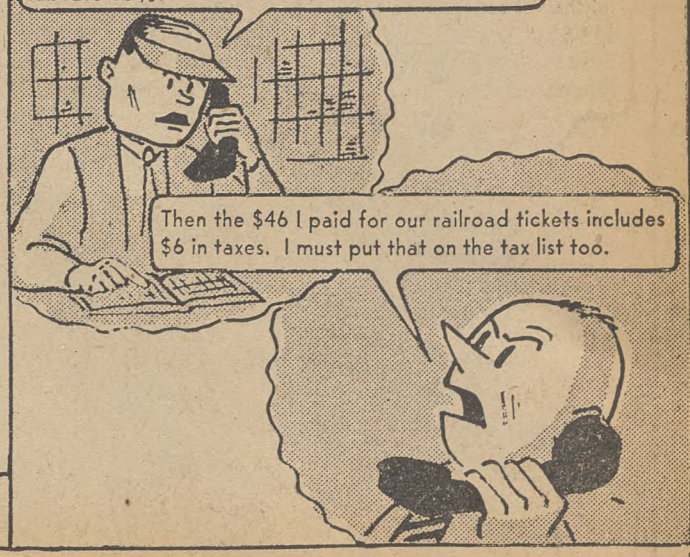
You were used to riding on furlough tickets and probably didn't watch for it.

I'm going to ask the Railroad Station about that.



. . . Yes sir, the fare for your trip was $40 and the tax rate 15%.

Then the $46 I paid for our railroad tickets includes $6 in taxes. I must put that on the tax list too.



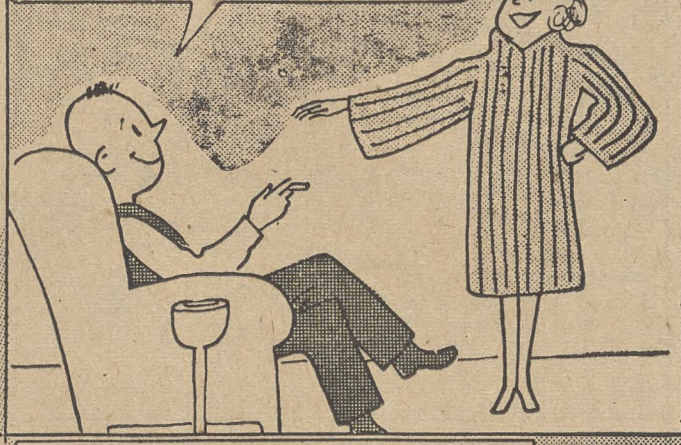
CUT ON THIS LINE

Darling, there's the coat I have my heart set on.

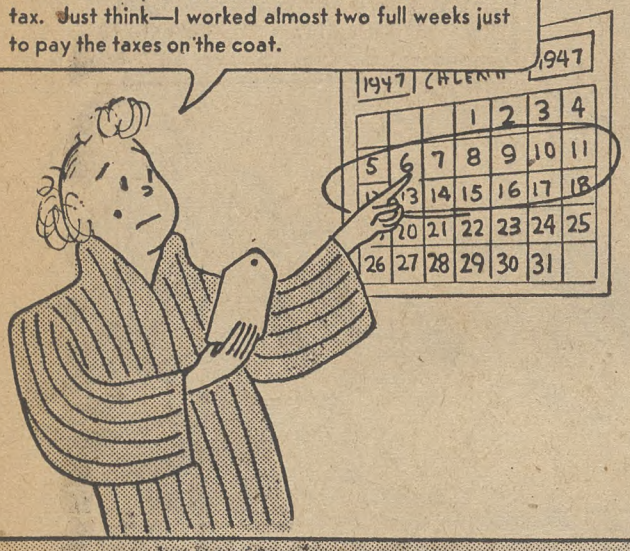
Well, you have saved a little over $300 and you have a right to spend that money on something nice for yourself.

Look, John—here it is! How do you like it?

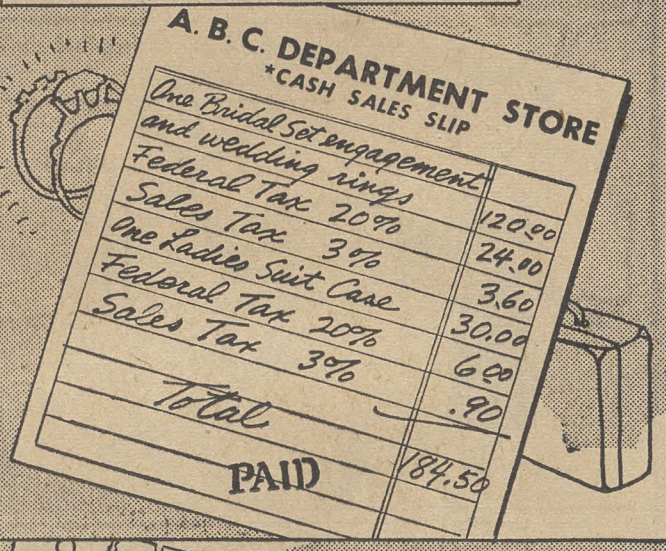
The coat is a beauty—and so is the model!



It cost $250 plus $50 Federal tax and $7.50 sales tax. Just think—I worked almost two full weeks just to pay the taxes on the coat.



The bill for the coat reminded John of another receipted bill he had from the same store . . .



John's tax list continues to grow.

LIST OF TAXES

Federal income Tax	213.20
Social Security Tax	23.40
State income Tax	6.80
Real Estate Tax	120.00
Average Annual Sales Tax (on small day-to-day purchases)	34.68
Sales Tax on Furniture	23.40
Telephone Tax	7.20
Cigarette Tax	36.40
Railroad Tax	6.00
Federal Tax on Fur Coat	50.00
Sales Tax on Fur Coat	7.50

Federal Tax on Cosmetics 2.00
Federal Tax on engagement and wedding rings 24.00
Sales Tax on rings 3.60
Federal Tax on Luggage 6.00

Total $564.18

I wonder where this is all going to end?

CUT ON THIS LINE

That car is pretty high at $1,120. Lucky there's no sales tax. After all, that same car was selling for less than $800 when I left for the Army.

Things are much higher now—and don't forget the Federal tax.

Federal Tax! I don't find any such item on my bill here.

It's a manufacturer's excise tax. It is paid by the manufacturer and added on his price. The rate on Automobiles is 7%.

Oh sure—there are a number of other excise taxes like that—
10% on Electrical Appliances
10% on Radios
10% on Refrigerators

I wrote down those figures the dealer gave me. I'm going to get together with Henry Rosenberg, the shop steward, about these items.

Let's ask Henry and his wife over tomorrow night. You can talk over the whole tax question with him then.

Henry, I've found out that the manufacturer often passes his excise tax on to retail buyers in the form of increased prices. Here's how it works out on things we've bought for the house recently—

ITEM	COST	EST. MANUFACTURERS SALES PRICE	TAX RATE	TAX PAID
Auto	$1,120.00	800.00	7%	56.00
Refrigerator	180.00	120.00	10%	12.00
Radio	40.00	25.00	10%	2.50
Toaster	8.00	5.00	10%	.50
			total tax	$ 71.00

And don't forget that besides State Taxes, you're paying a Federal Manufacturers' Excise Tax on gasoline—1½c a gallon, and also a tax of 6c a gallon on lubricating oil.

State Tax on Gasoline .05
Federal Excise Tax on Gasoline .01½
Total per gal. .06½
Est. No. Gallons per year 1,000
Tax per gallon ×06½
6000
500
Federal and State Tax on Gas 65.00
Federal Tax on oil per gal. .06
Est. No. of gallons per year ×12
Tax on oil .72
Total tax on gas + oil $ 65.72

John and Henry bring the tax list up to date.

LIST OF TAXES:

Federal income tax	213.20
Social Security tax	23.40
State income tax	6.80
Real estate tax	120.00
Average annual sales tax on small day-to-day purchases	34.68
Sales tax on Furniture	23.40
Telephone tax	7.20
Cigarette tax	36.40
Railroad tax	6.00
Federal tax on Fur Coat	50.00
Sales tax on Fur Coat	7.50
Federal tax on Cosmetics	2.00
Federal tax on jewelry	24.00
Sales tax on jewelry	3.60
Federal tax on Luggage	6.00
Fed. tax on night club charges	1.50
Automobile license fee	10.40
Fed. tax on automobile	22.00
Fed. tax on Refrigerator	56.00
Fed. tax on Radio	12.00
Fed. tax on toaster	2.50
Fed. and State tax on gas & oil	.50
total	65.72
	734.80

It's staggering to think that our tax bill for the year is so large.

Just think—over 16 weeks' wages, almost a third of your year's income must go to pay taxes!

And there are still other taxes which John has not included in his list simply because he never knew they existed—

TAXES OVERLOOKED BY JOHN

Colored oleomargarine	10¢ LB.
Sugar ... approx.	½¢ LB.
Cameras 25% films	15%
Electricity 3⅓% light bulbs	20%
Matches 2¢ per	1,000
Musical Instruments	10%
Phonographs	10%
Phonograph records	10%
Sporting goods and equipment.	10%
inner tubes 9¢ LB.	
Tires 5¢ LB.	

I'm beginning to feel very bitter about our tax burden.

You have a right to. A tax bill of $734.80 is entirely too high for a couple with an income of only $2,340.00

Next Saturday.

I'm making a study of taxes and would like to compare various tax rates with those of ten years ago. Could you get me the reference book I need?

THIS IS THE TABLE THAT JOHN WORKS OUT:

(TYPE OF TAX)	AMOUNT AT 1946 RATES	AMOUNT AT 1936 RATES
Federal income tax	213.20	0
Social Security tax	23.40	0
State income tax	6.80	6.80
Real estate tax	120.00	120.00
Average Annual Sales tax	34.68	34.68
Sales tax on Furniture	23.40	23.40
Telephone tax	7.20	0
Cigarette tax	36.40	31.20
Railroad tax	6.00	0
Federal tax on Fur Coat	50.00	5.00
Sales tax on Fur Coat	7.50	7.50
Federal tax on Cosmetics	2.00	.50
Federal tax on Jewelry	24.00	6.00
Sales tax on Jewelry	3.60	3.60
Federal tax on luggage	6.00	0
Federal tax on night club charges	1.50	.23
Federal tax on movie tickets	10.40	5.20
Automobile license fee	22.00	22.00
Federal tax on automobile	56.00	24.00
Federal tax on Refrigerator	12.00	6.00
Federal tax on Radio	2.50	1.25
Federal tax on toaster	.50	0
Federal and State tax on gas + oil	65.72	60.48
total	$734.80	$357.84

I'm convinced now—a big slice of my wage increase is being taken away from me in the form of increased taxes!

In 1936, I earned 75c an hour or 2/3 as much as I now earn. I've already estimated that I would have paid $357.84 in 1936, if I had earned as much as I'm now earning. So I actually paid about 2/3 of that amount in 1936.

Tax I would have paid in 1946 at 1936 rates = 357.84

2/3 x 357.84 = $238.56 taxes I probably paid in 1936

Taxes I paid in 1946 - 734.80

Taxes I paid in 1936 - 238.56

Increase in my tax bill $496.24

I've had a gross increase of $780 over my 1936 wages, but $496.24 of that is eaten up by higher taxes. So my net wage increase is only 18.2%!

My Annual wages at 1946 rates $2,340.00
My Annual wages at 1936 rates 1,560.00
Increase in my wages 780.00
Less increase in taxes 496.24
Net increase in wages between 1936 + 1946 $283.76
— or only an 18.2% increase in my net wages between 1936 and 1946

The cost of living has gone up almost 3 times 18.2% since 1936—

Sure, look at how the food bill has doubled.

So in spite of my wage increase, I actually have less buying power than I had 10 years ago!

It looks to me as though wage earners are shouldering much too big a tax burden.

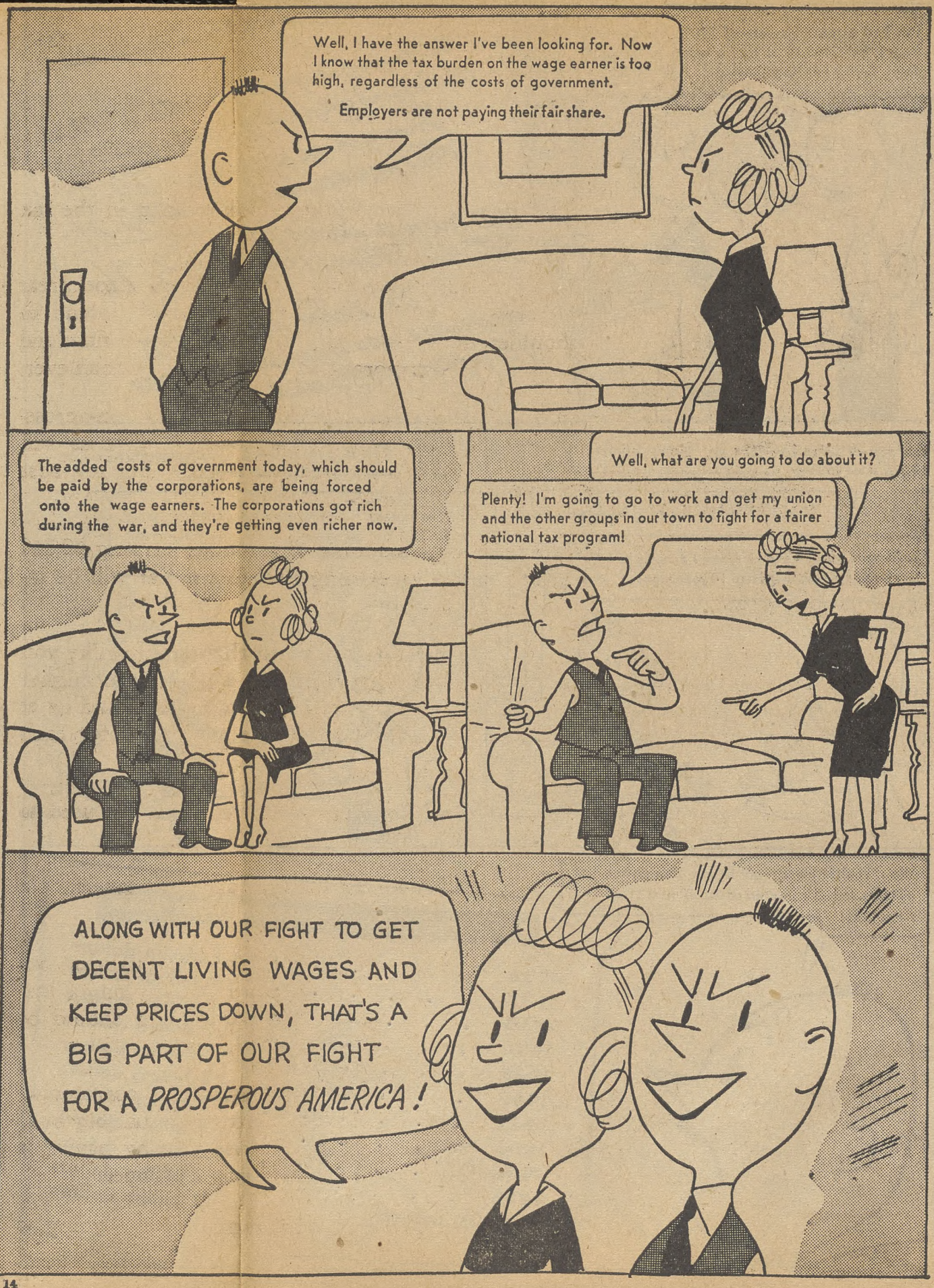
I'd like to know if employers are suffering the same way. Say, I'm going back to the library tomorrow and get the facts on the big companies!

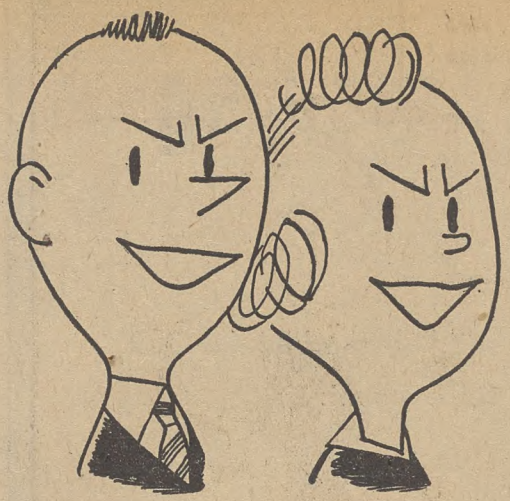
Wow! Look at those profit figures after payment of all taxes and all increased costs! Almost tripled since 1936!

Net Profits of All Corporations After Taxes

Year	
1936	4.1 billion dollars
1937	4.6 billion dollars
1938	2.1 billion dollars
1939	4.9 billion dollars
1940	6.3 billion dollars
1941	9.2 billion dollars
1942	9.2 billion dollars
1943	9.9 billion dollars
1944	9.8 billion dollars
1945	9.1 billion dollars
1946 (estimated)	12 billion dollars

U. S. DEP'T. OF COMMERCE.


Well, I have the answer I've been looking for. Now I know that the tax burden on the wage earner is too high, regardless of the costs of government.
Employers are not paying their fair share.
The added costs of government today, which should be paid by the corporations, are being forced onto the wage earners. The corporations got rich during the war, and they're getting even richer now.
Well, what are you going to do about it?
Plenty! I'm going to go to work and get my union and the other groups in our town to fight for a fairer national tax program!
ALONG WITH OUR FIGHT TO GET DECENT LIVING WAGES AND KEEP PRICES DOWN, THAT'S A BIG PART OF OUR FIGHT FOR A PROSPEROUS AMERICA!



IT's high time we workers took a hand in the tax program of our country.

The war's over now. The workers made great sacrifices to help win it. Now we don't intend to shoulder more than our fair share of the financial burden while corporation profits are higher than ever.

We demand that the tax program be changed—and we don't mean any cuts-across-the-board. The 20% cut-across-the-board which the Republicans want to give us will increase my take-home pay by 82 cents—from $40.45 a week to $41.27. But my boss will get an increase of $816 a week—from $1,210 to $2,026.

A 20% cut-across-the-board will increase the take-home of a worker earning $2,340 a year by 2%. But the take-home of an executive earning $275,000 a year will be increased by over 67%.

We want the tax law changed by raising the exemptions so that workers like you and me won't have to pay any federal income taxes unless our wages go up a lot higher than they are now. With the cost of living what it is now, the exemptions should be at least $1,000 for a single person and $2,000 for a married couple with $500 for each dependent.

We want the federal income tax rates in the lower brackets reduced. We used to pay 4% on the first $2,000 above our exemptions. Now the rate is 19%.

We want all sales taxes repealed. Sales taxes are the worst of all. They tax us from the first dollars regardless of how little we earn.

We want taxes on necessities repealed. It's all right to keep taxes on luxuries, but telephones, cigarettes, automobiles, refrigerators, radios and toasters are no longer luxuries for the rich alone. They are products which every American worker should be able to buy tax free.

We took it on the chin all during the war when taxes rose without a corresponding increase in wages. We lost again when the cost of living went up so that big business could make more billions in profits. We don't intend to lose now by paying a larger part of the total tax burden out of our already shrinking pay envelopes.

Our votes help put Senators and Representatives in Washington. We're going to let them know that we expect a fair deal.

THE CASE OF THE VANISHING PAYCHECK

A Special CIO Pamphlet Prepared by a Tax Expert and Published By the CIO Tax Committee and the CIO Publicity Department.

PUBLICATION NO. 140

Price: 10c per copy; 100 for $7.50; 500 for $25; 1000 for $35

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FOLD ON THIS LINE

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

This is the third installment of a pamphlet exposing the union-busting intent of "curb labor" proposals in Congress. It was prepared by the CIO Legal Dept., headed by Lee Pressman.

THEY PROPOSE:

"Make Labor Unions Bargain Collectively . . ."

"Let's Have a Cooling Off Period Before Strikes . . ."

WE find that these slogans are completely lacking in any reasonable basis. They serve merely as an effort to confuse issues which the facts themselves make quite clear.

So much for the slogans. Now what are the proposals which are offered under cover of these slogans?

The one most widely urged takes the form of a so-called cooling-off period. The proposal usually contains a suggestion that before calling strikes unions must send certain kinds of notices to the employer and to government officials, that there must be a certain minimum period of conference, and thereafter certain additional notice of varying duration.

In all, these usually add up to a requirement that before calling a strike a union must give the employer extensive advance notice of its intent to call the strike, usually for at least a period of thirty or sixty days or sometimes even more.

Sometimes a slight twist is introduced in addition to this cooling-off period arrangement so as to declare that it is the duty of the union to bargain in good faith and to declare that it shall be an unfair practice for the union to fail to bargain.

In both forms, however, the proposals have the same evil foundation and effects.

In both forms, in the first place, the proposals by their very nature seek to create a public impression adverse to unions. By their very nature the proposals seek to create the impression that it is unions which have created recent labor difficulties and that it is unions which must be chastised. The true facts on this we have already pointed out.

More important, however, these proposals by their very nature play into the hands of employers and accomplish results seriously weakening to the unions in the collective bargaining process.

It is a well-known fact, particularly to leaders of labor organizations, that the power of the union to organize and conduct a strike, if one should be necessary, depends in large measure on the morale and organizational spirit among the men and women who comprise the union.

That morale and organizational spirit is not a thing of the moment. It is not something which can be built up and turned on or off over night simply at the beck and call of the leaders of the union. A strike decision by any large group of workers is a very important decision; important to them and important to the community.

It is one which they take only after consideration and judgment and it is one which, once taken, requires a good deal of preparation and work to make their decision effective.

To organize a strike requires planning, timing, understanding and above all complete and detailed preparation. This being so, it is a matter of extreme moment to the organization that it be able to time its strike action properly and effectively. It is a matter of great moment to the organization that it not be placed in the position of scheduling a strike and calling it off and scheduling it and calling it off and delaying it, at the whim and command of a government official or dependent on the stalling tactics of the employer.

ALL of these proposals have a simple major objective! They subject the union to artificial delays, to artificial extensions, to artificial uncertainties which make it more difficult to plan and organize an effective strike.

There is, in addition, an effect produced by these delaying proposals, these cooling-off proposals, which actually forces strikes on many occasions when strikes would not be needed or desired. These cooling-off periods set an official stamp and determinant as to when a strike should be called.

If they fix a 60-day period from the day of the notice, an expectation is built up among the members of the union that the end of the 60-day period will mark the commencement of the strike. This has been found to be one of the substantial effects of the ill-fated Smith-Connally Act.

Thus, far from preventing strikes, these delaying cooling-off period provisions in statutes have only one major effect: they weaken the union in its organizational efforts in preparation for the strike. At the same time they frequently provoke premature strikes and frequently cause strikes which would not otherwise take place. As to all these proposals a set of simple conclusions may be stated:

1. **These proposals are not supported by any of the facts of the strike situations they are supposed to remedy.**
2. **They are part of a campaign to discredit and vilify labor and obscure the true facts as to the cause of strikes.**
3. **They will have no effect on labor relations other than to harass and weaken unions in the collective bargaining process.**

THEY ARGUE:

"Amend the One-Sided Wagner Act . . ."

To refer to the Wagner Act as "one-sided" is a thorough confusion of ideas.

Prior to the passage of the Act the rights of employers and employes were completely out of balance. Employers had the uncontested right to pool their resources and engage in collective action through the formation of corporations. The corporations themselves were permitted to band together for the purpose of presenting a united front to labor in the matter of wages, hours and working conditions.

On the other hand, the worker was helpless as an individual to cope with the enormous concentrated bargaining power of the employers.

The employer possessed and used many highly effective weapons to destroy unions. Discharge, blacklisting and espionage were but a few of the weapons available to him for such purpose. The employe, however, had the bare legal right of self-organization—and nothing more. Any collective action which he tried to take was promptly smashed by his employer.

FINALLY, the employer's business property were protected against interference from his employes by the injunction and the whole body of laws, civil and criminal, protecting property rights. But the worker found no assistance in police regulations or the injunctive process in protecting his job and the standards under which he worked.

The purpose of the Wagner Act was to relieve, at least in part, this glaring inequality.

It did so simply by forbidding the employer to use his economic power to destroy the right of self-organization of his employes. The Act thus merely placed employer and employe upon a plane of equality in one limited respect, namely, freedom to organize for collective action. None of the other legal rights of the employer was taken from him.

Since the Wagner Act thus merely restores a partial equality where enormous inequality existed before, it is difficult to see how it can be called one-sided.

Furthermore, the Act accomplishes its purpose in the mildest possible way. No criminal penalties attach to violation of the Act. Not a single employer has ever gone to jail under the National Labor Relations Act while employes are subject to severe jail sentences by anti-labor judges for even threatening interference with the property rights of employers.

IT is true that the Act imposes obligations only upon employers rather than employes—but to attribute one-sidedness to the Act for that reason is silly. It would be equally unrealistic to assert that game laws are one-sided because they make no provision to protect the hunter against the birds which he is forbidden to shoot.

The inequality which the Act sought to remedy grew out of employer interference with self-organization of employes. There is no corresponding threat by employes to the self-organization of employers. Certainly no law is needed to prevent employes from restraining or coercing employers in the exercise of their right to self-organization and collective bargaining.

Every proposal which is now made to "equalize" the Act has been urged for years by groups opposed to collective bargaining. They have as their real purpose the hope of interference with the self-organization of employes and the destruction of their unions.

(To be continued)

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Brown Shoe Co., Inc., Cairo, Ill., production and maintenance employes, CIO Shoe Workers 62; UMWA 28.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Craig Packing Co., Muncie, Kansas, UPWA won election unanimously. Frank L. Brown was the international representative in charge.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Dir. of Orgn., IUMSWA-CIO, reports: Evans Boat Co., Staten Island, N. Y., IUMSWA-CIO 18; no union 10.

Paul E. Miles, Dir. of Region 2A, UAW-CIO, announces signing of the first contract with B & T Metals Company, Columbus, Ohio. The agreement includes the following: Union shop and check off, greatly improved vacation plan, 13c an hour increase for all.

Other contract features are: Occupational adjustments from one to ten cents, giving some workers 20c an hour increase, a rate of progression that enables 90% of the employes to reach the top rate within a year, a sixty day re-opener clause; five cents night shift premium, Blue Cross paid hospitalization. This contract was negotiated by Intl. Rep. Willam Beckhan, assisted by local union committee consisting of Warren H. Jennings, Eugene S. Harper, Joseph W. Wallace, and Charles S. McCampbell.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg.. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: International Harvester Co., Kansas City, Mo., the UAW-CIO won a unanimous victory over the AFL in the transfer unit. Intl. Rep. John Rinkenbaugh was in charge. The WOW Dog Food Co., Kansas City, Mo., CIO Packinghouse Workers won a unanimous victory over the AFL Teamsters. Intl. Rep. Frank L. Brown was in charge.

A. J. Federoff, CIO Reg. Dir., Pittsburgh, Pa., reports: Harper Feed Mills, Inc., Washington, Pa., United Feed Mill Workers Local Industrial Union, CIO 41; against 9.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Director Robert Oliver, Texas, reports: Texas Hardwood Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas, CIO 58; against 8. Swift & Co., Waco, Texas, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO 38; against 2. Hygrade Food Products Corporation, Vernon, Texas, 84 out of 98 eligible selected UPWA-CIO on card check.

Director Paul Christopher, Tenn., reports: Cumberland Tobacco Works, Nashville, Tenn., CIO 39; against 16. Clayton-Brown Wholesale Grocery Co., Memphis, Tenn., URWDSU-CIO 30; against 17.

Director Bill Smith, North Carolina, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C., CIO 30; against 0. Weldon Knitting Mills, Weldon, N. C., CIO Textile Workers 54; against 19, on cross check.

Director Starnes, Mississippi, reports: Federal Compress & Warehouse Co., Greenwood, Miss., FTA-CIO 29; against 3.

SPECIAL

The first settlement in portal-to-portal pay suits was announced in Federal Court in San Francisco by R. L. Miller, attorney for the Swift & Co. He advised Federal Judge George B. Harris that his company had reached a nationwide agreement with the CIO Packinghouse Workers. The company agreed to pay members of the union 12 minutes' overtime pay for each work day since 1943. It is estimated that this will give each individual worker a sum of more that $200.

This is a good answer to the hue and cry that prevails and to the stupid, asinine position taken by the AFL, which has been asleep at the switch on this and other issues. The position the AFL has taken on the wage question is the most diabolical of any ever taken by a so-called labor organization. They are breaking their necks to be self respectable in the hope that industrialists will benevolently smile upon them. They clothe themselves in the respectability of having no strikes, but they fail to mention the Miners' strikes and many other strikes that have taken place among AFL groups.

What is really hurting them is that the CIO is leading the way and the workers of the nation know it, and will not be deceived by the kind of anti-unionism that the AFL through its mouthpieces is proclaiming.

UAW REJECTS CHALMERS' OFFER

By ESTHER HANDLER

THE policy committee of the CIO Auto Workers meeting in Detroit this week to consider Allis-Chalmers offer to settle the strike made in a bargaining session in Milwaukee earlier in the week unanimously rejected the proposal as inadequate.

The offer was the first break in the deadlock of the Allis-Chalmers negotiations since the strike began last April 30 at the West Allis, Wis., plant.

Afraid of a victory for Local 248 in the State Labor Board election Sunday, Jan. 26, between the UAW and a strike-born company union, Allis-Chalmers made some minor concessions on wages in their new offer.

Quashing company-insured reports that the settlement was reached, the UAW policy committee said:

"While the committee is encouraged by this proposal in that it is the first offer of any kind to be made by the company since negotiations began nine months ago, we feel a better offer will be forthcoming in further negotiations to be held only after Local 248's victory in the bargaining election Sunday.

"In the first place the company's wage offer as it now stands would be given only to such workers as the company selects and would not affect large sections of the working force inasmuch as no incentive worker would receive an increase in take-home pay.

"Secondly, the company offered absolutely nothing in the remaining key issues in the dispute."

In a telegram to Local 248 last week CIO Pres. Philip Murray urged all Allis-Chalmers workers to get out and vote.

"Local 248 has the complete and wholehearted support of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its long strike," Murray wired. "United behind Local 248 you will move to victory in your strike and improvement of your conditions."

CHARLES H. GILLMAN
CIO's Georgia Drive Leader

CIO GEORGIA SCORE IS 50

(This is the first of a series of stories of the growth of the CIO in the South, state by state).

FIFTY new CIO unions have been established in Georgia and there has been "healthy" growth in long-established CIO unions since the Southern membership drive began last May, Charles H. Gillman, Georgia director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reported this week.

"Among our top victories of the campaign was winning an NLRB election at the Goodyear plant at Cedartown, which brought about 1,800 new members into the CIO," Gillman said.

The new unions are divided as follows:

Auto Workers 3, Clothing Workers 6, Brewery Workers 1, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers 18, Packinghouse Workers 4, Paper Workers 2, Woodworkers 1, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union 6, Steelworkers 3, United Stone Workers 1, and Textile Workers Union of America 5.

U. S. STEEL TALKS OPEN

THE CIO United Steelworkers this week opened negotiations for a new contract with the U. S. Steel Corp.

Negotiators, led by Pres. Philip Murray, met with management at Pittsburgh as The CIO NEWS went to press. Demands of the union, previously reported, included a "substantial increase" in wages.

U. S. Steel employes about 150,000 of the industry's 850,000 workers. The pattern set with this firm is expected to be followed generally by the rest of the industry.

GLASS UNION DEMANDS 25c

THE CIO Glass Workers were in negotiations with Libby-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. at Washington this week in an attempt to get a 25c general wage raise.

The two corporations, known as Big Glass, were also asked to guarantee an annual wage, to provide a company-paid fund for accident, health, hospitalization and life insurance, and to participate in a pension fund.

The union also seeks equal pay for women workers, elimination of the swing shift, and double time for the second four hours on Saturday, Sunday work and holiday work. An increase is sought in night shift bonuses, to bring them to 5c for second shift and 10c for third shift.

NLRB ANSWERS LIES WITH FACTS

THE facts of the 11th annual report of the Natl. Labor Relations Board speak louder than the rantings of reactionary Congressmen bent on destroying the Wagner Act.

Many congressmen have been saying that Wagner Act under which the board operates promotes industrial strife. The board reports:

"The fact is that the only kind of strikes which the board was created to discourage, those involving recognition and the commission of unfair labor practices, have sharply declined, both absolutely and relatively, since 1937.

"Congress passed the Wagner Act to provide a peaceful alternative to the costly strikes which had been fought over the denial of the basic rights to union recognition and collective bargaining.

"The statute has served the public by decreasing such strife. The fundamental rights which Congress said should be the subject of Federal protection are no longer being bought at the price of economic strugle."

Reactionaries in Congress have been clamoring for legislation to end jurisdictional disputes. But the board reports:

"The number of representation contests involving two or more unions continued to wane, with 80% of all elections during the year (the fiscal year ending June, 1946) involving only a choice for or against a single union.

"In these cases, as well as in the minority involving a contest between two or more unions, the custom of using the board's election machinery is well established."

Reactionary Congressmen do not say that the number of employers who are fighting unions is growing, but the board reports:

"The number of unfair labor practice cases filed during the past year, 3,815, was greater than the total number filed in any year since 1942."

In 64% of these cases discharging or otherwise discriminating against workers because of their union activities was alleged, and 32% involved the allegation that the employer refused to bargain or failed to bargain in good faith.

The report shows that the CIO continues to be the popular choice of the workers, winning 263,641 votes compared to 175,332 for the AFL. In cases where the CIO was pitted against the AFL, the CIO won 48.7% of the elections—308; the AFL 39.7—251, with the balance going to no union. In elections in this class, the CIO tallied 77,655 of the votes, the AFL 61,178.

UAW DEMANDS INSURANCE, PENSIONS FROM CHRYSLER

AS THE CIO Auto Workers this week made known their full demands on the Chrysler Corp., a magazine article appeared which declares that auto manufacturers have increased their profits per car from 4.2% in 1941 to 11.6% today.

At Chrysler the UAW is seeking a union shop, and company financed insurance and pension plans in addition to a 23½ general wage increase.

Other UAW aims at Chrysler are a clause to make seniority the governing factor in promotions to higher paid or better jobs. The social security program proposed by the union includes life, health and accident, hospitalization and surgical coverage.

The magazine article by Boris Shub in the February issue of This Month declares that although the amount paid out in wages per car has increased, the percentage of labor cost per car has dropped from 25.5% to 24.1%.

While wages jumped from $201.39 per car in 1941 to $269.86 in 1946, increased labor productivity has greatly reduced the unit cost of autos, thus a new electric welding machine speeded the welding of crankshaft balances from three to 36 per hour and multiple spindle drills perform 14 lapping operations simultaneously instead of the single radial drill operation.

N. Y. TEACHERS MAY STRIKE

★ ★ ★

Other Union News In Brief

A CONFERENCE of representatives of all the teachers, organizations in N. Y. City, spearheaded by the CIO Teachers Union, voted this week to conduct a strike vote among the city's teachers.

The move follows refusal of Gov. Thomas Dewey and the state legislature to comply with demands for a total permanent salary increase of $1050 a year. A Dewey-sponsored bill to increase salaries by $300 and to set a $2000 statewide minimum was passed by the legislature and brings the gains of the New York City teachers up to $900, only $250 of which has been made permanent.

★ ★ ★

The CIO Fur & Leather Workers' executive board meeting last weekend at Atlantic City voted to continue the union's wage drive until the workers in every plant particularly in the leather industry obtain substantial increases. The union will also seek guaranteed wages.

The semi-annual meeting reiterated the union's convention statement that color, religion and political beliefs and affiliations will constitute no bar to participation in the union's activities.

★ ★ ★

Thurman Arnold and Abe Fortas this week urged the adoption of judicial and procedural safeguards to protect not only the security of the government but the fundamental rights of government employes as well.

Arnold was formerly a Federal Judge and prior to that was Asst. Attorney General in charge of anti-trust cases. Fortas, former Asst. Sec. of Interior, and Arnold are now law partners.

Their recommendations were contained in a letter written on behalf of the CIO Public Workers to the President's Temporary Commission on Employe Loyalty.

"LET'S BAN STRIKES, PICKETLINES, CLOSED SHOPS AND MAKE UNION MEN PAY DUES TO THE COMPANY"

LABOR UNITING TO FIGHT FOES

By FRED ROSS

FROM all points of the compass grass root leaders of the CIO, AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods this week thundered "Yes" to the request of CIO Pres. Philip Murray for unified action to turn back the onslaught of labor's foes.

Formal replies unmatched by action were received last month by Murray to his unity letter to AFL Pres. William Green and Chairman Thomas C. Cashen of the Railway Labor Executives Assn. Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was quick to reply to the letter with a promise of cooperation that is bearing fruit in the vigorous pro-unity attitude of the members of his union.

But this week AFL and rail union members in Jamestown, N. Y., Salt Lake City, Chicago and Milwaukee showed by positive action that they had taken to heart Murray's request to rise "above any petty or personal quarrels."

At Chicago representatives of the AFL Federation of Labor, the CIO Council and the Railroad Brotherhoods set up the All-Chicago Labor Committee to oppose anti-labor bills in Congress.

The Committee was established at a meeting co-chaired by Sec. Michael Mann of the CIO Council Sec. Joseph Keenan of the AFL Federation and Frank L. Noakes of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Approval of the project had previously been voted by the Chicago CIO Council.

The committee wired Sen. Taft (R. O.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Rep. Hartley (R. N. J.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, that it was gravely concerned over anti-labor bills and hoped for the fullest consideration of labor's rights.

Spurred to action by Chautauqua CIO Council at Jamestown, the six-year-old Labor Legislative Conference of the 43d Congressional District this week sent letters to every CIO and AFL central body in N. Y. State urging conferences of AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and other bona fide unions "to carry out a joint program in defense of the labor movement."

The letter contained a call for action not only on the state but also on the national level, and urged an appeal to international and state bodies—if necessary—to consummate joint action.

Union leaders at Salt Lake City have formed a united front to study and analyze the effects of new bills on workers and to advise legislators and the public of their opinion.

The committee is composed of representatives of the state, CIO, AFL, Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods. Pres. Clarence Palmer of the Utah CIO Council was named chairman; Sec.-Treas. J. R. Wilson of the Utah Federation of Labor, vice chairman; and Malio Percorelli, UMW, and Forest Hodges, Railroad Brotherhoods, secretaries.

N. J. PLAN BANS STRIKES

New Jersey Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R) stepped into outgoing Gov. Walter Edge's shoes last week and he found they fit.

First on his legislative program was an all-out assault on labor's right to strike and the closed shop. His message to the legislature followed through on Edge's notorious law enacted last year, outlawing strikes in New Jersey's public utilities. It called for:

1. "Effective means . . . to prohibit any use of economic force by employers or employes."
2. ~~An "open door"~~ in any existing closed shops in the state.
3. Outlawing of jurisdictional and "wildcat" strikes.
4. Setting up of a labor tribunal under a state labor relations act to define unfair labor practices and provide mediation for collective bargaining.

PRODUCTIVITY RISING

UP 5% IN YEAR SAYS CLAGUE

LABOR productivity is on the increase, with the prospect that there will be still further improvement in output per man-hour, according to Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Addressing the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Chapter of the American Statistical Assn., the Dept. of Labor official reported that production per man-hour seems to be moving upward in most industries for which figures are available.

In a limited group of 20 manufacturing industries, mostly producing non-durable goods and consequently free from reconversion delays, output per man-hour in the third quarter of 1946 averaged between 4 and 5% above the levels of a year ago.

Analyzing the factors underlying changes in labor productivity, Clague singled out five as having special current significance—the worker element, the management element, the technical element, the level of capacity utilization, and supply arrangements.

In all of these the outlook is favorable for further improvements in output per man-hour, he said.

Clague pointed out that 12 million more persons are at work in jobs outside of agriculture than in 1940, and that since V-E Day about 11½ million persons have been released from military service, the bulk of them to jobs in private industry.

The heavy turnover of workers between jobs incident to the war and to reconversion has necessarily reduced below prewar levels the average experience on the job of the typical worker, he declared.

Technical knowledge, he said, is probably the most important single factor determining productivity levels in the long run.

Hits AFL 'Gross Errors' In German Report

"GROSS errors in fact and irresponsible statements" were charged this week by CIO Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum to two leaders of the AFL who renewed their attack on the CIO and its affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a WFTU vice-president, denied that the manpower directors of the four occupying governments in Germany had brought into a deal, secret or otherwise, to affiliate the new German trade unions with the WFTU.

In a letter to Sec. of War Robert Patterson and Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, he said that recently publicized comments by Sec. George Meany of the AFL and Matthew Woll, an AFL official, contained "slanderous statements" about the WFTU.

In actuality, Rosenblum said, the WFTU executive bureau in the course of its recent Paris meeting agreed to study the condition of German trade unions and to undertake "preliminary negotiations" with those organizations as a basis for possible future affiliation.

The WFTU attitudes were communicated informally to the manpower directors, with the understanding that future action by the German unions would of course be presented to the Allied Control Council in Berlin for approval.

The CIO official told the government leaders that "irresponsible statements like the Meany-Woll telegram, based on invented facts and replete with deliberate insults to the organized labor movements of the United Nations and the military governments of the four occupying powers are hardly calculated to contribute to the constructive solution of this and other difficult questions of German democratization."

'You And The WFTU' Is New CIO Pamphlet

THE CIO "will continue to play a major role in the affairs of world labor," Pres. Philip Murray said today in a foreword to a new pamphlet entitled "You and the WFTU." The WFTU is the World Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Paris.

"The WFTU, created in the autumn of 1945, is in no small measure the work of CIO; and we look forward to participating actively in its future development," Murray declared.

The pamphlet was prepared by the International Affairs Dept. of CIO, headed by Michael Ross. Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is a WFTU vice-president, representing CIO.

The pamphlet describes the structure and functions of the World Federation of Trade Unions and cites CIO's reason for participating in its formation and activities.

"You and the WFTU" can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 5c a copy, 100 for $4, 500 for $19.

RENT CONTROL WEEK FEB. 17

AN intensive nation-wide drive for maintenance of federal rent control and passage of housing legislation climaxed by a Natl. Rent Control and Housing Week, February 17-23 was announced by Jo Davidson and Frank Kingdon, co-chairmen of the Progressive Citizens of America.

The PCA leaders declared that scores of their community political action groups will initiate city-wide demonstrations, rallies, delegations to state capitols, and petition campaigns directed to Congress and state legislatures.

Informal open hearings will be held with Congressmen and state legislators in their home communities to bring to their attention specific local rental and housing problems.

Radio programs, transcriptions, leaflets, posters and house-to-house canvassing will be some of the methods used to organize public activity during the week of February 17-23.

CIO ON THE RADIO

Good Listening!

EVERY WEEK—LABOR-USA

CIO's own program, ABC network, Saturdays at 6:45 PM EST

CROSS SECTION USA

CIO and other organizations, CBS, Saturdays at 3:00 PM EST—Feb. 1 broadcast on portal-portal legislation

THIS WEEK—AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR

Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, and others discuss portal-portal legislation
Mutual Network, 8:30 PM, EST, Tuesday, Jan. 28

DON'T LIFT RENT CEILINGS!

John Thornton, CIO Cost of Living Committee, and Chet Patterson, American Veterans Committee
Mutual Network, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 7:15 PM EST

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

There is no need to be shocked. Neither is there need to brush off a child's outspoken statement of his feelings. Sometimes children do "hate" when they are punished, when they are forced to do something they do not want to do. They hate, too, when their wills clash with yours and you win just because you are the grownup. The important thing is to make the hating child know that you love him even though he is, for the moment, out of love with you. Try to explain why you must act as you do toward him and that you love him under all circumstances.

Photo Credit . . . Penney, Monkmeyer Press Photo Service.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK FEB. 16

THE week of February 16-23 has been named American Brotherhood Week by the Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews.

In a letter accepting the honorary chairmanship of the Week, President Truman stated:

"Our supreme need is brotherhood as a pattern for peace, here and across the globe.

"Our own land can make no greater contribution to this troubled world than to establish brotherhood as the rule of life among all our citizens of every religion, race or national origin."

"Brotherhood—live it, believe it, support it—must be the resolve that governs our relations to one another. We cannot hope to recommend brotherhood abroad unless we practice it at home."

The President emphasized the necessity for cooperation and friendship among Protestants, Catholics and Jews as the cornerstone of democracy.

He expressed hope that Americans would meet in churches, schoolhouses and public places to reaffirm these principles in order to "strengthen the bonds that hold us together as we face the demanding tasks to which destiny summons us."

During Brotherhood Week the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has scheduled a Conference on the Church & Economic Life at Pittsburgh. Beginning Feb. 18, the Conference will attempt to clarify "the direction which economic life should take."

MURRAY ASKS WOMEN'S AID

The CIO Women's Auxiliaries have embarked on an all-out organizing campaign and will present a bronze plaque to the auxiliary making the greatest gains during the Jan. 7-April 7 period.

The CIO at its national convention in November commended the Auxiliaries for their work on legislation and public relations and for building community support.

Sprucing Up

SPRING SONG

By HANNA SHERMAN

HERE in New York I have just previewed the new Spring fashions. Truth to tell there is nothing startlingly different about them.

In spite of the hullabaloo and the thousands of words being written about New York's yearly showing for the press, your last year's clothes, if you still like them and they are still in good condition, are very much O. K.

There really is no radical change in the fashion picture. There are suits with straight sleeves, cuffed full sleeves, jackets with a belt in the back and jackets tied at the waist. There are fitted suits, loose cardigans and jackets with peplums. As for the length of suit coats, they range from the shortest of short boleros to the tunic length jacket which in itself is almost a full length coat.

So if you want a grey flannel bolero suit this spring (and it's a fine choice for you short girls) it's right there in the shops. If you want a beautiful gabardine classic shirtwaist dress in a bright color—and who doesn't?— you'll find that too. Wear what you like and wear what becomes you. When a sales person tells you that "They are not wearing" what you wish to buy, it's merely to intimidate you.

You are **they.** You determine what the manufacturers will make. And you determine by your choice whether or not they stay in business.

Perhaps you are not planning to add any big items to your wardrobe this spring. You'll still want to look and feel fresh as a daisy. It's the little things that will help you achieve this effect, and they have undergone some considerable face lifting.

Real silk scarves are back, good leather pocketbooks at a price, ditto belts. You can get smart looking blouses with **long** sleeves if you want them—why even French cuffs! All these put new life into that suit you expected to last you for three years. And why shouldn't it? Of course, it's only feminine to want a new hat before your serious spring shopping, so I won't be the girl to discourage that particular purchase. I confess that's a weakness of my own.

Have you a clothes or beauty problem? I'll be glad to help you solve it in this column. Write me—Hanna Sherman—care of the CIO News, Washington, D. C.

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ASKS TWO DIMES FOR POLIO

In a radio broadcast last week in behalf of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt called on every American to contribute not one but two dimes in this year's March of Dimes.

The former First Lady pointed out that last year's polio epidemic, the greatest in 30 years, had depleted the funds of the Founation, necessitating a higher goal this year than ever before.

Contributions to the March of Dimes in past years made it possible for every polio patient—25,000 in all—in the 1946 epidemic to receive adequate care. Costs incurred by the disease average $1,200 per patient, an expense that few families can afford.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS
PRINTERS -- REPORTING

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

RUBY CARRUTHERS, IN LOVE WITH JIM BARRY, FAILS TO WIN JIM TO SIDE WITH THE MILL OWNER, AND WHEN STOOL-PIGEON JAMIE FERRET INFORMS CARRUTHERS OF A SECRET UNION MEETING, RUBY SEES AN OPPORTUNITY TO "KNOCK SOME SENSE" INTO JIM'S HEAD...

SOMEONE IS BEHIND THIS UNION ORGANIZING DRIVE! IF I COULD FIND OUT WHO IT IS —

I CAN TELL YOU THAT, DAD! IT'S *JIM BARRY!*

IF DAD SMASHES UP THIS UNION... JIM WILL PROBABLY FORGET HIS SILLY NOTIONS ABOUT HELPING THE WORKING PEOPLE...

YOU'RE SURE OF THAT, RUBY? JIM BARRY IS THE MAN BEHIND ALL THIS UNION ORGANIZING?

YES, DAD — HE'S ONE OF THE LEADERS!

I BETTER GET DRESSED FOR TROUBLE! I'M A-GOING TO TEACH THEM ONCE AND FOR ALL THAT I WON'T STAND FOR UNIONS IN MY MILLS!

AND I'LL HAVE JIM BARRY EATING OUT OF MY HAND!

A FEW MINUTES LATER...

YOU TELL OUR GUESTS I WASN'T FEELING WELL AND WENT UP TO BED, RUBY. I WOULDN'T WANT ANYONE TO KNOW I'VE BEEN OUT OF THIS HOUSE TONIGHT.

YES, DAD... BUT—BUT— YOUR GUN, DAD! WHY ARE YOU TAKING IT?

THERE'S GOING TO BE TROUBLE, CHILD — BLOODY TROUBLE! I WON'T STAND FOR NO UNION TRYING TO MAKE ME PAY HIGHER WAGES OR TELLING ME HOW MY MILLS OUGHT TO BE RUN! THE LAW BE DAMNED! I'M MAKING MY OWN LAWS!

THERE'S GOING TO BE SHOOTING... KILLING... WHAT — WHAT IF JIM BARRY'S HURT... I — I COULDN'T BEAR THAT...

MEANWHILE, NOT FAR AWAY... AT THE LINTON HOUSE.

KIT! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE? I THOUGHT EVERYONE'S GONE TO THE MEETING!

I WAS WAITING FOR YOU, JIM! WONDERING...

WONDERING, KIT? WHAT ABOUT?

ABOUT YOU, JIM... AND — AND HER!

SHE'S IN LOVE WITH YOU, JIM! BUT SHE'S ALSO THE BOSS' DAUGHTER! I WAS AFRAID YOU'D FORGET ABOUT OUR UNION MEETING — OR *TELL HER ABOUT IT!*

NONSENSE TO BOTH YOUR THOUGHTS! CARRUTHERS HAS NO IDEA OF WHAT WE'RE DOING TONIGHT!

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Drive To

SHACKLE LABOR

INDUSTRY's drive to restrict the freedom of labor union activity began to move into its final phases last week.

The Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare, headed by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), opened hearings on a slew of anti-labor legislative proposals with a plea by lanky Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.) for the adoption of S.55, a rehashed version of the Case bill which President Truman vetoed a year ago.

With Sen. Alexander Smith (R. N.J.), a thin-lipped old gentleman, providing the necessary questions, Ball read into the record his argument that he was acting largely to protect workers from their unions. But his statement defending the bill which he, Taft and Smith are sponsoring was a clear-cut attack on a variety of union functions.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), one of the minority New Deal Democrats on the Labor Committee, opened the hearing with a plea for a thorough investigation of management-labor relations as the only sound basis for passing any legislation on the subject.

The quiet-spoken Montanan opened the hearings with a warning that "we cannot mix statesmanship with hysteria" nor approach the "vital and delicate problems of labor relations in an atmosphere of emotionalism and confusion."

The nation should not overlook the "danger of seeking a short-term victory through compulsory techniques," Murray said, while "losing the long-term objectives of the preservation of freedom and democracy."

Pleading against "stampede" action, the Montana Senator predicted solemnly that "abridgements of the right to strike inevitably lead . . . from freedom to fascism."

Sen. Taft, however, said that the committee would move quickly within the next month to hear testimony from interested parties and prepare a Committee bill for consideration by the Senate. Government witnesses are scheduled to be heard at the daily hearings for the next fortnight, while employer spokesmen will testify between Feb. 4 and 18.

LABOR will have its innings for two weeks starting Feb. 18, and Taft is hopeful of getting a bill passed by March 31. Under consideration by the committee are Sen. Murray's proposal for a government study of labor relations; the Taft-Smith-Ball bill; two bills by Ball relating to union security and industry-wide bargaining; a mediation proposal by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), five proposals for amending or repealing the Wagner Act by Sen. O'Daniel (D. Tex.); a union incorporation bill by Sen. Byrd (D. Va.); and a forthcoming bill on Wagner Act amendments by Ball.

Ball sought to cloak the severity of his proposed bill with a cover of reasonableness. One proposal he described as "extremely mild"—it would simply throw out from the protection of the Wagner Act workers who violated the bill's 60-day cooling-off provisions in labor-management negotiations!

Another section, he said, would "simply" make unions liable to suits in federal courts for any action by any of its members in violation of a union contract.

The Taft-Smith-Ball measure, which many observers expect to become the basis of the Senate Labor Committee's legislative recommendation a couple of months hence, was described by Ball as an "approach to some, not all, of the problems in the field." He hung his attack on union organizations on three pegs—the removal of "special privileges and legal immunities of unions"; the making of labor unions "responsible to the public interest"; and what he chose to term "monopolistic practices".

ONE section of the bill, as in its predecessor Case Bill, would pull the government's conciliation service out of the Dept. of Labor, which Ball described as "partisan to labor" and into a new federal mediation service. The new board would have the power to intervene in any labor dispute, and having done so it would bar strikes or lockouts for a period of 60 days.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

(Listed in this box are just a few of the more important bills which have been filed since the Eightieth Congress convened. Hearings on anti-labor proposals have opened before the Senate Labor Committee, and the committee is apt to combine sections of the various bills into one "omnibus" proposal. Watch this box for future details).

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
S. 49 S. 70 Capehart-Wiley Bills HR 589 Gwynne Bill	Bills limit workers' rights to collect on portal-portal suits for "make-ready time wages; also weaken vital sections of Wage-Hour Act.	Senate Judiciary Comm. concluding hearings on S. 49, 70.	Write, wire your Senators & Sen. Wiley of Judiciary Comm.; request that bills be rejected.
S. 55 Taft-Ball-Smith anti-union bill.	Closely follows last year's Case bill. Bars check-off, limits health fund, sets up 60-day cool-off periods, outlaws jurisdictional disputes, etc.	Referred to Sen. Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings opened Jan. 23. Industry witnesses appear Feb. 4-18; unions from Feb. 18 to March 4.	Write Senators and Committee members to reject proposals.
S. 105 Ball anti-union security bill	Outlaws various forms of union security, union shop, etc.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm.	Send protests to your Senators, to Senator Ball, and mebers of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 133 Ball anti-bargaining bill	Bars any unions from negotiating with employers outside same "labor marketing area." Would atomize collective bargaining.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm.	Send protests to your Senators, Sen. Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
HR 725 Case Bill	Revises Wagner Act, permits U. S. to get injunctions vs. unions, permits states to bar union security, etc.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Apt to be merged with other bills.	Write your Congressmen for defeat of this and other versions of same bill.
HR 17, 34, 68, 75, 76 Anti-strike bills	Proposed by five GOP Congressmen. Gives Pres. power to break strikes, compel arbitration.	Referred to House Labor Committee.	Demand defeat as dangerous to natl. welfare.
HR 1 Knutson "soak-poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut; little saving for low income families, big profits for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill to place heaviest tax burden on high incomes.

***CIO will analyze these bills and check for loopholes. Watch this column for information on other bills which will receive CIO support.**

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

FRAMERS OF LABOR LAWS

HERE is a list of the members of the important Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and the House Committee on Education and Labor. Clip it out and save it for further reference, since most of the important bills affecting your union will be passed upon by the two committees.

Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare

Republicans	Democrats
Robert A. Taft, Ohio, Chairman	Elbert D. Thomas, Utah
George D. Aiken, Vermont	James E. Murray, Montana
Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota	Claude Pepper, Florida
H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey	Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana
Wayne Morse, Oregon	Lister Hill, Alabama
Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri	
William E. Jenner, Indiana	
Irving M. Ives, New York	

House Committee on Education & Labor

Republicans	Democrats
Fred A. Hartley, New Jersey, Chairman	John Lesinski, Michigan
Gerald W. Landis, Indiana	Graham Barden, North Carolina
Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan	Augustine B. Kelly, Pennsylvania
Edward O. McCowen, Ohio	O. C. Fisher, Texas
Max Schwabe, Missouri	Adam C. Powell, Jr., New York
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Pennsylvania	John S. Wood, Georgia
Ralph W. Gwinn, New York	Ray J. Madden, Indiana
Ellsworth Buck, New York	Arthur G. Klein, New York
Walter E. Brehm, Ohio	John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts
Wint Smith, Kansas	Wingate Lucas, Texas
Charles J. Kersten, Wisconsin	
George MacKinnon, Minnesota	
Thomas Owens, Illinois	
Carroll D. Kearns, Pennsylvania	
Richard M. Nixon, California	

Learning What Makes Washington Tick

THE U. S. Government will move less mysteriously hereafter for 18 Virginia workers who spent last week in the nation's capital getting a close-up of government machinery.

Students of the Southern School for Workers with headquarters at Richmond, the workers were selected by six CIO unions to make the trip—Amalgamated Clothing, Steel, Paper, Food, Tobacco & Agricultural, Textile, and the Public Workers.

The school's director, Brownie Lee Jones, accompanied the group.

The capital visit began with personal interviews with each of Virginia's Representatives. Closing each day's experiences were early-hour bull-sessions in the dormitories of American University, where the group was housed.

The visitors obtained special permits to visit the White House and toured the Social Security and U. S. Labor Dep't. buildings.

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February 3, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

RENT RISE THREATENED

See Page 12

"Big Steel" in the Spotlight. CIO Pres. Philip Murray (left) chats with John A. Stephens, U. S. Steel Corp. executive in charge of industrial relations. In bargaining conferences at Pittsburgh for a new contract, the CIO Steelworkers announced that the firm had agreed to revision of wage rates which will bring $32 million in back pay and annual wage increases of $17 million to most of the company's 150,000 employes. (For story, see page 7.)

UAW VETERANS ASK HOMES

THE CIO Auto Workers veterans' conference this week labeled inadequate housing their "No. 1 problem," and promptly set out to do something about it.

Meeting in Washington, the 200 delegates from plants throughout the country urged President Truman to recreate a strong housing agency under the Patman Act, and called on Congress to pass immediately the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill and to set up a program for building 16 million dwelling units.

If resolutions do not get the results, there is a possibility the veterans will demand a march on Washington not only for housing but for the bonus.

Discussion of the march was ruled out of order the first day of the conference, but the next day there was considerable discussion before such action was voted down as being untimely while Congress may consider the measures.

The ex-GIs also were hot under the collar over the prospect of removal of rent control and strengthened their resolution on the subject to advocate rent strikes if curbs are eliminated and rents raised.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther was scheduled to speak, but was unable to attend.

UAW Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas was detained in West Allis, Wis., by the Allis-Chalmers strike but his speech presented by UAW Vice-Pres. Richard Leonard lashed out at Sen. Taft (R. Ohio), Herbert Nelson of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, and the Natl. Assn. of Home Builders.

"Sen. Taft," Thomas said, "may or may not introduce the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill as it now stands. He says he wants it passed. Well, Sen. Taft is the new boss of the Republican party, and we have a Republican Congress. He can get it passed if he wants to.

"All he has done up to now is to make speeches while the nation's No. 1 economic problem waits for a solution."

Thomas declared that Nelson took the lead in harassing the Wyatt program and accused him of using the Natl. Assn. of Home Builders as "stooges" in the "get-Wyatt" campaign. Thomas said that he felt that the Home Builders had been duped into supporting NAREB.

The UAW ex-servicemen saw eye to eye on the principle of the bonus with the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans. The UAW vets called for a bonus of $3 a day for domestic service and $4 a day for overseas service, a minimum of $100 and a $3500 maximum for domestic service, and a $500 minimum and a $4500 maximum for overseas service.

The $200-a-month limitation for veterans taking on-the-job training was attacked in another resolution.

Both Richard Reisinger, chairman of the veterans committee of the UAW executive board, and Emil Mazey, chairman of the conference and director of the UAW veterans dept., attacked the American Legion's leadership.

Reisinger advocated that UAW members take part in the Legion to have it mirror the veterans' real wishes. Mazey said that the Legion is opposed to unions because its leadership is sympathetic to big business, despite the fact that 80% of its members are workers.

BURY HOPES OF USING VETS AGAINST LABOR

THE hope that veterans would become the shock troops against unions was given a decent burial this week in the pages of Business Week, a leading spokesman for industry.

Although it was apparent some months ago that ex-servicemen had no intention of being union-busters and were in fact militant trade union members, the more reactionary business elements, banked on servicemen to aid them in their anti-union crusade.

Business Week saw the possible "end of the belief of some employers that demobilization might drastically temper unionism."

"That belief was held only by a small percentage of employers," the magazine stated. "Those included ones who during the war had signed their first union contracts. There were others who simply chafed under the necessity of having to live with labor organizations.

"They took at face value GI gripes against labor. They interpreted the grumbling as an indication of anti-union sentiment. They were certain that this would make itself felt when the war ended.

"If any plans were made on the basis of those beliefs, they have gone awry. Veterans generally have fitted easily into trade union membership and peacetime employment. For the most part veterans have become indistinguishable from non-veterans in the labor force. . ."

THE CASE of the VANISHING PAYCHECK

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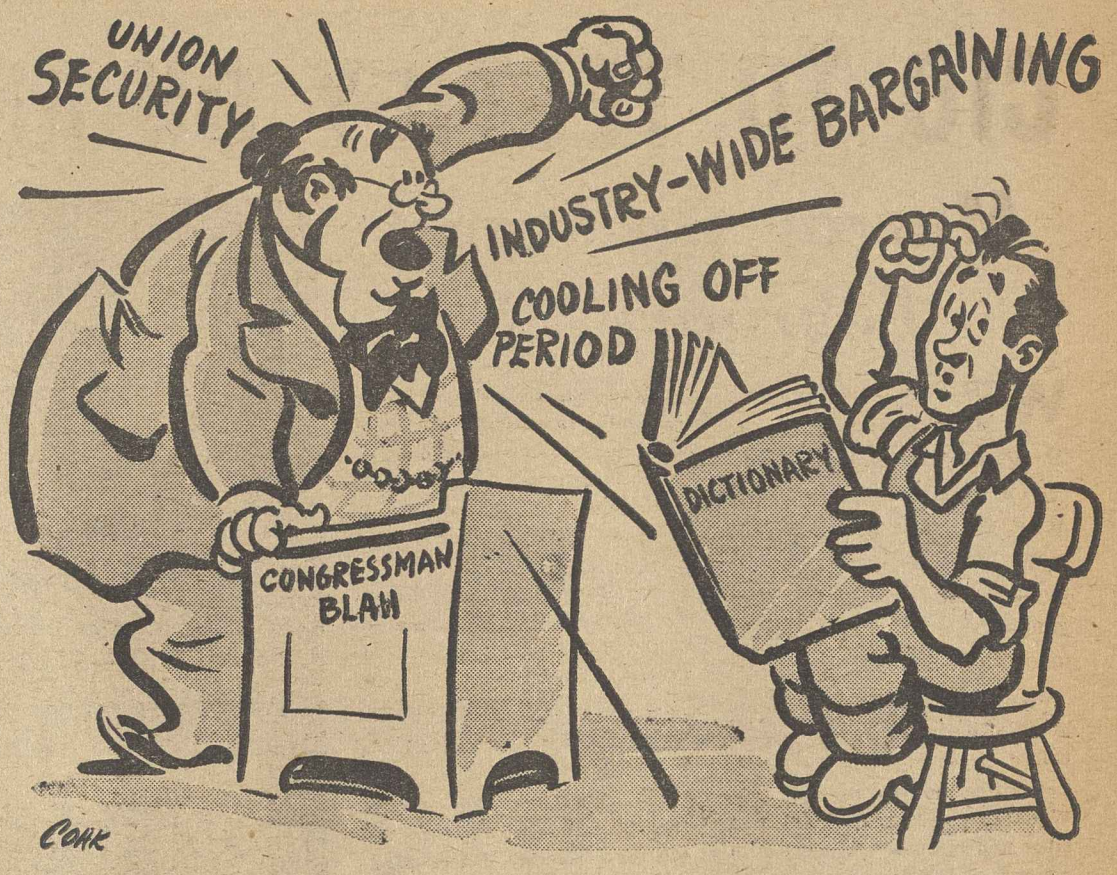
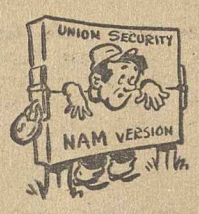


WHAT'S THAT WORD?

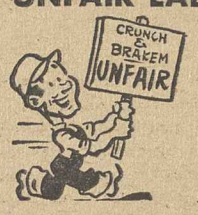
Technical terms on labor relations, which once used to hide behind the covers of college textbooks, are becoming everyday language as legislators push their favorite bills to curb unions. Here's a handy glossary of some of the most frequently-used terms to help refresh your memory and to keep abreast of what Congressmen Doaks is talking about in his next speech:

UNION SECURITY: This covers three types of clauses found in most union agreements: (1) **closed shop,** which requires an employer to to hire new employes only from members of the union; (2) **union shop,** which requires that all persons hired by the employer must join the union; (3) **maintenance of membership,** which requires that with the exception of a limited period each year, all workers who join the union in a particular plant must remain in the union for the duration of the union-management agreement; (4) **preferential hiring,** which requires the employer to ask the union for new employes before he hires anybody on the outside market.



JURISDICTIONAL STRIKE: A strike by one union to prevent members of another union from doing or handling certain work. This strike has occurred most frequently in the AFL building trades, or by AFL unions aiming to cripple the activities of CIO unions. The daily press, however, frequently expands the term to cover strikes against company or so-called "independent" unions.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE: An action by an employer — such as firing of a worker for union activity, discrimination against union members, or threats against workers if they join a union — which is illegal under the provisions of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.



UNION 'MONOPOLY': A term used by the press to describe almost any situation in which a union bargains with more than one employer for an agreement. Industry-wide bargaining-negotiations with all or the majority of employers in a particular industry—is a special target of these forces.

COOLING-OFF PERIOD: A period, usually ranging from 30 to 90 days, during the course of negotiations over a new contract in which the union would be barred from taking strike action.

INJUNCTION: A court order obtained by an employer in a court of law to prohibit a union or members of a union from carrying out union activities. Injunctions of this sort were made illegal by the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1933, and the government's injunction in the recent coal strike is now in the Supreme Court to determine its legality.

CIO TO TESTIFY ON ANTI-LABOR BILLS

Murray On Stand February 21

WITH Pres. Philip Murray slated to testify on Feb. 21 against anti-labor bills now up for Congressional consideration, CIO this week launched plans for a counter-attack against the incessant propaganda drive to curb American unionism.

Pres. Murray will lead a group of CIO witnesses due to appear before Senator Robert A. Taft's Committee on Labor & Public Welfare to blast the drive against labor and to show the dangers to national industrial relations contained in the batch of restrictive bills now up for consideration.

The Committee, bent on securing passage of some measures by the end of March or early April, heard a number of government and industrial witnesses during the week. Principal criticism of the Taft-Smith-Ball proposals (S. 55) came from Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach, who offered the Committee close criticial analysis of the proposals.

OTHER developments in the fast-moving labor legislation scene included:

1. Filing of new anti-strike bill by Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.), who has set the pace for other Senate anti-unionists.

2. Announcement by the House Labor Committee that it would commence hearings on anti-labor legislation on Feb. 5, with the intention of clearing a cover-all measure by March 31, date of the coal miners' current no-strike pledge to the government.

3. Warning by a leader of the highly-unionized men's clothing industry that a quarter-century's practical experience has proved that bills to outlaw the union shop and "Balkanize" industry-wide bargaining would disrupt labor-management relations in the trade.

SEC. Schwellenbach's testimony consisted of a close analysis of the Taft-Smith-Ball bill. The bill is a re-write of last year's Case bill and the principal contender for passage by the Senate during this session.

The Labor Secretary warned that plans contemplated in the bill for a separate Federal Mediation Board outside the Dept. of Labor would "impede industrial peace rather than further it"; and he attacked plans to illegalize the check-off of union dues and to limit health and welfare funds.

"I just can't see anything wrong with the check-off system," Sec. Schwellenbach said. "If a man belongs to a union, I see no objection to collection of his dues."

Other witnesses included Prof. Leo Wolman of Columbia University, onetime researcher for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who has become an anti-union newspaper columnist and spokesmen for the ideas of reactionary employers. Wolman, as expected, went down the line for the Senate clique favoring legislation against the unions.

Theordore Iserman, member of a big N. Y. corporation law firm, opined that Sen. Ball's bills to end industry-wide bargaining and outlaw union security would be the answer to every phase of labor relations, and R. S. Edwards, of the Natl. Electric Manufacturers Assn. went marching resolutely against sympathetic boycotts of non-union products.

Three key Anti-Laborites: Republican Senators Smith (N. J.), Ball (Minn.) and Taft (O.). They're debating what size knife to use on union workers.

That Squeal, Suh, Is From Bad Gamblers

MUCH of the nationwide press campaign against portal wage-claim suits springs from a realization by big employers that they are losing a "colossal gamble" to evade the Wage-Hour Act.

That charge was made last week by the CIO Legal Dept., which filed a "friend of the court" brief in the important Mt. Clemens pottery case, now being heard by U. S. District Court in Detroit.

"The wild attacks upon working people for bringing law suits is little more than an attempt to divert the attention of the courts, the legislature and the people in general, from the fact that American employers during the past eight years have been involved in a colossal gamble to evade the Act in the hope of escaping the consequences of such evasion," the CIO brief declared.

The statement, signed by General Counsel Lee Pressman and his assistants, Eugene Cotton and Frank Donner, said that "judicial and administrative decisions" made since 1939 have pointed to the character and extent of employer liability for travel and make-ready time.

"Now that workers have proceeded in the normal American way to seek redress for what has been wrongfully withheld from them, these employers have sought to create an atmosphere in which their own wrong-doing will be obscured and their irresponsibility overlooked," the CIO told the court.

Before Judge Picard is the problem of deciding to what extent the claims of the Mt. Clemens pottery employes should be upheld. The general principles governing the claims have already been approved by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Honor Guildsmen Who Died in Service

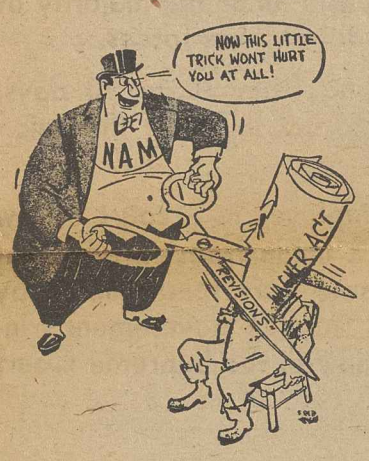
An annual memorial lectureship in honor of three Minneapolis newspapermen who died in service has been established at the University of Minnesota by the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild.

The lectureship is in honor of Carroll Bon of the Morning Tribune, Lawrence Cragg and Riley McKoy, both of the Minneapolis Star, all of whom were guild members before they entered the army.

BOSS BLASTS BALL BILL AS 'STEP BACKWARD'

SOME practical talk on collective bargaining—a feature sadly missing from most Congressional discussion on labor laws—came last week from a leading employer in the nation's big, important clothing industry.

Victor S. Riesenfeld, chairman of the board of one major firm and head of the bargaining committee of the U. S. Clothing Manufacturers Assn. expressed belief that union security and industry-wide bargaining during the past decade or more have stabilized profits and working conditions, and spelled doom for sweatshop exploiters of labor.



In contrast to Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.), who has sponsored bills to illegalize both practices, Riesenfeld spoke with the conviction of an employer who has participated in scores of bargaining sessions between management and union—in this case the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO.

Ball's proposals, and those of other Congressmen, would be a "backward step," the clothing manufacturer declared. Industry-wide bargaining between all employers and the union has kept the entire trade on an even keel and has prevented any one clothing center from "upsetting the apple cart."

"I do not want to appear to be making a prescription for all industries," Riesenfeld said, "but in the clothing industry, where we have a well-disciplined union and employer group, and a genuine disposition on both sides to take into account our mutual problems, it would definitely be a step backwards to return to local bargaining."

LEADERS of the Amalgamated backed up Riesenfeld's criticism of the proposed Ball legislation with a prediction that the Minnesota senator would "open up a torrent of conflicts on local and geographical levels where none now exists."

In a statement by Pres. Jacob Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, the union said:

"The nation-wide stabilization of labor costs by the Amalgamated ten years ago has been hailed by management, labor, economists and the courts alike as a program which saved the clothing industry from hopeless ruin. This program Senator Ball's proposed measure would destroy.

"His proposal is a blind assault on labor's rights and progress. If successful, he will pull down the house of labor over his head as well. We trust that sane legislators will stop Sen. Ball's proposals for industrial suicide."

Remember, Papa? The Apple!

Courtesy Herb Block, The Washington Post, Copyright 1947

"TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE"

LIKE the millers of Coketown, of whom Charles Dickens wrote, America's organized manufacturers are "such fragile chinaware" that "handle them ever so lightly and they fall to pieces."

Dickens wrote that the Coketown millers were "ruined" when child labor laws were enacted, "ruined" by factory inspectors, and "ruined" when such inspectors doubted "whether they were quite justified in chopping people up with their machinery."

American manufacturers, similarly, have wailed that they would be "ruined" by every measure ever passed for the protection of working people, including especially the Wagner Act, passed to protect the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

The Wagner Act has now been in force for 11 years, and American industry shows no signs of being "ruined." On the contrary, profits have risen steadily in this period and are now at record peaks.

★ ★ ★

NOW THAT the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers feels it has enough influence in Congress to pass union-busting legislation, however, the hue-and-cry has been renewed.

The cry is that the Wagner Act is "one-sided," that it falls "with crushing weight" on the employer and grants special privileges to the worker.

Yet actually, American workers who face starvation if they do not work are still far from enjoying real equality of bargaining power with the great corporate monopolies, whose owners suffer little from shutdowns.

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TO ILLUSTRATE the "crushing weight" with which the "one-sided" Wagner Act falls on the employer, J. Warren Madden, when NLRB chairman, compared the rough treatment of union pickets with the velvet handling of the boss.

If the employer thinks his rights are being violated, he can call the cops and have his workers beaten up, arrested and jailed.

"To equalize the law," Madden said, "would require that the police first inquire who caused the strife and, if they conclude that the employer caused it, they should back the police wagon up to his office and push him in, lock him up in a dirty jail and charge him with vagrancy or being a suspicious person, set his bail or fine so high that he could not meet it, and leave him."

★ ★ ★

ON THE other hand, the law might be equalized by according to labor the mild treatment applied to employers.

"This would mean," Madden said, "that if Picket, a union man on strike, violated the law, the employer would file a charge in our Regional Office . . .

"Our office would write a letter or telephone politely to Picket and ask him for his side of the story. An investigator would go out as soon as convenient and attempt to ascertain the true facts.

"If the investigation indicated that the employer's charge against Picket was apparently well founded and if Picket indicated that he was unwilling to bring himself into compliance with the law, a formal complaint would be issued," giving notice that a hearing would be held before a trial examiner.

Madden then continued to trace the endless delays, reports, hearings, and warnings, if the unionist were given equal treatment with the boss, before a Board order would be issued, and the lengthy court procedures thereafter before he would finally have to obey the law or suffer punishment.

★ ★ ★

OF COURSE, big business has its tongue in its cheek when it wails about the "one-sidedness" of the Wagner Act.

The law falls on the boss with all the "crushing weight" of a feather.

But still big business wails, "Terrible, terrible," as profiteers have always done, to cover up all the grabbing they can do at the expense of workers' rights and liberties.

N

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

SAID the lion to the lamb: "Beware the ewe that eats your grass. Trust me, and we'll soon dispose of this menace."

The lamb trustfully came within the lion's reach.

Then, as it felt the lion's claws enter its flesh and saw the lion's jaws open to devour it, the lamb bleated, "But what about the ewe? I thought you said . . ."

"Pardon the pun, my sweet little morsel of ewe-lamb," the lion replied, "but I did and do mean YOU."

★ ★ ★

SAID a lot of politicians to the voters: "Labor has become too powerful, greedy and arrogant. Vote for me and we'll soon do a job on this menace."

Quite a few citizens voted for these politicians.

Now that they have felt the claws of uncontrolled prices, now that they see the jaws of increased rents, unfair taxes and depression opening to devour them, these voters may well complain:

"But I thought you said you were just going to do a job on labor."

And the tory politician might well reply: "You are labor, my trustful friend. For does not labor include all those who earn a useful living by productive effort?"

★ ★ ★

A FANTASTIC picture of "Labor" has been created in many minds by the terrific campaign of anti-union propaganda.

It would take a Walt Disney film to do justice to this weird, inconsistent and ever-changing fantasmagoria of all-powerful labor dictators, greedy unions holding up a meek little John Q. Public, subversive plotters, jutting eyebrows, special-privilege, violence, monopoly and what-have-you?

The underlying purpose of all these crude misrepresentations, lies and exaggerations is to create an unreal separation in the public mind between labor and the general public.

Thus the big-business lion hopes to allay suspicion while it prepares for itself a meal of public lamb.

★ ★ ★

CONSIDER what has happened since the November elections, with their acclaimed victory for big-business and anti-labor reaction.

Living costs have soared to unprecedented heights.

Corporate profits and dividends have broken all records.

Tory Republicans are pressing for a 15% increase in rents and an early lifting of all rent controls.

They are also urging a 20% "across-the-board" reduction in income taxes, which would add millions to the take-home pay of the rich and furnish little or no relief to the poor—all at the expense of public services from which the poor benefit most.

And looming ever closer is depression and unemployment—the rotten fruit that grows on the tree of exorbitant super-profits, reduced mass purchasing power, over-high prices and too low wages.

Yes, big business and its politicians are doing a job on labor. And by "labor" they do mean you, Mr. John Q. Public.

★ ★ ★

BUT THERE are still some who imagine that the furious drive for anti-labor legislation is just aimed at "labor abuses," union leaders and other things somehow separate and apart from the interests of the ordinary working American.

If they will study the many proposals now before Congress, however, they will find their real aim is to depress the living standards of all working people, whether union or non-union—and of all others, whose income and welfare depend on those of the workers.

★ ★ ★

THE PHONY hysteria over portal-to-portal pay is whipped up for the purpose of undermining the Fair Labor Standards Act—which furnishes more protection to low-paid unorganized workers than it does to the organized.

It is also designed to deprive workers of payment for time spent setting up the job, preparing materials, tools and safety equipment, traveling from time-clock to machine and other activities controlled by the employer and for his benefit.

The bills to enforce the open shop and outlaw industry-wide bargaining are designed to reinstate open-shop conditions and low wages for all workers, by rendering the unions powerless to resist employer attack and to bargain effectively with mighty corporate monopolies.

The latest Ball bill to revise the Wagner Act is admittedly designed to encourage and assist strike-breaking. It would offer many new privileges to wage-cutting and union-busting bosses and destroy most of the workers' present protections.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Photos by Sam Nocella

Signs designate the counties represented by the "Senators" and "Assemblymen" at the first session of the model unicameral legislature held this week by the N. J. CIO Council within a stone's throw of the State capitol.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the N. J. Council presented the state CIO's program to the "legislature" for action.

Assemblyman John J. Grogan, also vice-president of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, urged a vets' bonus.

Assemblyman T. James Tumulty said a good example was set for the real legislature.

Mrs. Grace Hopkins of the League of Women Voters was a "witness." Council Sec. Barkan is in the background.

A MODEL LEGISLATURE

By FRED ROSS

THE New Jersey CIO Council this week set a good example to its state legislature.

Meeting in the War Memorial Building at Trenton, N. J., almost in the shadow of the Capitol, the council held a unicameral legislative session. The Senators and the Assemblymen were 65 CIO members from counties throughout the state.

Not only did the "legislature" give the local CIO leadership an opportunity to digest thoroughly the bills supported by the council, but the "testimony" of representatives of a number of other state organizations helped forge a wide basis of support.

And the "legislature" was a true facsimile of the real thing. Each of the "legislators" was furnished with a copy of the rules of procedure, and Alexander Barkan, executive secretary of the council, who was duly elected as president of the "legislature," saw to it the rules were obeyed.

The "legislature" did not stop with being superficially true to the original, but made good Barkan's announced intention to "encourage the widest discussion of bills sponsored by the council."

Pres. Carl Holderman of the N. J. Council struck the keynote when he declared:

"I should like to point out that none of the measures we introduce or support have been considered on a narrow and or pedantic level geared to our own needs and desires. It has never been our practice to do this. And in 1947, which we recognize as a year fraught with the problems and tensions of a postwar world, we realize, more than ever before, the need for considering our whole society and economy on all levels—local, state and national, for all segments—industry, labor and consumer.

"And while we know that there are those who want to curb labor no matter what the costs . . . I believe there are in New Jersey many individuals who will join us in pleading for genuine understanding and who can be counted on to fight intemperate forces who would throw us into chaos, strife and bloodshed."

Holderman then outlined the council's program which includes extension of social security, sickness insurance, additional unemployment compensation benefits and a minimum wage and hour law, the present obsolete statute being limited to women.

Also included on the program are a referendum on a $100 million bond issue for temporary and permanent housing, and extension of the state rent control law without amendment.

The council also is asking for a veterans' bonus of $1 a day for service at home with a maximum of $300, and of $1.50 a day for overseas service with a maximum of $800, with the money to be raised by a $165 million bond issue.

Only five bills were slated for discussion by the "legislature" but the debate on them was so extended that only three of them, one calling for sickness insurance and the companion measures on housing were passed.

Other measures were held over to future meetings, and the enthusiasm of the "Senators" and "Assemblymen" was promise that future sessions will be well attended.

A listing of some of the organizations represented at the hearings shows the wide support for the CIO's New Jersey program in part or in its entirety:

The American Assn. of University Women, the Dept. of Social Service of the N. J. Episcopal Diocese, the Consumers League, the League of Women Voters, the N. J. Citizen's League, an affiliate of the Progressive Citizens of America and the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Dept. and the American Veterans Committee.

Some of the guests outlined their organizations' viewpoints on the council's program, and others confined themselves to discussion of specific proposals, but a wide front was forged to press for a program to aid labor and all the citizens of the state.

Assemblyman John J. Grogan (D., Hudson county), who is also vice-president of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, drew applause as he announced that he had introduced the council-endorsed bill for the veterans' bonus.

It remained for T. James Tumulty, Grogan's fellow-assemblyman from Hudson county and also a Democrat, to point up the value of the council's legislature when he declared:

"I am glad to see that you know what the bills are about. We usually vote in the dark across the way.

"You are doing a challenging thing—making us go to the books and find out what the bills are all about."

Broadway stage star Jan Sterling, r., joins a new kind of nylon line at the N. Y. City office of Mojud Hosiery Co. Answering the call of the Greater N. Y. CIO Council, she picketed with a group of unionists in support of 500 workers at Mojud's Greensboro, N. C. plant who have been on strike for seven weeks because the firm won't renew its agreement with the CIO Hosiery Workers.

RUBBER UNION WINS COMPANY-WIDE PACT

ONE of the original goals—uniform contracts in the Big Four—was reached this week.

The agreement with the U. S. Rubber Co., covers 28,000 workers in 16 local unions from coast to coast.

The pact, first to be reached with any of the Big Four—Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and U. S. Rubber—will become effective upon approval by the URWA executive board.

Goodyear local union officials also expressed confidence that a uniform contract with that company will be reached soon. Conferences on the Goodyear contract made substantial progress before recessing to permit conferees to attend the Big Four wage negotiations, at Cincinnatti, Ohio.

The U. S. Rubber contract was hailed by URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster as a "milestone in the history of industrial relations in the rubber industry."

The highlights of the contract include:

Severance pay to workers permanently laid off through reasons beyond their control; a detailed method of establishing pay.

Also overtime provisions calling for compensation for call-in and emergency work, and transfers; payment of the same rate to women employed on jobs similar to those of men; new vacation pay minimums; check-off of dues, initiation fees, rejoining fees and general assesments.

BURNS RESIGNS

Thomas F. Burns, of New York, Assistant Director of the CIO Political Action Committee, announced this week that he would resign to accept an executive position with the Aldan Rubber Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Burns will assume his new duties within a month.

Burns was associated with the PAC since its inception, serving as assistant chairman under Sidney Hillman. Following the death of Sidney Hillman, PAC chairman, last July, he was named assistant director and served under Jack Kroll, present PAC director.

..And I'm telling you from experience, Miss, the only way to get more money from this firm is to join the CIO..... exclamation point!!!

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PACKING WINS $20 MILLION

A survey initiated at the insistence of the CIO Packinghouse Workers is paying off to the tune of $15 million in back pay and an annual wage increase of $5 million for more than 100,000 workers in the industry. The CIO union has organized most of the packinghouse workers.

The results of the survey were announced this week by Dr. Clark Kerr, Univ. Chicago, chairman of the 10-man board set up in Feb., 1945, by the old War Labor Board. The board has succeeded in reducing the number of jobs from 100,000 to about 25 classifications and has eliminated differentials, particularly in the South.

"We are on the way to establishing a scientific wage rate structure in the industry," declared Svend Godfredson, editor of the union's paper, the Packinghouse Workers.

STRESS UNITY IN OKLAHOMA

Labor unity to fight off Congressional reactionary moves was stressed by speakers last week at the fifth annual convention of the Oklahoma CIO Council in Oklahoma City.

Speakers included Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oilworkers; Delmond Garst, assistant to CIO Vice-Pres. Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood; District Director James Dickerson of CIO Steelworkers, and Father Shortell, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

The meeting resolved to prohibit proven Communists, Nazis or Fascists from holding elective or appointive office in the council; to support the Labor extension service bill; to conserve Oklahoma's forests, and to back Natl. CIO policy.

Officers elected are: President, Albert W. Mitchell, Oil Workers; vice-president, John W. Barton, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and Sec.-Treas., Arthur L. Cross, Oil Workers.

40 NEW LOCALS IN TENNESSEE

(This is the second of a series on the CIO Southern organizing campaign state by state,.)

THE CIO has established 40 new unions in Tennessee since last May and has made "outstanding contractual gains," Paul R. Christopher, state director of the CIO Organizing Committee, announced this week.

"Our membership in established CIO local unions in Tennessee increased from about 70,000 to 85,000 during the past seven months," Christopher said.

"Not included in these figures are several thousand others who have joined the CIO but work at plants at which our unions have not yet been certified as collective bargaining agencies."

Christopher said establishment of new local unions was accompanied by "a healthy membership growth in old locals."

"Our Steelworkers local at the Aluminum Company of America at Maryville, for example, has increased its membership more than 1,600 since the middle of last year," he said. "Our Textile Workers local at the Brookside Mills in Knoxville now has more than 1600 members—nearly double its membership of seven months ago.

"We are picking up new members steadily throughout the state in those plants under CIO contract which sharply curtailed operations during reconversion and are now getting back in full production.

"We will gain quite a few members in the near future as a result of the expansion of plants which have union shop agreements with CIO unions. Among these plants are International Cellucotton Co. at Memphis, which is now expanding from a 200-man operation to some 1600."

Christopher said the CIO has lost 13 National Labor Relations Board elections in Tennessee since its Southern organizing campaign began.

"We consider an election loss merely as a temporary set-back," Christopher said. "We keep on going back until we finally win. We're already re-organizing five of the 13 plants at which we lost —and we're making good progress, too.

"We've made most of our gains in recent months in East Tennessee but we've been making progress in other parts of the state, too. We've picked up quite a few members in Memphis, where nearly 12% of the population belongs to the CIO."

Christopher said the Organizing Committee is concentrating its activities principally on textile and steel plants.

He said active textile organizing drives are now under way at Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Dixie Mercerizing Co. and Dixie Spinning Co. at Chattanooga, Hardwick Woolen Mills at Cleveland, Leon-Ferenbach at Johnson City and the Bemberg and the North American rayon plants at Elizabethton.

Steel organizing drives, he said, are under way at Consolidated Vultee at Nashville, Tennessee Stove Works at Chattanooga, Hardwick Stove Foundry, Dixie Foundry Co., Cleveland-Tennessee Enamel Co. and Brown Stove Works at Cleveland and the Glazer Steel Co. at Knoxville.

"I like to refer to Oak Ridge as an example of what can be accomplished when you work hard," Christopher said. "We started our campaign there far behind the American Federation of Labor, which had been organizing for many months before our first man arrived at the project.

PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
Leads CIO's Tennessee Drive

"We trailed behind in the first NLRB election, then won out in the run-off at the Carbon & Carbide plant, which has about 500 employes. CIO United Chemical Workers negotiated a splendid contract at Carbon & Carbide, obtaining wage increases ranging from 10 to 40 cents an hour. This contract establishes a minimum wage of 85 cents an hour and provides severance pay for those laid off as a result of reduction in work force."

Christopher said an "unusually good" contract was negotiated by the CIO Hosiery Workers at the United Hosiery Mills in Chattanooga. This contract establishes a minimum pay rate of 82 cents an hour and a maximum of $1.30.

"I am well satisfied with the progress the CIO has been making in Tennessee," Christopher said.

"To get a true picture of our progress you have to consider four things—the membership gained by establishing 40 new local unions, the membership gained by old locals, the members at the 25 plants at which we have petitioned for NLRB elections and the members at the plants where we have been organizing but have not yet petitioned for certification."

CIO HAS 324 NEW LOCALS IN SOUTH

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee said this week that 324 new CIO local unions have been established in the South since the Southern membership campaign began late last May.

Ask Tax Cut For

Big business should bear a larger share of the income tax burden, the Erie CIO Council stated this week. The Council asked for increase of the income tax exemption to $5,000 with $1,000 deduction extra to be allowed for each dependent.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: P. Lorillard Tobacco Co., Lexington, Ky., FTA-CIO 42; AFL 17; no union 2. American Tobacco Co., Lexington, Ky., FTA-CIO 244; AFL 28; J. C. Stone Tobacco Co., Lexington, Ky., FTA-CIO 42; AFL 17; no union 2; AmeriCIO 232; no union 68. CIO was victorious in a run-off election at J. C. Miller Tobacco Co. International Rep. Mike Shapiro, FTA-CIO, in charge of campaign.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minnesota, reports: Woodmark Industries, Minneapolis, Minn., UERMWA-CIO 28; IAM 26.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., New Haven, Conn., reports: United Smelting and Aluminum Co., New Haven, Conn., USA-CIO 75; AFL 35. The AFL had a contract in this plant for fourteen years. Harold Bunard and Edward J. Lavery, USA reps., handled this campaign.

The CIO Furniture Workers Union defeated the AFL Upholsterers Intl. Union by a vote of 106 to 78 in election at the Lee Furniture Co., Peru, Ind. The vote in favor of the UFWA-CIO finally settled the question of recognition at the Lee plant.

Previously, the NLRB had ruled that the CIO contract was binding but the AFL Union again filed its claim and the CIO Furniture Union suggested an immediate election to determine the bargaining agent preferred by the workers in the plant. Representatives of CIO Furniture Local 310 plan to meet with management to resume contractual relations disrupted by the AFL dispute. UFWA Rep. Fred Fulford handled the campaign.

Ben Stahl, PJNW Representative, reports: Clark & Coombs, Providence, R. I., PJNW-CIO recognized by cross-check of cards. 37 workers involved. This is the seventh shop organized for the Playthings, Jewelry Novelty Workers in Providence.

CIO Southern Organizing Campaign

Director Ernest Pugh, Richmond, Va., reports: Putney Tobacco Co., Farmville, Va., FTA-CIO 42; against 0. Dunnington Tobacco Co., Farmville, Va., FTA-CIO 74; against 19. J. P. Trant, Inc., Portsmouth, Va., IWA-CIO 36; AFL Carpenters & Joiners 17.

Director Paul Christopher, Tenn., reports: Caterpillar Tractor Co., Memphis, Tenn., UFEMWA-CIO 18; against 2. Independent union set up at A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Newport, Tenn., has affiliated with the CIO Fur & Leather Workers (about 200 employed at the plant).

Director Fred Pieper, Louisiana, reports: Liberty Ice and Cold Storage Co., New Orleans, La., CIO Transport Workers 9; against 2.

National Rep. Germer has returned to his duties at the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris. He was back home over the Xmas holidays.

Lee F. Tucker, now employed by the Steelworkers in Arkansas, has been appointed CIO Regional Director for Arkansas, with offices at 119-20 Glover Building, Little Rock. Walter Harris, our regional director from Chicago, Ill., is in charge of the Southern Drive in that state.

The United Steelworkers of America came through with a wage adjustment award amounting to many millions of dollars for their members. Negotiations are now going on with the officers of the U. S. Steel and its subsidiaries and the officers of our splendid organization, the Steelworkers, headed by President Murray and his associate officers. All eyes are upon steel. Everyone is wishing them success in their efforts to improve the lot of the Steelworkers and bring about greater security.

UAW EXTENDS CHRYSLER PACT

★ ★ ★

LABOR NEWS IN BRIEF

FOLLOWING the lead of the CIO Steelworkers, the Auto Workers and the Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, are seeking new contracts without strike action.

The Auto Workers agreed to extend for 30 days their contract which expired Jan. 26. Negotiations have been in progress since Jan. 16.

UE has set no termination date in its contracts with the four major companies in its field, is planning to open negotiations in the next week or so and has set no deadline for possible strike action.

* * *

Two AFL organizations this week called on the AFL executive council, meeting in Miami, Fla., to join in the unity move to fight reaction as first proposed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Such action was advocated by the Mercer County (Trenton, N. J.) Central Labor Union and the N. Y. City joint board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Pres. Jack Hurwich of the Greater Boston CIO Council, has been appointed by Gov. Bradford, of Massachusetts, to serve on a committee to study ways for ending labor-management disputes.

* * *

Pres. Abram Flaxer, of the CIO Public Workers, stated this week that the union will not be deterred from its program for wage increases and job security by Congressional threats to institute mass layoffs and by a witch hunt hysteria.

President Flaxer sent a letter announcing the opening of this nation-wide drive among all government workers to nearly 500 UPW locals in all parts of the country.

Pointing out that the situation faced by government employes today is "grave in the extreme," Flaxer warned that attacks upon government employes now going on in Congress and in government agencies are part of the general attacks on labor.

Steelworkers Win

$100 MILLION BACK PAY, $50 MILLION WAGE HIKE

MEMBERS of the CIO Steelworkers will get approximately $100 million in back pay and about $50 million in annual wage increases through application of a new wage rate plan OKed by the union and the U. S. Steel Corp. The plan is being adapted to 84 other steel firms.

This announcement came from Philip Murray, president of the union and of CIO, as he continued negotiations in Pittsburgh for renewal of a contract with the giant U. S. Steel Corp.

To the 150,000 employes of the largest firm in the industry, the wage rate plan will bring $32 million in back pay and $17 million in annual wage increases, Murray said.

The plan was formulated as the result of two years' work by a joint committee from management and the union which established 30 separate wage rate classifications. Fitted into these classifications were from 45,000 to 50,000 job titles. These were cut in half.

Under the plan, wage increases will range from 1c to 29c an hour. Some workers will receive as much as $1,800 in back pay, the union said.

Former employes, to be eligible for back pay, must file individually signed requests with the company within 120 days after Feb. 1, 1947.

The 30 new job classifications begin with 96½c an hour for sweepers, janitors, etc., and climb to $1.98 an hour for blooming mill rollers, blowers in Bessemers, etc.

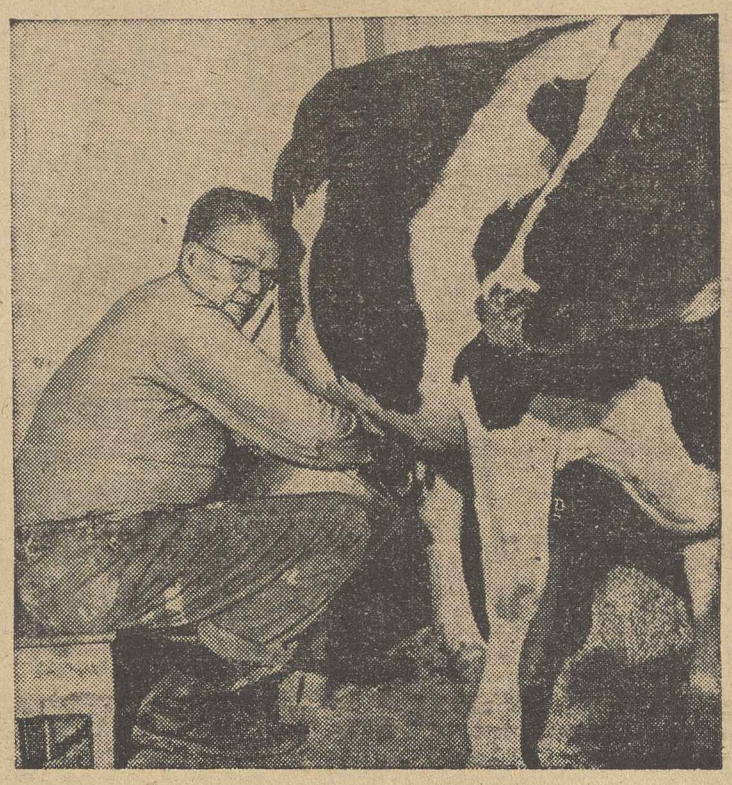
The ability of the corporation to pay these increases and even higher ones was revealed by its year-end profit statement. A net gain of $88,683,530 in 1946 compared favorably with 1945 profits of $58,015,056. Reports for the first quarter of 1947 are expected to indicate that this year will be even more profitable.

MEANWHILE, in Pittsburgh, the contract negotiations adjourned until Feb. 6 to give each side time to study the other's proposals.

Due to an inconclusive situation regarding claims due for portal-to-portal pay, both union and management agreed to extension of the present contract until April 1. Bethlehem Steel has agreed to a similar continuation.

The union, which has maintenance of membership security now, is asking for the union shop, which would require that all employes covered by the contract join the union.

The corporation has made a counter proposal—in effect an open shop—which reads: "The agreement shall not abridge the fundamental right of an employe to determine for himself . . . whether or not to be a member of the union."



Sec. Philip M. Connelly of the Los Angeles CIO Council milks a cow at the Los Angeles county prison farm where he is serving a 60-day sentence for alleged defiance of an injunction against picketing during the strike of the CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers against U. S. Motors last September. The council this week filed a request for Connelly's parole.

CONGRESSMAN BLASTS ALLIS CHALMERS CO.

MANAGEMENT of Allis-Chalmers Co. at West Allis, Wis., was charged this week with "a program of unconcealed union-busting." The criticism came from Rep. Melvin Price (D. Ill.).

Price said the company, "fattened with high wartime profits and subsidized by federal carry-back tax rebates, has hired strike-breakers, has had the police plant labor spies in union meetings, and has had many of its striking employes beaten by the police."

The accusation followed an election won by Local 248, CIO Auto Workers Union, over an "independent" union at the plant. The election was conducted by the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board.

Price declared that Federal Judge J. Ryan Duffy's decision denying an injunction to Local 248 against the State Labor Board to prevent the holding of the election was done with "injudicious" haste, while briefs filled by the NLRB and the Dept. of Justice in a similar case were in the mail. These briefs supported the union's contention.

The Congressman also pointed out that Judge Duffy is a brother-in-law of Vice Pres. H. W. Storey of Allis-Chalmers.

"I submit that no legislative program concerned with management-labor relations can be just or equitable which concerns itself only with punitive measures against labor and which ignores the existence of a conspiracy hatched by the powerful and influential captains of American Industry to destroy the bargaining power of their employes by smashing unions," Price asserted.

UAW Vice Pres. R. J. Thomas, assigned to the strike, declared he saw no reason why negotiations should not be started immediately.

Meanwhile, special U. S. Conciliators have been renewing efforts to bring the parties together. The failure of the State board the official election returned this week had provided management with an excuse to stall and, according to Thomas, is jeopardizing an early settlement.

BREWERY UNION TO FIGHT DRYS

An all-out drive against the prohibition forces is being mapped by the Brewery Workers in which that organization will have the support of the CIO national office and affiliated organizations.

The 1946 convention of the CIO unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "that this eighth convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations go on record as being unalterably opposed to the enactment of any and all prohibition laws, local, State or National."

As part of its plan to fight the dry movement, the Brewery Workers Union has elected Joseph E. Brady, Detroit, to the new office of Co-ordinator of State Councils, to unify and co-ordinate the work being done by the various State Councils of Brewery Workers in this field.

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

OPPONENTS OF THE WAGNER ACT

Create False Issues To Hide Their Real Purpose

A GOOD example of the way in which critics of the Act create false issues to hide their real purpose can be seen in the so-called "free speech" issue.

Many critics of the Act complain that while an employe enjoys free speech under the Wagner Act an employer does not. But what are the facts? The Labor Board has held in scores of cases that the employer is free under the Wagner Act to discuss trade union matters with his employes and to advance arguments to them against unions. There are any number of Board decisions in which the Board has had under consideration statements, notices and speeches by the employer involving an aggressive campaign against unions and their leaders. In all of these situations the Board has held that the utterances of the employer are protected by free speech.

EMPLOYERS USE FREE SPEECH

To Meddle In Affairs Of Their Workers

THE great majority of the employers today use free speech not merely to discuss issues of trade unionism but openly to attack unions, their objectives, their leaders and their program. Shielded by free speech they openly electioneer in Labor Board elections, even though the selection of the employes' representative is primarily the employes' business. No employe would dream of interfering in the selection of the employer's representative, such as a member of the company's board of directors; yet employers consistently thrust themselves into elections of union representatives and enjoy complete immunity under the Wagner Act.

The Wagner Act respects employers' freedom of speech and the Supreme Court has so held. As a matter of fact the Constitution protects employers' freedom of speech; if the Wagner Act interfered with such freedom it would have been held unconstitutional.

It is only when an employer's speech carries threats of discharge or warns of economic reprisal that the Labor Board holds that an unfair labor practice has been committed. There is no constitutional right to yell "fire" in a crowded theatre and there is likewise no constitutional right to coerce employes through use of economic power into abandoning their union. The cry of "free speech" is merely raised as a smoke-screen to justify amendments to the Act which in fact would permit employer intimidation.

Making It The Goat

This is the fourth installment of a pamphlet exposing the union-busting intent of "curb labor" proposals in Congress. It was prepared by the CIO Legal Dept., headed by Lee Pressman.

A SIMILAR type of complaint relates to the fact that employers have no right to file petitions for elections under the Wagner Act. At the present time the Labor Board entertains such a petition from an employer who is confronted by claims of two rival unions to represent the employes. But it refuses such petitions when there is one union in the picture.

Simple logic justifies such a refusal. In the first place, the right of employes to choose their representative when and as they wish is no more the affair of the employer than the right of the stockholder to choose directors is the affair of the employes.

In the second place, the employer is not injured by the fact that he cannot petition the Board for an election. The employer has no obligation to bargain under the Act until a union approaches him for collective bargaining. At that time the union must demonstrate that it has been designated by a majority of the employes. If the employer in good faith doubts that the union represents a majority he is not obligated to bargain with it and may refuse to bargain with it until after that issue is settled by an election.

On the other hand, if the employer were granted this right it would seriously prejudice the rights of his employes. For the employer could then seek an election as soon as a union had started an organizing campaign in his plant. By forcing a vote at that time, the union would be sure to lose. The psychological effect of such a defeat in a premature election would cripple organization for some time to come in the future. The result might be to deprive the employes of collective bargaining for a considerable period.

The same would be true where an employer had engaged in unfair labor practices and thereby prevented organization among his employes. To permit him to petition the Labor Board for an election at a time when his employes were suffering from his own unfair labor practices would create a condition in which it would be possible for an employer permanently to deprive his employes of freedom of self-organization.

No, the Wagner Act is not "one-sided."

Let us not fall into the trap prepared by those who dream of once again imposing the law of the jungle on American labor relations by restoring the same glaring inequality between employer and employe which existed before the Wagner Act was passed.

EMPLOYERS ASK CONGRESS

To Outlaw 'Coercive Picketing'

EXACTLY what is it that those who urge laws on "coercive picketing" want to prohibit?

Do they want to prohibit peaceful picketing? Do they want to prohibit workers from conducting parades with banners in front of the establishment under strike?

Some of those who raise this slogan frankly admit that they are opposed to **all** picketing, however peaceful. Most of them, however, vehemently insist that they have no intention to interfere with the right of peaceful picketing.

As a matter of fact, of course, the right of peaceful picketing is protected by the Constitution of the United States and no law contemplating prohibition of peaceful picketing could withstand the test of the courts.

Are these persons opposed only to the use of force or violence or other unlawful conduct in connection with the conduct of the picket line? If so, what is the need for any additional legislation? Clearly, force and violence are unlawful and are today subject to criminal penalty in each and every state of the United States.

What then is the true objective of those who urge these laws to restrict picketing?

When we examine the various laws that are offered under this heading the true purpose and object becomes quite clear.

Many, if not all, of these proposals suggest that the kind of picketing which they are seeking to attack should be removed from any operation of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. In other words, this slogan is used, in effect, as a cover-up for a suggeston that the Norris-LaGuardia Act be repealed.

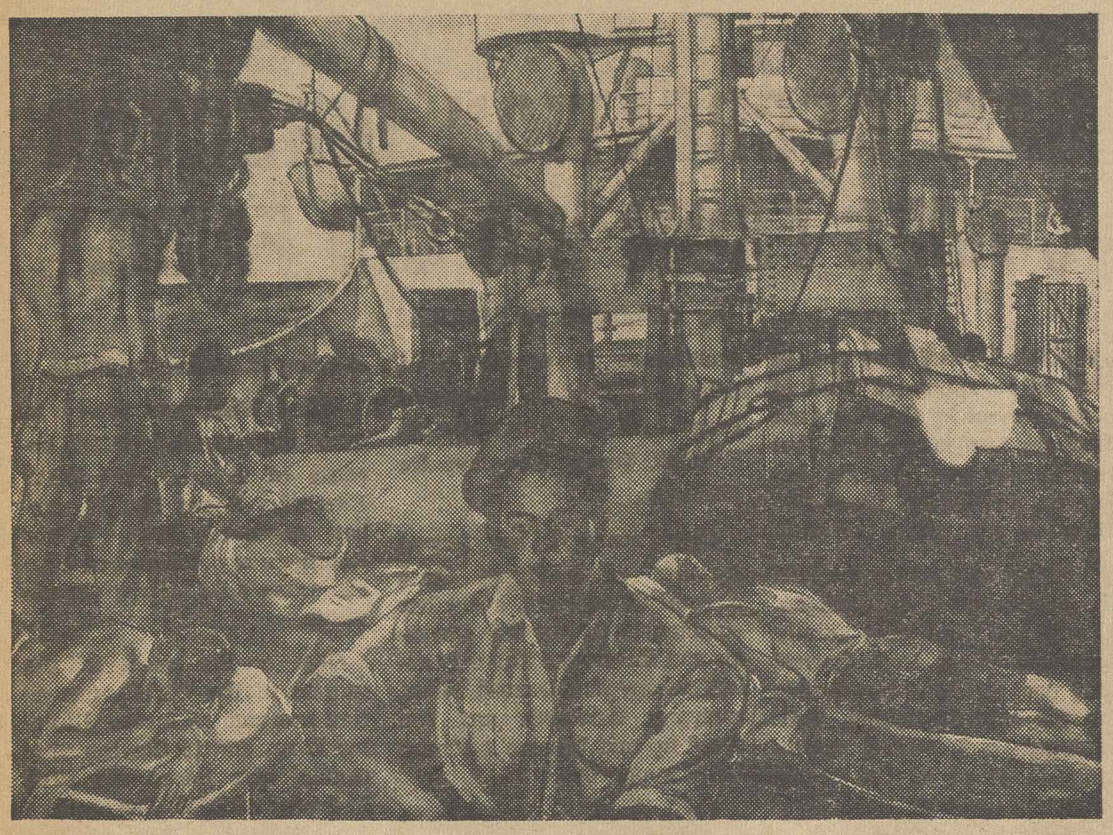
What would it mean to repeal the Norris-LaGuardia Act?

For thirty years before the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed, the use of the labor injunction in the federal courts as a device for breaking strikes had become a notorious scandal in our national history.

Congress therefore passed a law in 1932 which in effect declared (1) that peaceful picketing and other peaceful strike action was no longer to be the subject of any labor injunction in the Federal courts, and (2) if injunctions were issued in labor disputes as a means of curbing any proven unlawful or violent conduct, then there must at least be certain principles of fairness in procedure.

These princples as laid down in the law declared in effect only that appropriate notice of an application for injunction be given to the union so that it might defend itself, and that an open and full hearing must be held on the facts so that the court might act with full knowledge.

(To Be Continued)



This picture, "Too Hot in the Foc's'le," a water color by George N. Payne, member of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, was awarded one of the six $100 prizes at the fifth annual Exhibit of Seamen's Art sponsored by the United Seamen's Service in New York City. Payne, who was born in Oakland, Calif., and attended the Art Center School in Los Angeles, shipped during the war as third mate. He used his spare time painting the new faces and countries he saw.

SEAMEN'S ART SHOW CALLED 'EXCITING'

THE annual exhibit of seamen's art sponsored by the United Seamen's Service has been hailed by John Taylor Arms, leading American etcher, as "the most honest and most exciting art show of any of hundreds I attend every year."

"I look forward to it with real anticipation," he said, "as these artists, many of them self-taught, can really paint and they express themselves with a truth and directness that is all too often lacking in the professional's work."

The exhibit which was started by the War Shipping Administration as a wartime diversion for merchant seamen, is being carried on as a part of the USS's permanent peacetime program.

At the fifth annual exhibit held in New York in January, six prizes of $100 each were awarded to Hermann S. Brockdorff, Peter Davies, Phil May, George N. Payne, Gene Tepper and to the wife of Milnes Levick, deceased. The presentation was attended by some 200 seamen, USS sponsors, art critics and consular representatives of 13 countries.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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EDUCATION

QUICK, PRACTICAL TRAINING IS FEATURE OF UAW CONFERENCE

AN intensive basic training course in trade union fundamentals and the techniques of mass education was presented at the CIO Auto Workers' big educational conference held in Cleveland Jan. 24-26.

More than 900 educational directors and committeemen from UAW-CIO locals throughout the nation attended the conference.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Chester Bowles were among the national progressive leaders who addressed the gathering. Specialists hailed the workshops, panels, exhibits and demonstrations of the third annual conference and first annual fair of the auto union as a significant milestone in workers education.

From nine in the morning until ten at night, delegates went to school. They learned how to go back to their locals and set up courses in union administration, collective bargaining and political action.

They learned how to operate film and film strip projectors; how to produce posters by the silk screen process; how to write a headline and edit a shop paper; how to conduct and tabulate the results of a union survey; how to establish a local union recreation program.

IN the panels and workshop, they were given intensive instruction from trade union, university and government experts. Manufacturers of education materials provided special displays of their products.

Delegates were introduced to turn-over talks, a special device adapted from the Army Air Forces orientation program, which consist of a series of related posters with accompanying text supported on an easel. These are made available to locals for the quick and painless training of rank-and-file public speakers.

From exhibits filling the long corridors of the hotel, delegates obtained an over-all view of the activities of the locals and the various international union departments.

MRS. Roosevelt, speaking over a national network, stressed the decisive influence which Americans can exercise in behalf of world peace and reconstruction through a national program to prevent another depression in the United States.

Former Economic Stabilization Director Bowles warned that a depression is inevitable if the profit drive of selfish employer interests is not curbed by a policy of stable prices and greater mass purchasing power.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey and CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby joined UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and Sec.-Treas. George Addes in stressing labor's determination to resist punitive legislation and to fight for an economy of full employment.

Natl. Farmers Union Pres. James Patton called for a joint Council of NFU and UAW representatives to cement farmer-labor unity through practical efforts to solve common problems.

John Gibson, assistant secretary of labor, and Hilda Smith of the Labor Extension Committee, outlined the history of workers education and explained the importance of the pending bill to create a workers extension service in the Dept. of Labor.

Victor Reuther, director of the UAW-CIO Education Dept., presided over conference sessions.

CHURCH & LABOR CONFERENCES

Two important conferences called to discuss the common problems of church and labor will be held this month. The Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation is holding a southern conference in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4-5, and the Industrial Relations Division of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America will hold a national conference on the Church and Economic Life in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 18-20.

Theme of the opening session of the Atlanta conference will be "Labor and the Church in the South." Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Southern Organizing drive, will speak at the evening session, Feb. 5. Subject for the evening is "The Social Meaning of Religion."

Delegates will divide into six workshops at the second day's session, to plan programs of study and action on various subjects.

The responsibility of the church in the economic life of the nation is the theme of the national conference to be held in Pittsburgh. Delegates, appointed by the denominations and other religious bodies, will be predominantly lay people drawn from the ranks of agriculture, labor, management and the general public.

CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby is a member of the Program Committee. Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, has been invited to be chairman of one of the section meetings.

TEACHING CHILDREN RACIAL TOLERANCE

New ways of teaching children racial tolerance must be found if community patterns are to be changed, says Pearl S. Buck, famous novelist, in an excellent article in the February issue of "Better Homes & Gardens."

Children learn no theories which they do not see practiced, she says. "Life in the community contradicts too often what the school teaches." Tolerance, she believes, must be taught through everything a child learns. It cannot be taught as a separate "subject" in a classroom. It has to pervade the school, the church, the home, the community.

Olga Madar, UAW Recreation Director, is the first woman in the union to head an International Department.

Olga Madar

UAW RECREATION DIRECTOR COMES FROM BIG CIO FAMILY

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

OLGA Madar, first woman to be appointed head of a department by the CIO Auto Workers, is nice to look at, but this is not why she got her job as UAW-CIO Recreation Director. She knows her stuff.

Visitors at CIO camps held the past summer in Michigan, Illinois and Ohio were greatly surprised when they learned that one girl was responsible for the smooth-clicking, well-equipped and varied sports program given at the camps for young and old.

Principals and superintendents of public schools in Michigan visiting the UAW-CIO, commented on her keen understanding of the true meaning and real usefulness of a recreation program and one even offered her a job.

A good recreation program, Olga Madar believes, must be tied in with a good education program and should stress such policies as anti-discrimination. The best way to teach people to work together, she holds, is to teach them to play together.

OLGA learned her earliest lessons in trade unionism from her mother, Mrs. Anna Madar. The family first settled in Sykesville, Pa., and lived the life of the coal miners.

Later they moved to Detroit, where Olga's nine brothers and her two sisters all became identified with the UAW. Brother Joe was the first educational director of Local 3. Alec was chief steward for Local 190. Mary, Albert, Andrew and the twins—Mike and Jim—all belonged to various locals.

Art, who was labor delegate to the national convention of Amvets, was elected national vice-commander. Elmer won prominence in another field, being named to the Associated Press' 1946 All-American Football Team. He plays for Michigan.

Olga received her formal training at Michigan State Normal College and spent her summers working for Chrysler and for Bower Roller Bearing, where she learned about company unions and the speed-up and became a strong UAW supporter.

After graduating she taught school for a year and then in April, 1942, went to work at the Willow Run bomber plant. Seven months later she became recreational director of Local 50, which then had a membership of 25,000, later increased to 50,000.

In November, 1945, Miss Madar was offered a job with the International Recreation Department, then under the directorship of Mel West, who had expanded the program to include children's parties, dancing classes, card, chess, and checker clubs, golf tournaments, swimming, social dancing and other activities.

When West was forced to take an extended leave because of sickness, the UAW Executive Board last November approved Pres. Walter Reuther's appointment of Olga Madar as head of the department.

Olga credits much of the success of the UAW's recreation program to former Director West, and to Clayton Carpenter, who joined the staff in the fall of 1946. She stresses the importance of strong support from the local unions.

"We do not believe in spoon-fed recreation," she says. "The initiative must be taken by the locals. Once they have indicated a wish to have a recreation program, our department steps in with the training and equipment and gets them started.

"The program should, wherever possible, be coordinated and related to the educational program. For, in simple words, before we can live together and work together, we must learn to play together."

Sprucing Up

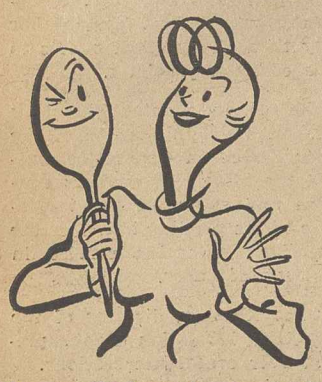
THE HIGH COST OF BEING A WOMAN

By HANNA SHERMAN

THEY say it's a man's world and as far as we're concerned, they're welcome to it. Of course, we gals will do all we can to make this world of theirs a better one for us and our kids. But until we've achieved that happy state, we won't argue about who it belongs to.

There are lots of disadvantages in this man's world. The cost of being a woman comes rather high. If we want to be neat and orderly in our heads as well as pretty and dainty in our appearance, we've got to spend a great deal of our time, our patience and too much of our money.

Which of these three is hardest for you to come by? That's something you'll have to decide for yourself. But as far as we are concerned, the question of money is our biggest headache.



We don't want to look dull and dowdy and we know that being attractive is a large part of living successfully. But we also know that there are dozens of other places where our money must go. We also feel that the woman who spends every penny she has for her clothes and personal upkeep is not your idea of the woman who is really bright and truly attractive—she's usually rather dull. And certainly not the woman you want to copy.

LET'S get down to essentials and start from the skin out. Bathing frequently is a must and should be enjoyable. So let's start by saving on bath preparations. Instead of expensive bath salts, buy ordinary water softener in jumbo sizes. It will soften your bath water even more effectively than the expensive salts. If you wish to perfume your bath, a dash of inexpensive brilliantine in your tub will do the trick—helps smooth the skin too!

Plain white floating soap saves pennies and is better for you than the more highly perfumed expensive brands. Oatmeal, tied up in a cloth is wonderful as a skin softener and a mild bleach. Use it just as you would a wash cloth.

A good bath brush and a hand brush will last for years. Their daily use will give you that scrubbed immaculate look which is the real basis of physical attractiveness. Good brushes of all kinds are a necessity of good grooming.

BUY your hand lotion in the large economy size. Use it on your elbows and your knees as well as the rest of your body. Especially if your skin has a tendency to be dry in this kind of weather.

As for face creams, the best money saver is USP cold cream—again bought in quantity—and toilet lanolin, a tube of which should cost about fifty cents. For a rich lubricating cream, you need only to mix a very small quantity of the lanolin with your cold cream. Apply in the usual way on the face and neck. Witch Hazel is an excellent astringent and skin freshener and very inexpensive.

As for your cosmetics, we cannot urge you often enough to use inexpensive brands. They should be chosen carefully and properly applied. But you need to do this no matter how high a price you pay for them.

Just these few money saving ideas will give you several dollars more for other things and you'll be just as pretty. In future columns, we'll take up other methods of bringing the high cost of being a woman down to reasonable levels.

Negro Women's Council Fires Four Unionists

The four union members of the staff of the Natl. Council of Negro Women in Washington were fired this week, according to the CIO Office & Professional Workers.

Discharged were Mrs. Marian Williams, Mrs. Gladys Thomas, Miss Ellen Randolph and Mrs. Katherine Shryver. They represent the entire staff of NCNW with the exception of an executive and a field worker.

Mrs. Williams, shop steward, said that the Council's executive committee "in star chamber proceedings" dismissed the staff members in spite of the fact that they had made it plain that they were not asking for increases until the Council could afford to pay them.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

THE "COLD" MONTHS

There are "cold" months in health as well as in weather. A day in bed at the first signs of a cold often saves many days of later discomfort. Grand new play materials can make bed seem very attractive. We suggest keeping on hand for just such an emergency "dime store" products like blunt scissors, paste, manilla and colored paper, crayons, plastic animals, and of course, story books. Old magazines and mail order catalogues also have many play possibilities and can be used as raw material for scrap books.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHEN JIM RETURNS FROM THE PARTY GIVEN BY RUBY CARRUTHERS, DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER OF THE MILLS — HE FINDS EVERYONE BUT KIT HAS ALREADY GONE TO THE SECRET UNION MEETING...

I WAITED FOR YOU BECAUSE I WAS AFRAID YOU'D FORGET ABOUT OUR MEETING OR MAKE THE MISTAKE OF TELLING RUBY ABOUT IT!

NOT A CHANCE, KIT! YOU DON'T THINK I'M A SUCKER FOR A SMILE, DO YOU?

CARRUTHERS AND HIS STOOGES...THAT INCLUDES HIS DAUGHTER...HAVE NO IDEA ABOUT OUR MEETING!

THEN WE'D BETTER HURRY... THEY MUST BE STARTING ALREADY!

LOOK HOW QUIET IT SEEMS, JIM. NOBODY WOULD EVER THINK THERE ARE A HUNDRED PEOPLE INSIDE THAT BARN.

PRETTY SOON, WHEN WE HAVE ENOUGH WORKERS ORGANIZED WE WON'T HAVE TO MEET IN SECRET LIKE THIS.

YOU'RE NOT FOOLING ME, JIM? I WANT US TO MEET AND TALK AND ORGANIZE LIKE THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO DO WITHOUT BEING SCARED OF CARRUTHERS' THUGS!

A STRONG UNION WILL GET US THAT, KIT!

BUT UNTIL THEN, JIM... I'M SCARED! WHAT IF CARRUTHERS FINDS OUT BEFORE WE'RE READY?

HE WON'T, KIT! NOW LET'S GO IN.

HERE'S JIM BARRY, FOLKS! HE'S THE MAN I BEEN TELLING ABOUT, THET'S HELPING US ORGANIZE OUR UNION. WE KIN GET STARTED A-WORKING NOW!

MEANWHILE... NOT TOO FAR AWAY... ANOTHER MEETING IS TAKING PLACE!

ALL RIGHT, SHERIFF. I WANT YOU TO DEPUTIZE EVERY MAN HERE.

YES SIR, MR. CARRUTHERS. I'M READY TO DO IT RIGHT NOW.

ALL RIGHT, MEN... YOU'RE ALL DEPUTY SHERIFFS. YOU'VE GOT THE LAW AND THE COURTS BACK OF YOU. NO MATTER WHAT YOU DO. YOU'RE THE GOVERNMENT RIGHT NOW AND...

YOU'VE GOT ***LAW AND ORDER*** IN YOUR HANDS, MEN. DON'T BE AFRAID TO USE IT TO TEACH THEM UNION ORGANIZERS A LESSON.

Watch Washington!

PLOT TO RAISE YOUR RENT

REAL estate lobbies began bringing up their heavy artillery last week for an all-out attack on rent controls, which have so far withstood the tremendous inflationary pressure of private-profit groups.

With controls still holding firm despite a mysterious "squeeze play" which almost brought about a 10% rise in rents, CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote to Pres. Truman that a rise in rents would have the "gravest effect"—particularly at a time "when labor is attempting to work out harmonious agreements with management regarding the adjustment of wages to the needs of the workers and their families."

To amplify the CIO position, R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee and a UAW vice-president, will take the stand before the Senate Banking & Currency Committee on

The committee has under consideration about a dozen bills on rent control—ranging from proposals by Sen. O'Daniel (D. Tex.) for its elimination immediately to a variety of loophole propositions. One such bill is S. 415, offered by Senator Hawkes (R. N. J.), which would provide for an immediate 15% lift in rent ceilings and take off controls completely from all dwellings.

Pres. Murray's letter to the White House pointed out that such an increase in rents would mean a rise "of at least 3% or 4% in the expenses of the average worker's family."

SPOKESMEN from the Office of Temporary Controls — to which OPA is now attached—failed to show up for opening sessions of the Senate Committee hearings. A day earlier OPA had cut mimeograph stencils announcing a 10% boost in the ceilings, allegedly on orders from higher authority, but instant protest spearheaded by the CIO brought an abrupt reversal of plans.

Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.), chairman of the committee, said it would be up to the real estate interests to prove the need for changes in the ceiling on rent payments. He added that "marginal, almost slum" properties have had few improvements in recent years, and that "any increase in rent would be almost intolerable and unjustified."

But Sen. Homer Capehart (R. Ind.) blithely indicated that the whole problem of rents should be turned over to the states. Sen. Tobey retorted that Capehart's philosophy seemed to be: "Let them sink or swim, starve or die."

"That's right," Capehart replied, "that's as it should be."

SPEAKING with a background of local knowledge, Edmond B. Butler, chairman of the N. Y. City Housing Authority, argued strongly against lifting of controls.

Predicting that such an increase would "cause more hardship than it would eliminate," Butler noted that N. Y. City alone is 150,000 apartments short, and the lifting of controls would create a "chaotic situation."

Butler's arguments struck sharply at the main propaganda contention of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards and other housing industry groups, which have sought to convince the public that the "housing crisis is over."

Despite obvious facts to the contrary, these groups have gunned against rent control and veterans housing on the basis that everything is hunky dory.

Rep. George Schwabe (R. Okla.) backed up this propaganda line with a letter inserted in the Congressional Record from Oscar Bieser, Oklahoma City realtor.

"There is no real housing shortage here or anywhere that I can find," Bieser wrote, after a search that must have been something less than diligent.

And Herbert Nelson, chief spokesman for the real estate industry, said that "the housing shortage will be over by the end of 1947"—providing the government "lets us build." Nelson, an ardent foe of the federal housing program, has also advocated the lifting of rent controls in recent weeks.

Joining the clamor was the Natl. Apartment Owners Assn., which took full page advertisements in daily papers throughout the country to charge that the housing shortage has become a "grievously distorted problem" and that OPA is the root of all housing evils.

After rising steadily over a period of months, milk prices today crashed down one cent....

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Keep Your Eye On Congress

(Listed in this box are just a few of the more important bills which have been filed since the Eightieth Congress convened. Hearings on anti-labor proposals have opened before the Senate Labor Committee, and the committee is apt to combine sections of the various bills into one "omnibus" proposal. Watch this box for future details).

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
S. 49 S. 70 Capehart-Wiley Bills HR 589 Gwynne Bill	Bills limit workers' rights to collect on portal-portal suits for "make-ready time" wages; also weaken vital sections of Wage-Hour Act.	Senate Judiciary Comm. concluding hearings on S. 49, 70. House Judiciary hearings open this week on HR 589.	Write, wire your Senators & Sen. Wiley of Judiciary Comm.; request that bills be rejected.
S. 55 Taft-Ball-Smith anti-union bill.	Closely follows last year's Case bill. Bars check-off, limits health fund, sets up 60-day cool-off periods, outlaws jurisdictional disputes, etc.	Referred to Sen. Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Industry witnesses appear Feb. 4-18; unions from Feb. 18 to March 4.	Write Senators and Committee members to reject proposals.
S. 105 Ball anti-union security bill	Outlaws various forms of union security, union shop, etc.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm.	Send protests to your Senators, to Senator Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 133 Ball anti-bargaining bill	Bars any unions from negotiating with employers outside same "labor marketing area." Would atomize collective bargaining.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm.	Send protests to your Senators, Sen. Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 415 Hawkes Rent Control Bill	One of several bills on rent control. Extends controls to 1948, but gives 15% increase, no controls on new homes.	Senate Banking & Currency Committee holding hearings.	Write, wire Committee and Senators; ask extension of rent control "as is."
HR 725 Case Bill	Revises Wagner Act, permits U. S. to get injunctions vs. unions, permits states to bar union security, etc.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Apt to be merged with other bills. Hearings open Feb. 5.	Write your Congressmen for defeat of this and other versions of same bill.
HR 17, 34, 68, 75, 76 Anti-strike bills	Proposed by five GOP Congressmen. Gives Pres. power to break strikes, compel arbitration.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Hearings open Feb. 5.	Demand defeat as dangerous to natl. welfare.
HR 1 Knutson "soak-poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut; little saving for low income families, big profits for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill to place heaviest tax burden on high incomes.
Anti-polltax bills.	Several versions of bill filed in House to end poll-tax in seven southern states.	Referred to Committee on House Administration.	Ask Committee to report out this bill for House vote.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CIO HITS CONGRESS BAN ON MARCANTONIO

REP. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party standard-bearer from N. Y., should quickly be given assignments to committees of the House of Representatives, the CIO told Congressional leaders last week.

In letters to House Majority Leader Joseph Martin and Minority Leader Sam Rayburn, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan called for an end to the inter-party jockeying which has deprived the veteran Congressman of a place on any of the House committees.

"Congressman Marcantonio has long been a friend of the organized labor movement and has had the vigorous support of the workers in his district and throughout the country," Cowan said.

"The working people have counted him as a friend not only because of his voting record, but because he has consistently acted vigorously in support of pro-labor legislation.

"This discriminatory action directed against a member of Congress supported by labor is considered by CIO as an affront to labor itself.

"Furthermore, the failure to grant Rep. Marcantonio a committee assignment deprives his constituents, as well as the Nation, of his full services as a representative.

"The residents of his district are entitled to his services in all aspects of the work in the House. I should like also to point out that Congressman Marcantonio's outstanding ability and high principle are generally recognized."

Don't Pity 'Poor' Stockholders!

The N. Y. Stock Exchange this week reported that dividends paid by listed firms amounted to $2,668,549,000 — an increase of 16.3% over 1945.

The gain was made despite reduction of dividends paid on 74 stocks and elimination or deferral of dividends on 26 others.

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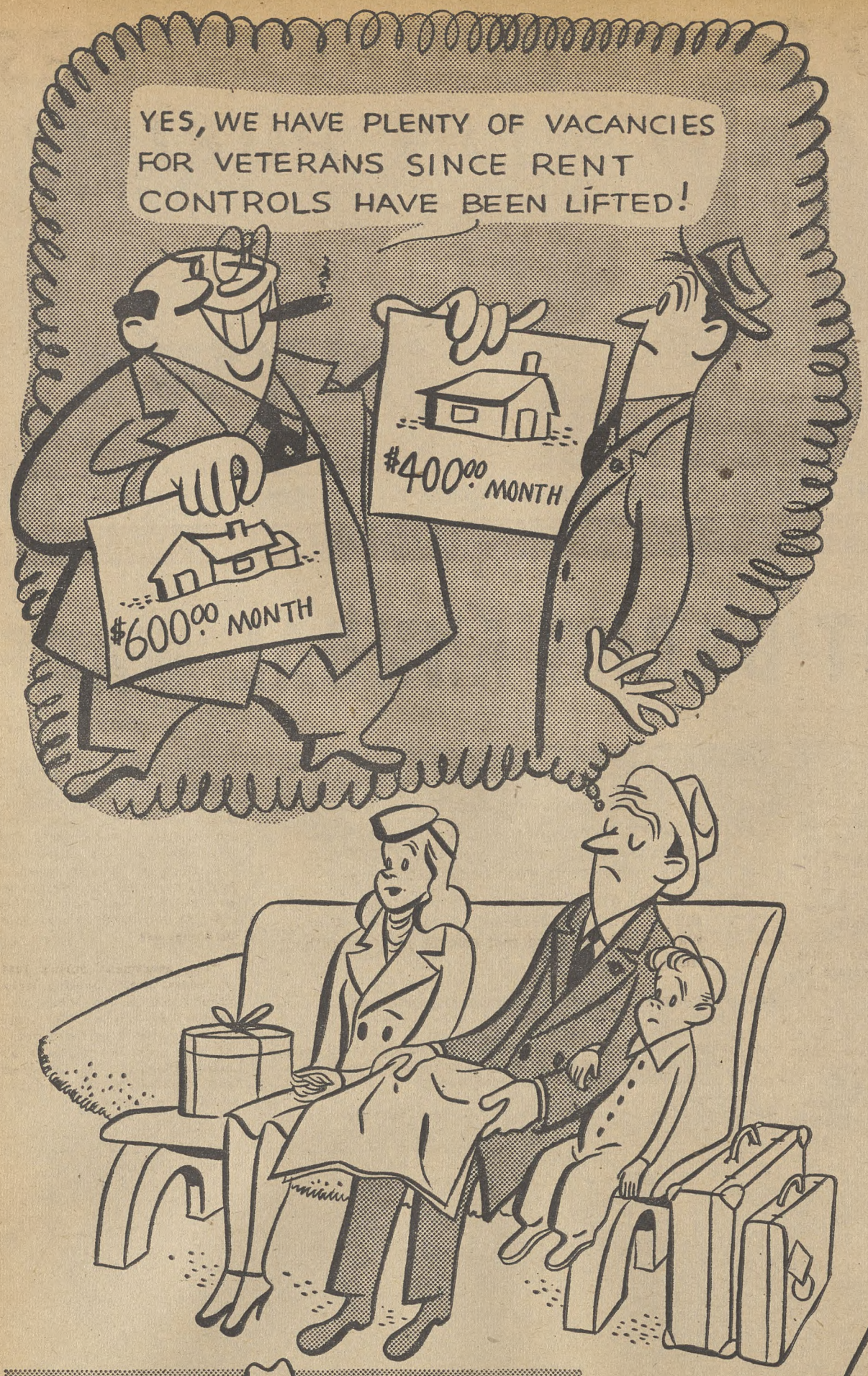
February 10, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

U. S. REPORT BACKS ANNUAL WAGE

See Page 8

Elimination of rent control will mean more evictions. The Charles Johnsons in Chicago know what evictions mean. No one offered them shelter. But the Animal Welfare League provided housing for their two dogs. Rent stories—page 2, 3.



MEET MR. FITCH!

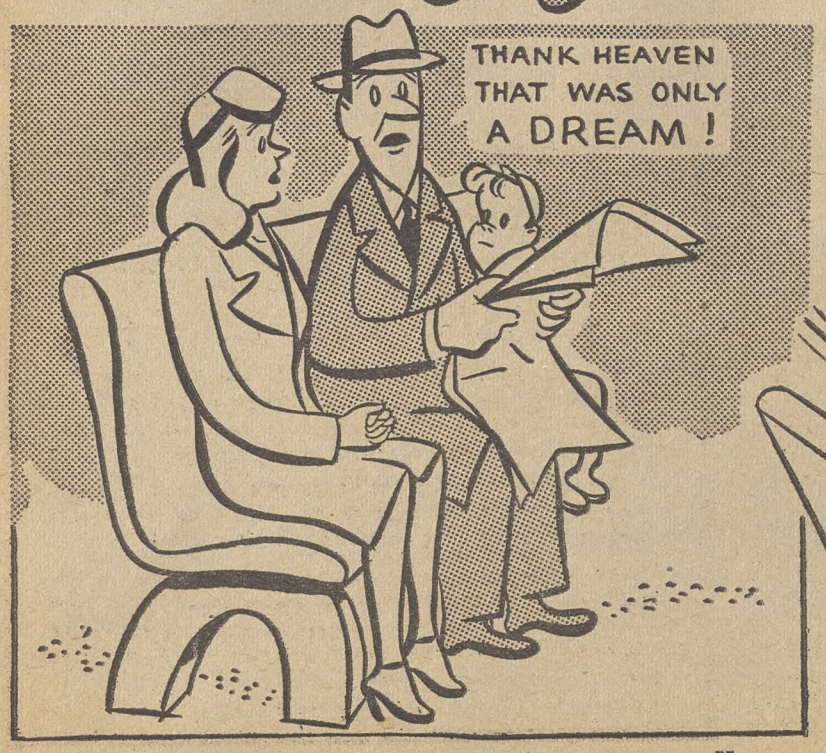
YOU and your family are a "mammoth monopoly of special privilege." You are engaged in a "conspiracy" with your government. You are responsible for the shortage of housing. You are wasting housing space, living with the royal elegance of a French king. You are "vested wealth," you're a "restraint of trade"—in fact you'd put commercial monopolists in Wall Street to shame.

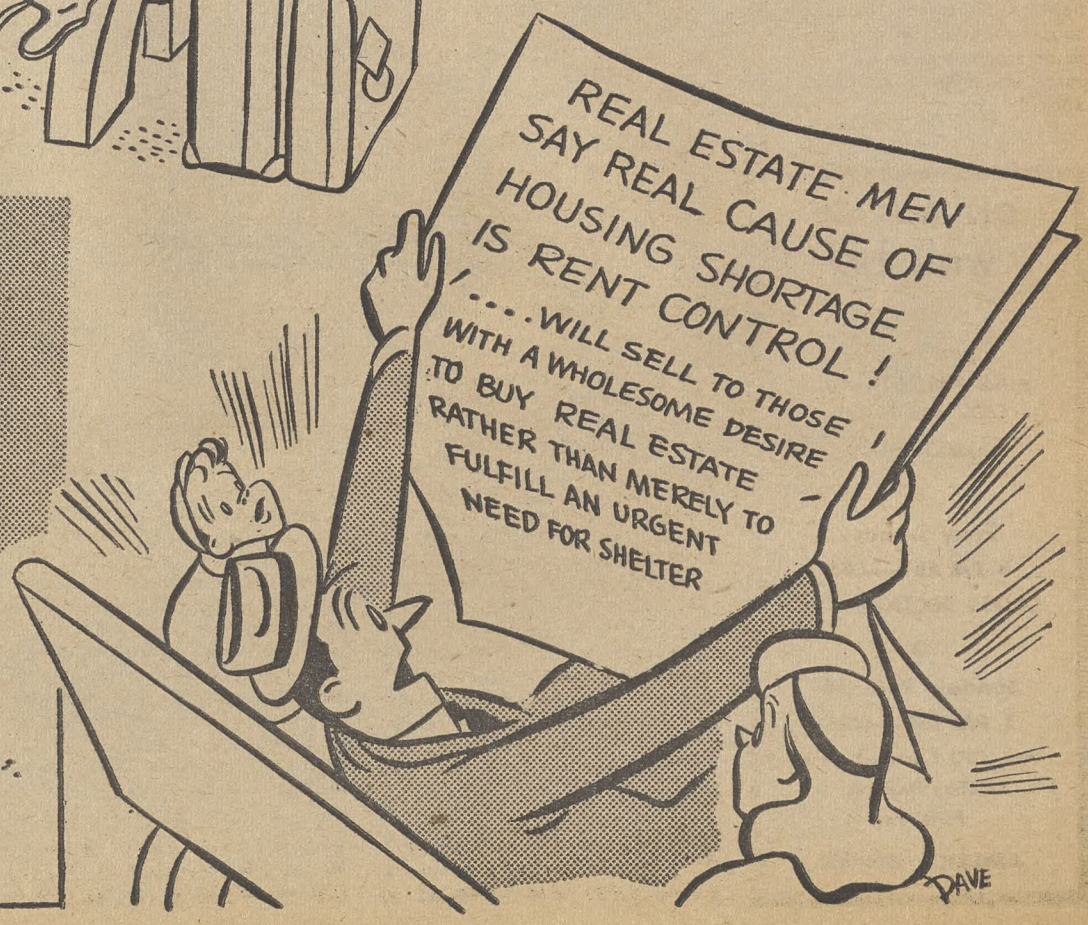
At this point, you're probably looking across baby's play pen into the living room mirror and saying, "Who, me?"

"Yes, you" will be the reply of Mr. Morgan L. Fitch of Chicago, new president of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards. Fitch, a mean man with an adjective, made all the accusations against you during a recent real estate dinner in Baltimore, Md.

RENT control, Fitch wants you to think, is the cause of the housing shortage (contractors' profits, speculators' gambles and the knifing of the Wyatt housing program had nothing to do with it!) The Real Estate Boards apparently respect their boss, for they issued a press release on his statements—without so much as a grin or a note of apology to the public.

You can still make Mr. Fitch happy. Move in with your in-laws, your sisters, cousins or brothers. Pay anywhere from 15% to 40% more for rent. Tell G.I. Joe that you are the cause of the housing shortage. And if you get around to buying a house, don't do so out of distress but because you have a "wholesome desire" to purchase.





Hold That Rent Line

"Hold That Rent Line," a new CIO leaflet to aid the fight against higher living costs, has just come off the press.

Warning of the dangers if rent control is ended or weakened, the pamphlet says:

"In general, you will pay from $50 to $75 more a year for rent. If you can't pay, out you go. And don't forget that such rent increases will be just starters—with more and more to come."

"Hold that Rent Line" was prepared by the CIO Cost of Living Committee and the Dept. of Education & Research.

Order copies from the CIO Publicity Dept. or the Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 500 for $5.50; 1,000 for $10; 5,000 for $45.

GE, Others Named In Trust Charge

Charges of international conspiracy to monopolize the high tension cable industry were leveled against four U. S. and two foreign corporations by the Dept. of Justice in U. S. district court Jan. 30.

The department filed suit for anti-trust law violations against General Electric Co., General Cable Corp., Okonite-Callender Cable Co., Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., Societa Italiana Pirelli of Italy and Intl. Pirelli of Belgium.

Among the firms' activities, the government charges, are: creation of an illegal patent pool, entry into cartel agreements which divided world markets and fixed uniform prices in this country, establishment of a monopoly on patent rights, exclusion of competitors from the industry and suppression of a superior and more economical type of gas-filled cable which has been widely used abroad.

ON THE AIR WITH CIO

●

Every Saturday
6:45 PM EST—ABC
CIO's Own Program
LABOR USA

●

Every Saturday
3 PM EST—CBS
CROSS SECTION USA

●

Sunday, Feb. 16
1 PM EST—NBC
Asst. CIO Counsel Eugene Cotton Discusses Portal Pay
AMERICA UNITED

WHO'S CRAZY? REALTORS THINK IT'S THE PUBLIC!

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

TIRED of living with your inlaws, or in a GI quonset hut for veterans? Wish you had more space for the kids? Finding it tough to meet the rent, what with the increased cost of living?

You're crazy, says the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, spokesman for the country's multi-billion dollar realty industry.

Actually, you're using too much living space now. You should be agitating for an end to rent control, in order to enjoy the privilege of paying 15% to 40% more rent. And, by golly, if we had a good depression, you'd find an apartment right away.

Silly? A Senate Banking subcommittee has been taking it all in seriously for the past fortnight—and heckling CIO representatives like Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey who came to argue the case for continued rent control in behalf of millions of hard-pressed families.

The Rube Goldberg arguments of the real estate lobby, which is going all-out to secure passage of the Hawkes Bill (S. 415) and blow the ceiling off the rent structures, would be funny if they weren't loaded with economic dynamite for almost every wage earner's family.

Listen to some of these choice remarks read into the record by the profit-hungry real estate men:

● From Morgan Fitch, president of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards: "We have fixed rents at about 60% of their proper level . . . We have caused an expansion in demand—an extravagant and wasteful use of housing."

● From Rufus Lusk, Washington realtor: "The housing shortage is the result of rent control . . . I would give a minimum 15% across-the-board increase. I do not know if that is enough . . . Let us have a depression here, and inside of six weeks we will have a 10% vacancy rate."

● From Herbert Nelson, executive of the real estate boards: "We believe that at least 10%, or 300,000 of those would go on the market, because stenographers and other people living alone now would double up if those (apartments) are released from rent control."

So it goes—in the greatest behind-the-scenes propaganda campaign since big business ganged up to shear OPA of its powers last summer. The campaign plays every note on the scale: (1) There's no shortage now, so why not lift rents; (2) The landlords are suffering from low rents, and tenants should be pleased to help them out; (3) Lifting rent ceilings by 15% or more will produce more new homes; (4) People are using living space "extravagantly" because it's so cheap, and higher rents will make them "economize" on space; and (5) everybody else has blackjacked OPA, so why can't we?

AN impressive mass of facts to give the lie to these propaganda claims was presented by CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey at the Senate hearings.

"The fact is that the housing shortage is worse than ever before in our history," Carey told the Senators. "The situation is one familiar to all of you, I am sure. There is simply no rental housing available in America today."

A recent OPA survey in 26 cities found that the rate of vacant dwelling space had plummeted from 9% in 1929 to three-tenths of 1% for apartment dwellings in December, 1945.

"The immediate effect of the many proposals which have been made to remove controls or to impose an across-the-board rent increase would be to bring about a sharp and sudden increase in the cost of living," Carey said.

CIO economists estimate that a 15% rent rise would produce a 3% or 4% jump in living costs for working families. The Dept. of Labor, which has traditionally been conservative on its living-cost estimates, figures the rise would be at least 2%.

As Carey pointed out, rent is "the largest single item in any family budget" and a further increase would cut the "already dangerously reduced expenditures in meat and eggs and butter" of the average family.

He quoted from figures in a number of cities to prove the practical non-existence of vacant space, and warned:

"Rent control is their only protection against wild rent increases. They cannot refuse to pay a higher rent and go elsewhere because there simply is no other place to go."

And the great bulk of landlords need no special assistance, in the form of higher rents, the CIO official declared, because between 1939 and mid-1946 "landlords' net operating income from residential rents has gone up 35 to 40%. An across-the-board increase at this time will further raise these profits."

CAREY'S charges are backed up by OPA statistics which show that the landlords cleared $166 in 1945 for every $133 they netted in 1939 on the average apartment unit. This $33-a-unit profit jump was matched by increased expenses of only $11. Add to that the fact that every apartment is occupied, and the profit figure becomes even more favorable.

"If we were convinced that the removal of rent controls would stimulate the construction of new housing, we would be in favor of such a move," Carey said. "But such a result is not in the cards.

"If you remove controls, it will not add a single unit of new housing. A housing program — thoughtful and fitting the needs of our country—is our need today.

"Yet the same groups that sniped at and destroyed the Wyatt program that was a start in the direction of solving our problems are today demanding the end of rent control today."

Carey said that any hardships on individual small landlords should continue to be handled by OPA, which despite the limitations of a small staff, is issuing thousands of special exemptions each month.

Rules for easing procedure on "hardship" cases, with all borderline decisions going to the landlords, were set forth this week by Gen. Philip Fleming, government controls boss.

In his testimony Carey noted that Fleming had been deeply involved in the unsuccessful effort to lift rents 10%—a move scotched by CIO and other public protest—and questioned his devotion to the cause of rent control.

THE CIO's fight against the real estate lobby—which two weeks ago halted a squeeze play by some government officials to put through an appeasement 10% increase—has widespread support.

Lee Johnson, executive vice-president of the Natl. Public Housing Conference, charged the real estate board's claim that rent control causes the housing shortage wins for the lobby "the alibi sweepstakes" of 1947.

"The no-housing-because-of-rent-control boys are saying that two bushel baskets would hold ten bushels of apples if we would only increase the price of the two empty baskets," Johnson said.

The Natl. Urban League pointed out that the housing shortage is causing special hardship on the Negro population. Reginal Johnson, League director, said that only 5,000 out of a quarter-million temporary housing accommodations approved for veterans had been allocated to Negro families, and that only 1,600 were available for actual use.

"The enactment during 1947 of federal public housing legislation such as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill is the only hope for even a partial solution of the problem of America's many thousands of homeless and crowded Negro families," Johnson predicted.

But the bill, which would furnish a basis for a long-term construction program, is currently stalled in Congress. Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) has introduced the bill in the House, but the Republican majority in the Senate has not yet taken action to indicate its position on the measure.

Meanwhile the propaganda campaign which knocked the bottom out of the Wyatt program for veterans' homes is focused on rent control.

If they win, your cost of living is due for another jump.

In A Nutshell

CIO WANTS rent controls continued "as is"; no increase in ceilings; individual exemptions in hardship cases.

REAL ESTATE LOBBY presses for 15% increase by action of either OPA or Congress.

PROPAGANDA DRIVE of real estate lobby moves on triple theme; end of rent control will aid suffering landlords, bring more housing, force tenants to double up.

FACTS PROVE living space is still short (0.2% vacancies in Detroit); landlord profits up 25%-35% in 10 years; higher rents won't bring new homes.

WHAT TO DO: Write Senators to kill rent hikes in Hawkes Bill (S. 415); urge them to support the Murray-Wagner bill to extend rent control one year without change.

'Everybody Do It But Me'

IN an optimistic let-the-other-guy-do-it frame of mind, 44% of American businessmen polled in a recent Fortune magazine survey predicted prices would go down in 1947—but only 15% said they expected to lower their own.

The poll, also revealed that while business heads look to the coming year for bigger profits, fewer strikes, higher wages and greater production, they are not at all optimistic about what the longer range future has in store.

Of the 30,000 executives in manufacturing, commerce, transport, utilities and finances who were polled, 58% said they expect a full sized depression within 10 years.

The contradictions between what businessmen think will happen and what they themselves are prepared to do pops up at every turn. Over half anticipated a general downturn in business this year. But 59% expect their own profits to equal or surpass those of 1946.

PROTECT THE AMERICAN HOME

EVERYONE knows "there's no place like home." But there will be no place even remotely resembling a home for countless lower-income Americans, if the real estate operators and Congressmen trying to raise rents 15% immediately, and to lift all rent controls soon, have their way.

In a 10-day period after rent controls were temporarily lifted in July, 1946, there were 3,500 rent increases and 1,394 eviction notices in Kansas City alone.

Yet proposals are now being made that would lead to even more wholesale evictions on a nationwide scale.

Most lower-paid families are already paying all the rent they can afford, considering present high living costs. A 15% rent increase would mean a further increase of 3 or 4% in day-to-day living expenses.

Such families would either have to cut down still further on food and other essentials or else find themselves homeless.

Rent controls were imposed to prevent landlords from taking advantage of the housing shortage by charging exorbitant rents. With this shortage now worse than it has ever been, it is madness to talk of lifting rent controls at this time.

The arguments made for raising rents and lifting controls are that landlords are getting a tough break and that somehow this might relieve the housing shortage. But neither of these arguments holds water.

The net income of landlords has increased substantially under rent control, alleged "hardship" cases are most generously treated, and OPA has already granted far more and far greater rent increases than it should have done.

Run-away prices are the chief cause of the continuing housing shortage. To put adequate housing still further beyond the means of ordinary Americans would certainly not relieve it.

What is needed is a national housing program such as Wilson Wyatt tried to put into effect, and legislation along the lines of the old Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill.

The present rent-raising proposals would only grant an unjustified windfall to wealthy landlords at the expense of the living standards and homes of millions of Americans.

TALKING OF INCREASED PAY

HOW would you like to have your take-home pay increased by anywhere from $5,000 to $110,000 a year?

You would? Well, Congressman Knutson and other influential Republicans, who object violently to CIO's much more modest wage demands, are proposing such pay increases.

They would bring them about through a 20% across-the-board reduction in income taxes.

The only catch is that you have to enjoy an income ranging from $50,000 to $1,000,000, to start with, to rate such Republican boosts in your take-home pay.

If you're just a working stiff, a farmer or someone else with income ranging from $1,200 to $3,000, all you'd get, at most, would be from $8 to $78 a year.

The above figures represent the increase in spendable income that would result from a 20% tax cut, even with the cut reduced to 10.5% in the millionaire brackets.

Percentage-wise, those with $1,200 incomes would get a 0.7% boost in spendable income; those with $2,000, 2.1%; those with $3,000, 2.9%; those with $5,000, 3.8%—while the $50,000-a-year man would get 19.7%; the $100,000-er, 34.3%; the $300,000-er, 71.7%; the $500,000-er, 70.6%; and the millionaire, 69.2%.

This is what we'd call "relief for the greedy but not for the needy."

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE back-to-the-land movement continues to be popular among industrialists.

Following the lead of Tom Girdler, who once said he would "dig potatoes" rather than sign up with the CIO, Charles E. Wilson of General Motors now expresses a similar ambition.

Telling a Senate committee he'd never sign a union shop agreement, Wilson declared: "When it gets around to that, they can make a farmer out of me."

★ ★ ★

SUCH rural interests are more healthful than the usual threat to enlist in the Legion of the Damned.

The subsequent damnation of those thousands of employers who once said they'd "be damned if they'd ever sign a union agreement" served little purpose.

But if Wilson and a lot of other union-fighting employers, politicians and publishers take to farming they will increase the nation's food supply—besides removing some obstructions from the path of progress.

★ ★ ★

BUT let us not underestimate the sincerity with which many persons of power bewail loss of freedom for themselves in granting more freedom to others.

Many American plantation-owners considered their freedom of operation severely curtailed by the freeing of the slaves.

Nero would doubtless have resented too much activity by the Rome fire brigade as an infringement of his artistic freedom.

And most American employers have considered union organization and labor protective legislation as restrictions on their freedom to "run their own business their own way."

★ ★ ★

SO LET us sympathize with the big landlords who find their "free enterprise" sadly curtailed by rent control.

The landlords' rake-off (net) from residential rents has gone up 35 to 45% since 1939, and OPA has granted about one million rent increases under rent control.

So let us attribute the landlords' efforts to end rent control to a pure yearning for more freedom, rather than to any gross desire for more of the pelf they so plentifully possess already.

It is too bad that this desired freedom conflicts with the desire of most Americans to be free from eviction for non-payment of exorbitant rents and to have housing they can afford.

★ ★ ★

WE DON'T need to sympathize with the big newspaper publishers. They've already won most of the freedoms they sought, including freedom from newsprint rationing and freedom to monopolize the country's press.

Under newsprint controls, smaller papers (including the labor press) were able to get a reasonable share of the then short newsprint supply.

But now, with record newsprint production, the 200 big dailies that consume 85% of the supply are lavishly increasing their consumption at the expense of 17 to 18 thousand smaller dailies and weeklies, many of which are having to reduce their size or discontinue for lack of newsprint.

It seems that full "freedom of the press" for a few multi-millionaire newspaper monopolists means decidedly less freedom for less wealthy publishers—and practically no press freedom for those who want to start new papers in competition with the monopolists.

★ ★ ★

IN THE name of "freedom"—for a few employers—members of Congress are also tumbling over each other to push new bills that would destroy practically every union freedom enjoyed by American working people.

★ ★ ★

MAYBE Charley Wilson has hit on a solution for this conflict between freedom for a few wealthy monopolists and freedom for the rest of us.

If he and other industrialists who find their freedom curtailed by the workers' freedom, will take to counting chickens instead of super-profits—

If the big landlords who resent rent control will take to milking cows instead of tenants—

If the newspaper monopolists will quit spreading mental manure and instead spread real fertilizer over the fields—

If the labor-baiting politicians will go to work restricting the freedom of livestock instead of workers—

Then all these gentlemen may enjoy the relative freedom of a farmer's life without infringing on the freedom of the rest of the American people.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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'CORNER' ON NEWSPRINT THREATENS FREE PRESS

Two hundred big news publications consume 85% of the newsprint; small papers, including the labor press, face a phony "shortage." Result: a serious danger to freedom of expression. Needed: action by Congress.

UNDER American concepts of a free press, any man has the right to publish a newspaper or magazine.

Today that freedom is being limited rapidly by a newsprint shortage which threatens to develop into the proportions of a national calamity. While the largest newspapers and magazines print larger editions than ever before, thousands of small papers are in danger of going out of business.

The Senate Small Business Committee, headed during the last session of Congress by liberal Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.), last week issued a report which spoke soberly of the dangers in the present situation. Its conclusions pointed strongly towards the tight controls vested in a small number of monopolistic corporations with connections in the U. S. and Canada.

"One of the devices used to prevent anti-trust action by this government is for the giant newsprint manufacturers to escape to Canada," the Murray report declared, "operating there through wholly-owned units and working back and forth across a free international border without hindrance to their reprehensible practices of monopoly pricing and other arrangements."

A principal effect of this practice has been to make continued operation of small publications a hazardous undertaking, subject to the whims and caprices of large paper suppliers.

Situation Gets Worse

WITH the ending of wartime price controls and rationing, the situation has become even more serious. Big publishing companies are able to use tremendous quantities of newsprint, while the smaller publishers face the threat of suspending operations for lack of paper.

One expert advised The CIO NEWS that nine large publications operating in N. Y. City used 540,000 tons of paper a year, compared to 5,000 tons consumed by a host of small fraternal, neighborhood, religious and labor publications.

On a nationwide basis, it is estimated that 200 papers use 85% of the total newsprint supply, leaving thousands of small publications to scramble for the remainder.

For example:

• The N. Y. Times, on one Sunday last November, used 80 pages—with much of the space devoted to advertising—in its main news section alone. The newsprint thus consumed was more than that used by the largest job printer of small papers in N. Y. City during the course of an entire year.

• Striking Philadelphia newspapermen, anxious to publish a small daily tabloid paper of 10,000 circulation, were unable to find newsprint, though they scoured the eastern markets.

• A national fraternal organization was forced to skip at least one issue of its monthly magazine. Numerous labor paper editors have been forced to trim the size of their official publications, while the big papers consume more newsprint than ever before.

"There is almost no such thing as an open newsprint market," says Sen. Murray. ". . . Now thousands of small publications . . . are defenseless in the face of growing big publisher-big mill arrangements which cut small users out."

Add to that a startling increase in price of newsprint—from $48 to $84 a ton on the open market, and as high as $150 to $200 in private deals—and the small consumers are finding life difficult.

Trusts Set Prices

SEN. MURRAY cited a 1939 report of the Federal Trade Commission, which charged that newsprint prices are set at quiet meetings in Canada, out of reach of federal anti-trust investigators. As of 1929, the report showed, one-quarter of the entire newsprint supply was consumed by three large publishing groups: Hearst, Scripps-Howard and McCormack-Patterson.

Several larger papers were mentioned in the FTC report as guaranteeing their paper supply through substantial holdings in paper mill companies. Among the papers so protected were the N. Y. Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Hearst papers and the Minneapolis Tribune.

The newsprint shortage has been a major factor, Sen. Murray said, in the high mortality rate among American newspapers. Less than one out of every 10 cities now has two competing papers, and only one out of four small communities support two sources of news and editorial comments.

While "the combined circulation of all newspapers has gone up a sixth in the past 15 years, a tenth of all our dailies have gone out of business in that time," the Senate committee said.

It added:

"Our traditionally valued American system of small competing press units is now in such serious jeopardy as to warrant the immediate attention of Congress."

Ask Congress' Aid

PLUGGING hardest for action in Washington is the Newsprint Consumers Emergency Committee, supported by an expanding group of editors of community, religious, labor and specialized papers. The committee, with headquarters at 17 Murray St., N. Y. City, fought the lifting of newsprint allocations several months ago, and has since turned its attention to seeking Congressional relief.

"Paper mills in the U. S. and Canada are producing more paper than ever," says the Committee. "Reports by the trade indicate their output is 110% of capacity. The apparent shortage is due to diversion of nearly all this paper to the metropolitan newspaper press, which has in the past taken more than 85% of the supply."

Efforts to get Congressional relief are developing no rapid action. Hearings scheduled by the Senate Small Business Committee for early January were called off when Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R. Nebr.) took over the chairmanship from Sen. Murray under the GOP reorganization of Congress. No announcement of hearings has been forthcoming since that switch-over.

Meanwhile, Rep. Clarence Brown (R. O.), himself a newspaper publisher, has filed a motion to establish a probe under the jurisdiction of a five-man group in the House. Brown's motion significantly made no reference to the tight control over newsprint held by the big publishers and the big manufacturers.

Labor union members, who in many cases have seen their papers cut their size, should keep that warning in mind. Further cuts in the newsprint available for smaller papers may force some unions to shut down their papers altogether. Such a move would be a blow to freedom of expression by every group in the nation.

'RAISE WAGES—NOT PRICES'

CIO's new sound filmstrip based on the Nathan Report and the CIO pamphlet, "Why Wages Must Be Raised" was produced in black and white by the CIO Dept of Research & Education.

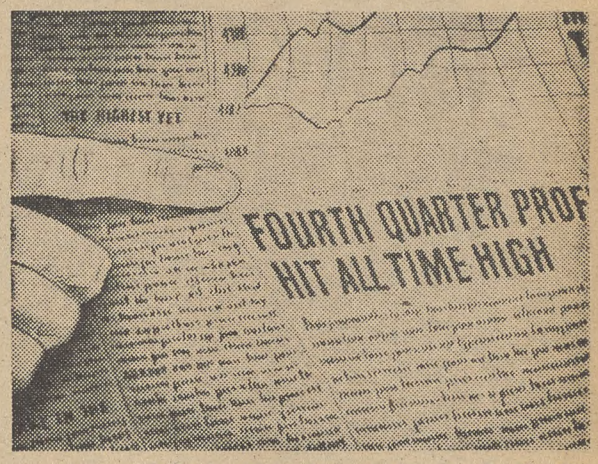
The filmstrip has dialogue, music, and 30 lively charts. "Raise Wages —Not Prices" requires a sound filmstrip machine which will play a 16-inch record at 33-1/3 r.p.m. It cannot be used on a 16 mm. sound movie machine. Available, February 15.

Sale price for the filmstrip and record is $15; rental price, $5. (please give two alternate dates). You may purchase a silent filmstrip with a mimeographed script for $5. For additional information write to George T. Guernsey, CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1 Hank, veteran CIO member and education chairman, is featured in "Raise Wages—Not Prices."

2 Hank and Johnny, just out of the Army, talk things over in the shop at lunch.

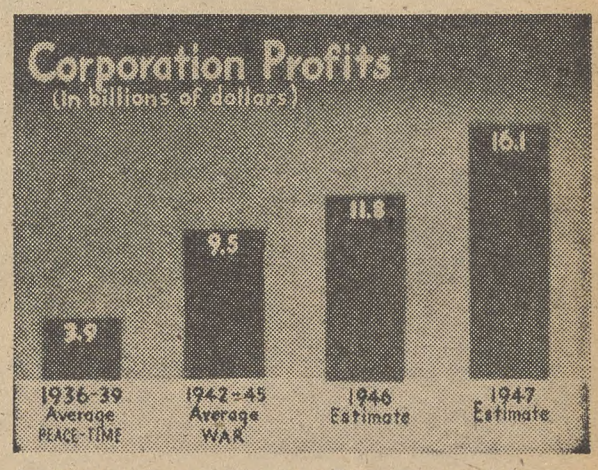
3 Hank points out the financial page is sometimes "funnier" than the comic page.



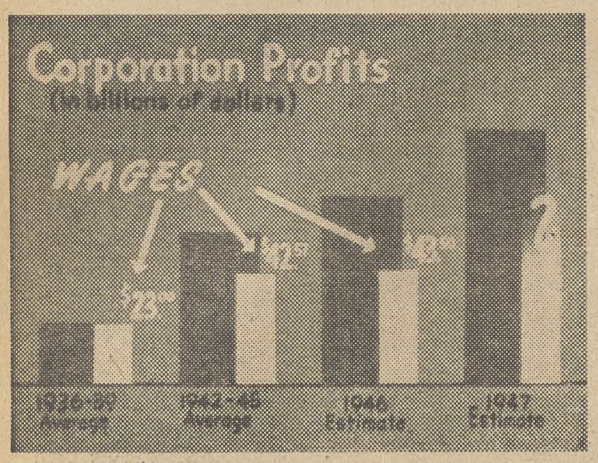
4 They read the headline, "Fourth Quarter Profits Hit All-Time High."

5 Hank shows Johnny CIO's study of increased profits of 50 corporations.

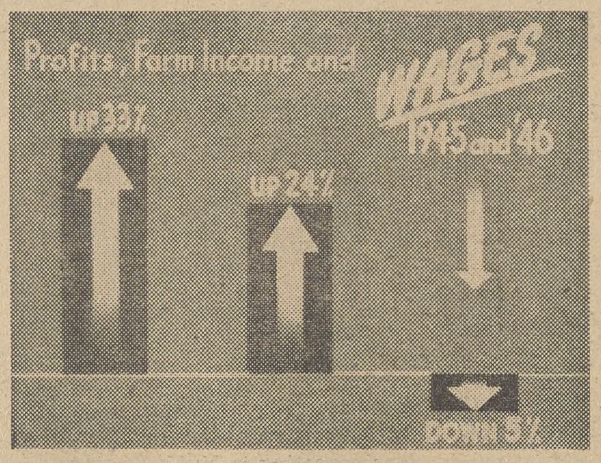
6 Hank shows Johnny a CIO chart on corporation profits from 1936 through 1947.



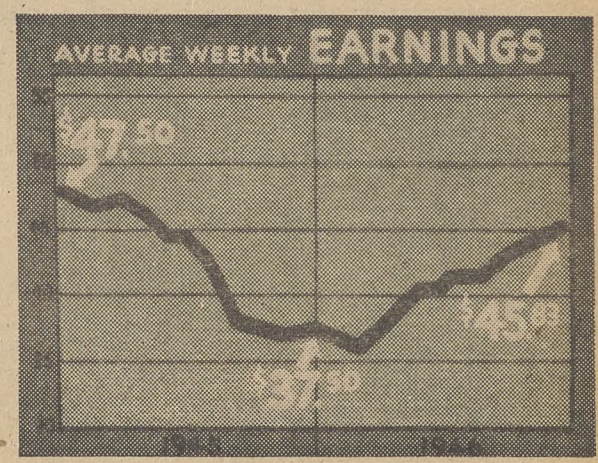
7 Profit jumped from $4 billion per year in peace years to an estimated $16 billion for 1947.



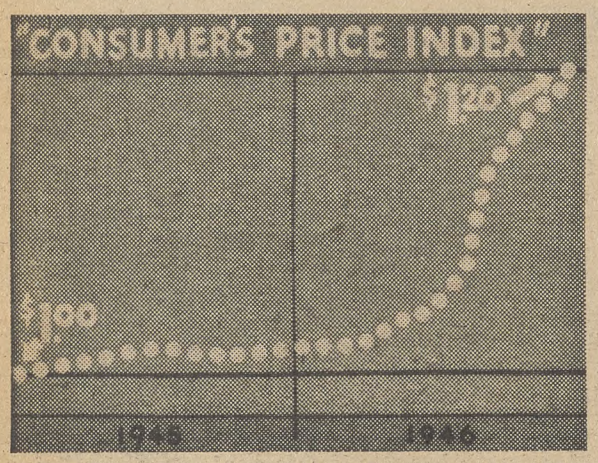
8 "Wages went up too, Hank admits, "but not nearly so much as profits."



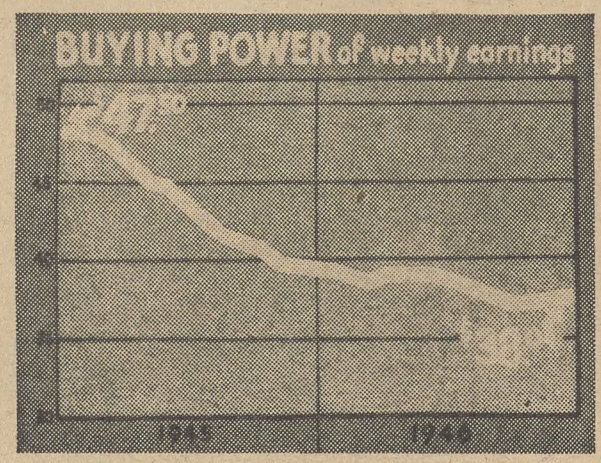
9 Hank shows that since January, 1945, profits are up 33%; farm income up 24%; wages down 5%.



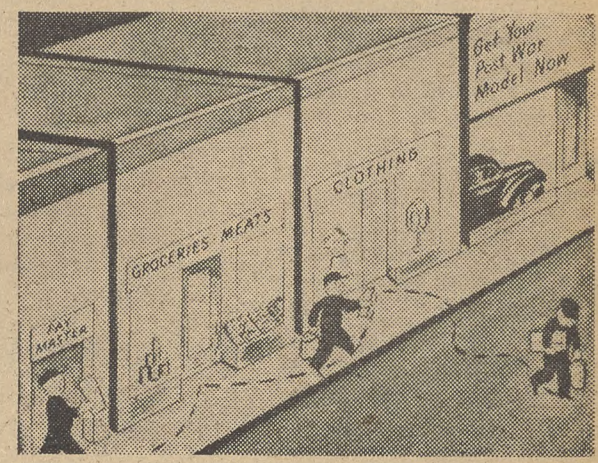
10 For the same two years, average wages dropped from $47.50 a week to $37.50, then rose to $45.83.



11 Conservative figures show, however, that during 1945-46, the cost of living went up at least 20%.

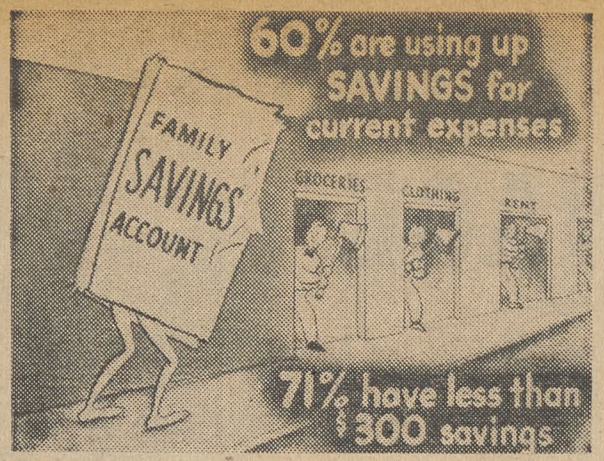


12 Buying power of workers' weekly earnings dropped from $47.50 to a low of $38.04.



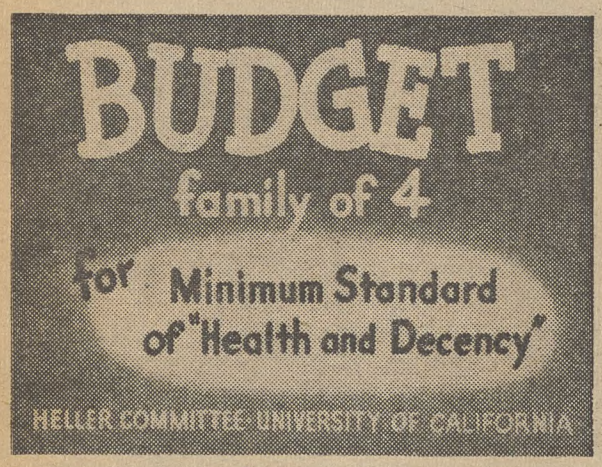
13 These wages cannot buy enough food and clothing for a family, let alone a new car.

14 CIO's recent study shows workers are buying less milk, butter, eggs and clothes.



15 60% of the families are using up savings; 71% have less than $300 saved.

16 Government studies show 40% have 1% of the savings. Top 10% have 60% of the savings.

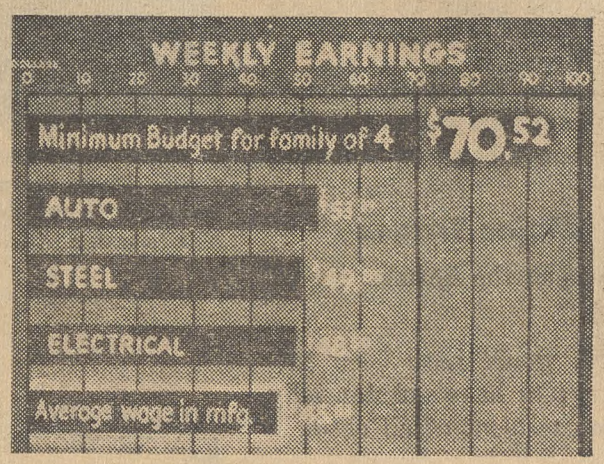


17 What does a family of 4 need to live on? University of California's Heller Committee says:

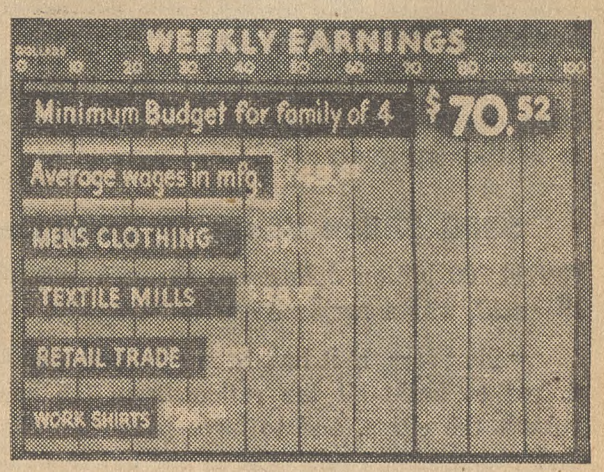
18 For Dad to have a new overcoat every seven years, a new suit, two regular shirts and 6 work shirts;

19 For Mom to have two house dresses, two regular dresses and two pairs of shoes;

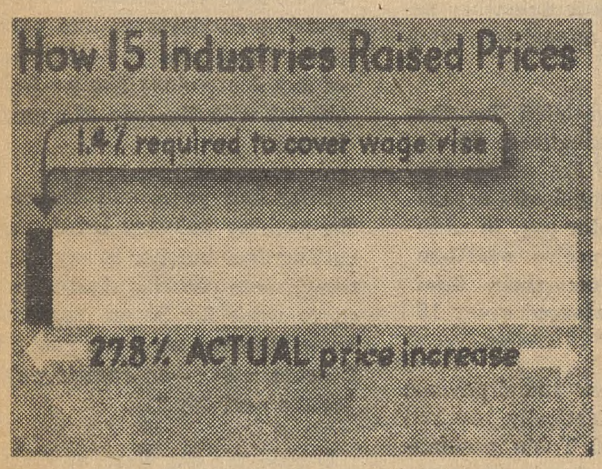
20 For a low family food allowance and no provision for savings;



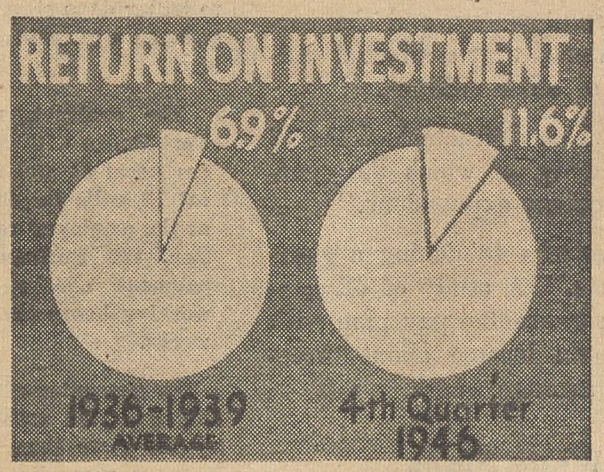
21 This Heller budget takes $70.52 per week. Average weekly wage in auto, $53; steel, $50; electrical, $48.



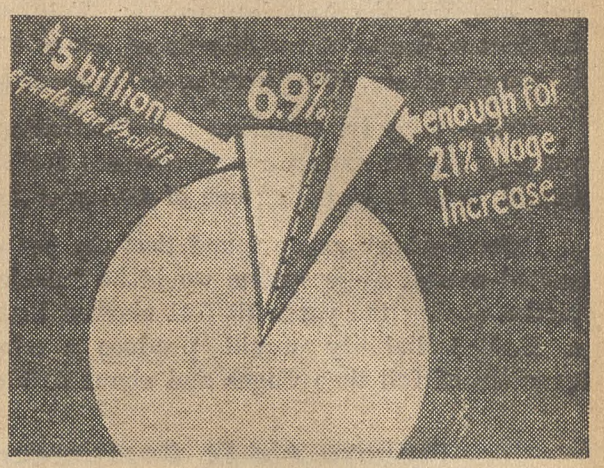
22 Heller standard: $70.52; U. S. average weekly wage, $45; textile mills, $38; work shirts, $24.



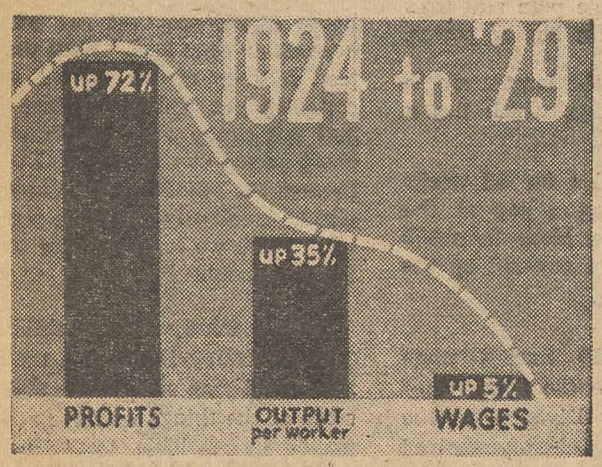
23 Meanwhile, industry has raised prices 28% to "cover" a wage increase costing 1.4%.



24 And return on investment has jumped from 6.9% in 1936-39 to 11.6% by the end of '46.



25 Wages can be raised 21% without increasing prices, by holding return on investment to 6.9%.



26 From 1924-29 profits increased 72%. Output per worker 35%. Wages only 5%.

27 Low purchasing power of workers brought about great depression of the 30's.

28 Today, wages must be raised substantially. This will help the U. S. to avoid another big depression.

U. S. REPORT BACKS ANNUAL WAGE

GUARANTEED annual wages should be encouraged by the federal government as an aid to removing "the dead hand of fear" in labor-management relations, according to a federal study of the problem reported last week in the daily press.

The study showed that companies like U. S. Steel or Bethlehem Steel could institute guaranteed yearly pay-systems with an increase of only four-tenths of 1% in prices, or a cut in profits ranging between 3½ and 4%. The estimate was based on assumptions that cost of the plan would be no more than 1% to the company.

General Motors would be even less affected, the study found, while the telephone company could institute the guarantee system by cutting profits only a bit more than 1.5%.

The report, prepared for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by a group headed by Murray Latimer, has been sent to the Government Printing Office and will be presented to an OWMR advisory group on February 25.

The report said that legislation to help development of guaranteed annual wages for workers in the nation's big industries will help ease the effects of unemployment. Cost of that unemployment in the 12 years after the 1929 collapse was estimated by the study to be three hundred billion dollars.

The report also asks for strong liberalization of present unemployment compensation benefits and the removal of any legislative barriers to setting up guaranteed-wage agreements between labor and industry.

$300 Billion Unemployment Loss 'Major Tragedy'

THE 300 billion dollar loss through unemployment, the Latimer report said, was a major American tragedy.

"That loss, if it had been productively used, would have been sufficient to build all the railroads in the country; to have substantially rebuilt the cities, and to have permitted the replacement of all obsolete and obsolescent equipment in the entire country.

"But this was not done. The principal loser, but by no means the only one, was the American worker. Total unemployment, and the partial loss of income through reduced hours of work, which affected millions of workers, also threatened the security of other millions.

"The tragedy, suffering and frustration which characterized the 12 years produced a deep-rooted demand for security, of which the guaranteed wage is becoming one of the most important expressions."

The Latimer group found that the net cost of establishing a guaranteed annual wage system would be "moderate." A study of 42 companies during the years 1937-41 showed that a guarantee pay plan with a limited liability would produce a minimum income about three-quarters of full time wages and about 90% of average wages.

Propose Aid To Guaranteed Wage Plans

TO ENCOURAGE institution of the year-round pay guarantees, the Latimer study suggested that companies be permitted to charge off the costs as a legitimate business cost in the eyes of the government's tax laws.

"The guarantee of wages is not a panacea," the study noted, "but a tool, and a tool which becomes sharper, not duller, with wide and more intensive use."

The problem of guaranteeing wages on a 12-month basis, the study noted, is in reality an extension of existing unemployment insurance mechanisms.

If certain supplementation of present jobless benefit funds were permitted by law, the study declared, "the liberalization of unemployment insurance payments might well have the same stimulating effect on wage guarantees as the creation of old age and survivors' insurance had on the inauguration of the voluntary retirement annuity systems."

A guaranteed annual wage means security, and that's what the Demery family needs. There are nine children, from three to 17 years old. Father Harry, a maintenance man at Tobin Packing, says that the annual wage "means that we should be able to save a little, and buy some of the things we should have had before."

By BOB BOLLARD

Educational Dept., CIO Packinghouse Workers

PACKINGHOUSE workers at the Tobin plants at Fort Dodge and Estherville, Iowa, are looking forward to better days since their union has negotiated a guaranteed annual wage contract.

The contract, negotiated by the Fort Dodge CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 31 and the Estherville Local 79, calls for 52 paychecks a year at the employes' regular pay. In addition, the workers receive overtime payment checks after their total working hours are balanced every 13 weeks.

The guarantee of year-'round pay not only has been enthusiastically received by the more than 800 Tobin packinghouse workers but by local merchants and community leaders as well. They point out that the wage plan stabilizes employment and assures buying power.

The Tobin plant is the largest single company in Fort Dodge, which has a population of 25,000.

The contract provides for 52 weeks employment for 40 hours pay at the employe's regular rate. More than 600 production workers are covered by the wage plan.

THE GUARANTEED annual wage clause is subject to the approval of the Wage and Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor, but has already received strong aproval by the majority of the workers affected by the plan.

George Fritz, Chairman of the Bargaining Committee for Local 31, who led the negotiations for the contract feels "that the annual wage should stabilize employment and purchasing power" and also "help to steer clear of any depressions like we had in the thirties with the help of a guaranteed income."

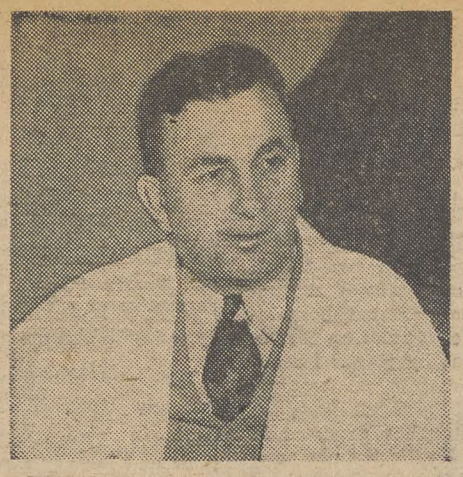
Fifty-four years and four months in the packing industry led James Erb, a cutting floor butcher to say "it's a great thing, more security than when I started to work for 5c an hour and never knew whether we were going to work 2 hours a day—or even if we'd have a job the next day."

Orville H. Du Pey, another cutting floor butcher and hog splitter, felt "it's the first time in my 19 years of packing-house experience that our wages have been on an even keel." With the guaranteed security of our annual wage "we can step out and bpy things we need and not worry about short weeks and short paychecks coming." Du Pey expressed his belief that "the annual wage should eventually eliminate seasonal lay offs, which we have had for as long as I can remember."

With a family of nine children, ages 3 to 17, Harry Demery, a maintenance man, said "we should be able to buy some of the things we have needed, and maybe save a little, too." His wife explained further that "a straight 40 hour paycheck is small to cover all our

Orville H. Du Pey, hog splitter and cutting floor butcher: "It is the first time in my 19 years in the industry that wages have been on an even keel. I feel that the workers can step out and buy things and not worry about a layoff or short weeks coming."

George Fritz, hog splitter and loin puller: "Being a resident of Fort Dodge all my life, I remember prosperity in the past and the depression of the thirties. We hope to steer clear of depressions in future years with the help of an annual wage."



Fred J. Clark, vice-president, Tobin Packing Co.: "I think the worker is entitled to security and should have it so he can provide for his family. I feel he will have security in this plan. We will do everything in our power to make it satisfactory."

Harold J. Williams, superintendent of schools, Fort Dodge: "The annual wage should help the community. I'm sure that a regular, ample income will improve a school attendance and will enable pupils to make better progress."

IN IOWA, THEY'RE DOING IT

expenses, but better than some 25 or 30-hour checks, and the bonus at the end of each 13-week period should help us get by."

NOT ONLY are the workers happy over their contract that the union negotated, but local merchants, businessmen, religious and educational leaders are proud of the guaranteed annual wage. They feel it will be beneficial for the whole community.

Dave Lurie, owner of the Model Clothing Store in Fort Dodge, said "it is good for the merchants, and everyone in the community should prosper through the security of a steady income of the workers."

The owner of another store, Aaron Glazer of the Larson Clothing Co. thinks "the annual wage at Tobins is the only thing—the best that could be." He stated further that he was "happy to see the union and the company agree on the plan that will give steady employment with year-round paychecks."

Grocers who handle numerous packinghouse workers' trade were especially pleased with the new wage plan.

The Castagnoli brothers, co-owners of Spud and Mickey's Food Market, declared that "for a merchant in business such as ours, there has never been anything better than the annual wage plan. Customers buy more now and pay up every week."

Both brothers formerly worked at the Tobin plant and "hope other industries sign similar contracts because it means so much to the workers and businessmen as well."

Eugene Cornell, owner of Cornell's Self-Service Grocery just a few blocks from the plant, stated "I am highly in favor of the new annual wage plan at Tobins because the workers now have steady incomes and can plan their budgets accordingly." He believed that if the "plan proves successful in the meat packing industry, it should be extended to others."

A former Tobin worker, Joe Balchitis, who served as a chairman of the Bargaining Committee for Local 31 several years ago, and was a leader in establishing and building the local union, called the annual wage a "modern way of cooperation between labor and industry." He said that as a past employe of the Tobin Company he "commends it and

Out in Iowa the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union has signed a new contract with the Tobin Packing Co. providing for a guaranteed annual wage. This story tells what some of the workers, the boss and the community think about the plan.

Local 31, UPWA-CIO, for taking such a lead in this locality," and cited the new annual wage plan as "a step years ahead in the way of a cooperating system between labor and management."

Edward Breen, manager of Radio Station KVFD in Fort Dodge, and also a former State Senator noted: "From a standpoint of Fort Dodge, for the employes and management, I think the guaranteed annual wage is a wonderful thing." He looked for "happiness and industrial peace" and said the "effects will undoubtedly be reflected in other industries in Fort Dodge."

Wishing it every success, Breen hoped it may "become a landmark in good labor relations history."

RELIGIOUS leaders also had a good word for the annual wage plan. Reverend William T. Paden of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Dodge thought there is "no doubt that if it can be worked out widely, it will mean a great sense of security to many people, and also grant greater stability in community life."

Educational bodies, too, are interested in agreements between unions and managements.

Harold J. Williams, Superintendent of Schools, expressed his belief that "the guaranteed annual wage should stabilize not only the industry, but also help in the community."

He pointed out that regular, ample income will improve school attendance and also enable pupils to make better progress.

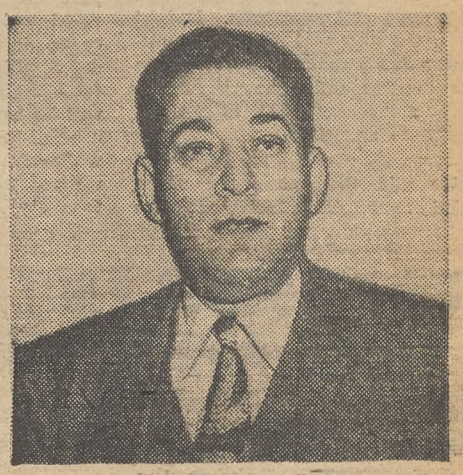
Fred J. Clark, vice-president of Tobin Packing Co. and manager of the Fort Dodge Division said:

"It seems to me the annual wage plan which we are working out with your union should be a fine thing when tied in with cooperation and a satisfactory production. I think the worker is entitled to security and should have it so he can provide for his family.

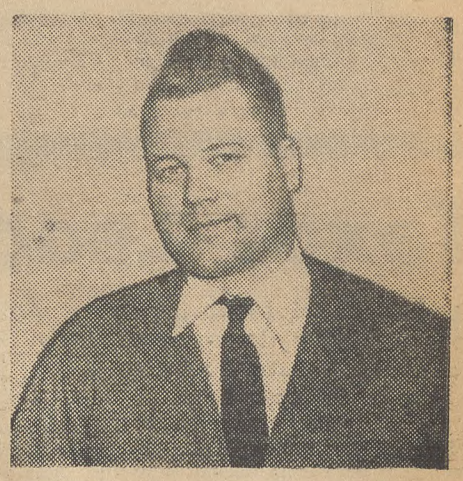
"I feel he will have security in this plan. We realize that this is an innovation to some extent, and we will do everything in our power to make it satisfactory for the company and the worker."

The Tobin Packing Co. itself is looking forward to even greater prosperity in Fort Dodge. An expansion plan is underway at the present time and construction is well on its way.

Although over 600 workers are now employed in the hog killing and processing plant, the company anticipates employing a force of some 2,000 when the expansion has been completed to include the killing of cattle and sheep.



Aaron Glazer, owner, Larson Clothing Co., Fort Dodge: "I think the annual wage at Tobin's is the only thing. The best that could be! Now the workers will have steady employment with year-round paychecks and should be good for business."



Eugene Cornell, owner, Cornell's Grocery: "A fellow with a good steady income can pay his bills much better than a man whose income is irregular. It is a fair system for both employer and employe. If the plan proves successful, it should be extended."

Edward Breen, manager, station KVFD, Fort Dodge: "I believe the annual wage will do much to bring happiness and industrial peace to the entire community. I think its effects will undoubtedly be reflected in other industries here."

OIL INDUSTRY FORCING STRIKE

PRES. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers declared this week that the uncompromising attitude of the oil industry to the union's demand for a 25c an hour wage increase is forcing the union to consider strike action.

OWIU filed strike notices against all major oil companies and most smaller ones in California in January. The month's notice required by the Smith-Connally Act expires Feb. 15.

OWIU's policy committee met this week at Fort Worth. Knight with the approval of the committee pointed out that for three months the union has been getting a "run-around" in its attempt to negotiate.

He said that when the union tried to bargain locally it was told "management will meet the prevailing wage scale in the area," but when it conferred with the national management, the union was "informed that bargaining must be conducted on the local level, plant by plant." Knight continued:

"The industry has persisted in this attitude despite the net profits which last year exceeded those of the lushest war year. Increases in the price of gasoline last week promise to increase profits even above the peak 1946 figure . . .

"It is apparent that as in the past the industry will listen to nothing less than the show of economic strength . . . In the event collective bargaining is not forthcoming before Feb. 15, we will be compelled to resort to the use of full economic pressure wherever such pressure can be utilized without violation of contracts."

UE PRESENTS PACT DEMANDS TO GE AND WESTINGHOUSE

GENERAL ELECTRIC and Westinghouse this week are presumably studying the demands of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for substantial wage increases. Demands went to GE this week and to Westinghouse last week.

The union is also asking a guaranteed annual wage; pay for holidays, union shop, strengthen union security, improved grievance procedure.

UE requested that Westinghouse open negotiations Feb. 10, and that GE also begin discussions at an early date.

No specific sum was set forth in the wage demands, in accordance with the recommendations of the union's general executive board and the specific directives of the GE and the Westinghouse conference boards.

GLASS WINS EQUAL PAY

THE CIO Glass Workers this week won two signal victories in its new contracts with Big Glass—equalization of minimum pay for men and women, and time and a half for certain days irrespective of whether time worked is over five days.

Time and a half will be paid for any Saturday and Sunday work in non-continuous operations and for any Sunday in continuous operations.

Big Glass is Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The new minimum rate is $1.01 an hour—an increase of 3c an hour for men workers and as high as 16c an hour for women workers. The contract may be opened for wages anytime after May 1.

BIG FOUR HALT RUBBER TALKS

THE Big Four rubber companies — U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone—this week broke off negotiations with the CIO Rubber Workers at Cincinnati on the union's demands for a 26c an hour wage increase.

Negotiations were severed after the Rubber Workers' policy committee turned down the companies' request for a 90-day delay.

The new U. S. Rubber contract provides that if no industry-wide settlement of wages is reached, pay shall be determined by negotiations between the company and the union.

Fishermens' Conclave

CALLS ANTI-TRUST SUIT 'COVER-UP'

THE CIO Intl. Fishermen and Allied Workers at their eighth annual convention at Wilmington, Calif., Jan. 21-24 accused the U. S. Justice Dept. of bringing anti-trust action against the union "to divert attention" from its refusal to enforce the anti-monopoly laws against real offenders.

The union, Sec.-Treas. Jeff Kibre and 15 members have been indicted under the anti-trust laws.

The union declared that these "big corporations and combines of capital" which the Justice Dept. refuses to prosecute are endangering the "well-being and freedom of the whole nation."

IFAWA accused the department of ignoring the "intolerable spread between producers and consumers, a condition, which the Congress, at long last, has authorized the Dept. of Agriculture to investigate for the purpose of promoting better prices for producers and lower prices for consumers."

The Justice Dept. was criticized for branding as a "criminal conspiracy" the program of guaranteed prices for producers, similar to the one used to obtain maximum farm production. The union said this program is responsible for needed stability and greater productive effort in the fishing industry.

The CIO, AFL and all persons of good will were urged to help defeat the attack on the union.

ORGANIZATIONAL activities during the past year included chartering locals on Lake Erie and the South Atlantic Coast and in Corpus Christi, Tex. The likelihood of greater growth was seen in the announcement by Hiram McAllister, head of the Crab Fishermen's Assn. of Grays Harbor, Wash., that he would press for affiliation of his organization with IFAWA.

Fraternal delegates represented the United Fishermen and Allied Workers of British Columbia, an independent organization of some 7,000 fishermen and shoreworkers.

Pres. Joseph F. Jurich, Seattle, and Kibre were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively without opposition. Oscar Anderson, Alaska Fishermen's Union, Seattle, was elected vice-president to succeed Fred Scheel.

The convention called for action to protect the rights of American fishermen through international treaties, particularly with Mexico and Canada. This action was taken after a delegate reported that measures discriminatory to American fishermen were being introduced in the Mexican Congress.

The U. S. State Dept., the delegate said, had been dilatory in pressing negotiations for a fishery treaty covering Mexican and American offshore waters.

The convention called for a three-plank program to increase producer and shoreworker shares of the consumer's dollar, to control and develop the by-product field, and to boost production and distribution of fish.

Texas Leads in CIO's Southern Campaign

AN industrial leader in a notoriously low-wage section in Texas stated recently in an interview:

"Lured by an abundance of good, cheap labor, industry is moving in here from the north so rapidly that we can't keep an accurate list of new firms."

Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Organizing Committee in Texas, dispatched this terse statement to the editor:

"We should be happy to supply the gentlemen with an accurate list of all plants in that area. We plan to organize them all in 1947."

This appeared no idle boast. For since mid-May, 1946, Oliver's youthful staff of Texans, fresh from local unions, had piled up 64 election victories to lead the South in triumphs with the result that approximately 14,500 new CIO members had added an estimated $3½ million annually to their paychecks.

Oliver predicted an even more impressive record for 1947. Organization has been completed in 41 plants for which certification petitions have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board, and organizational activity in 46 other plants is progressing satisfactorily.

Reviewing his staff's progress, the graying 37-year-old ex-sergeant who saw combat with an anti-tank outfit in Europe regarded as most significant the establishment of CIO "beachheads" in several low-wage sections in the state. Moving out from CIO bases in Dallas and the Houston-Gulf Coast areas, Oliver's representatives, working in close cooperation with international CIO unions, won victories in virtually every section of the vast Lone Star State's industrial checkerboard.

As evidence that one CIO contract in a low-wage section would spark unionization in the entire area, Oliver cited the record of quick victories in Waco.

CIO Rubber Workers organized the General Tire & Rubber plant in Waco in 1945 and sought to win a wage pattern comparable to the scale held by CIO workers in General's plants in Ohio. A strike resulted during negotiations for renewal in mid-1946. The company asked the public, in full-page ads, why CIO workers getting from $90 to $105-a-week would go out on strike, ran photostats of the outsized checks in a series of two ads.

Workers in unorganized Waco plants took a look at the photostats of the $100-a-week checks, then swamped the CIO organizing office. Six large plants were won by CIO in rapid-fire order. Resultant payroll increases amounting to approximately $750,000 annually did much to win solid support of Waco merchants.

Following the Waco success, Oliver moved his staff into the Marshall, Tyler, Longview and

ROBERT OLIVER
Texas Leader Sets Pace

Lufkin areas to set up similar "beachheads." A Tyler candy firm engaged in interstate commerce was found to be paying some employes only 35c an hour, 5c below the Wage-Hour minimum. The plant was quickly organized and a settlement of $2,300 in back pay claims was made to 40 workers.

In addition to the estimated $3½ million payroll increases won by new CIO members, Oliver said the CIO activities in the low-wage areas had resulted in hundreds of companies announcing attractive bonuses, wage increases and paid vacations in attempts to block organization.

One plant in Dallas increased wages 30c an hour within three months, meeting three seperate leaflet distributions with 10c increases. Another Dallas firm gave a $35,000 "profit-sharing" bonus shortly after CIO appeared at the plant gates.

"Directly and indirectly, the drive in Texas has succeeded in cracking the 40c pattern which has been an economic drag on this state," Oliver said.

Oliver said the flood of national industry moving into rich Texas industrial areas was a boon to organization, and would in the next few years wash away much of the wage differential which exists between Northern and Southern workers.

"When a northern company with which CIO has contracts moves into Texas, we have little difficulty organizing it," Oliver said. "It's foolish for a company to attempt to explain to Texas workers why they are paid 25 to 50% less than a CIO worker with the same company in the north. We're using them to open beachheads in sub-stand-..ard wage sections. We anticipate a dozen such stampedes as in Waco."

Oliver's staff has met no show of violence from anti-unionists, he said. The only "annoying opposition" was encountered in Longview when three CIO organizers and seven local union members were arrested for alleged "use of threats" on a picket line. Thirteen felony indictments under the O'Daniel anti-violence law were returned against three organizers and one local union member. Acquittals were won in all cases.

Oliver said organizational activities for the first part of 1947 would be centered in the Dallas and Houston areas.

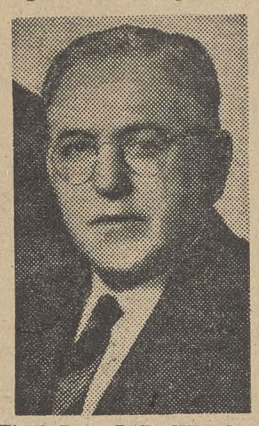
A breakdown by international unions of the Texas victories since mid-May:

Oil Workers, 9; Textile Workers, 8; Steelworkers, 7; Auto Workers, 6; Packinghouse Workers, 6; Woodworkers, 3; Local Industrial Unions, 5; Paper Workers, 3; Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes, 3; Clothing Workers, 3; Food & Tobacco Workers, 3; Furniture Workers, 2; Newspaper Guild, Rubber Workers, Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, 1 each.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: General Chemical Co., OWIU-CIO 46; AFL 7; OWIU Rep. George Russell was in charge. Monolith Portland Cement Co., IUMMSW-CIO 159; AFL 98. Intl. Rep. Howard Goddard was in charge. Monterey Hand Loomed Mills, Los Angeles, CIO Textile Workers certified by cross-check of cards, 25 people involved. Contract signed containing closed shop provision, vacations, etc., with wages to be discussed later. Harry Stillman, TWUA Rep. was in charge. Crown Weaving Mills, Los Angeles, TWUA 8; no union 0. Int'l. Rep. Harry Stillman was in charge.



A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Oregon, reports: Golden Fir Lumber Co., Eugene, Ore., IWA-CIO 37; no union 15.

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., Lexington, Ky., FTA-CIO 112; AFL 10. Southwestern Tobacco Co., FTA-CIO 116; AFL 22. Int'l. Rep. FTA-CIO Mike Shapiro handled the campaign.

James. J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Guggenheim Packing Co., Wichita, Kans., UPWA-CIO 53; against 32. Field Rep. J. R. Wheeler handled the campaign. Conatsey Electric Co., UAW-CIO 14; no union 3. Intl. Rep. John E. Rinkenbaugh was in charge.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Regional Director, reports Local 647, UAW-CIO, won the election at the Morgan Nylaflex, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, by a vote of two to one. This now becomes a unit of Local 647, Amalgamated Local. Jerry Maxey, business representative for the local union, was in charge.

Milton Filker, Reg. Dir., CIO Shoe Workers, Endicott, N. Y., reports: Endicott Johnson Corp., die shop, USWA-CIO 54; against 4. Reg. Dir. Milton Filker, Organizers Ralph Cinciarelli and Charles F. Griswold were in charge.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. of Orgn., IUMSWA-CIO, reports: Pinto Metals Corp., Mobile, Ala., IUMSWA-CIO 148, no union 1.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., reports: Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., Duluth, Minn., UGCCWA-CIO, 120; against 90. Kenfield Box Co., Bemidji, Minn., IWA-CIO 35; no union 0. Dunham Box Co., Bemidji, Minn., IWA-CIO 58; no union 3. Cluett-Peabody & Co., Inc., Eveleth, Minn., 100 employes, joined the CIO Clothing Workers.

RALLY TO FIGHT ANTI-LABOR BILLS!

The CIO Legislative Committee has called for support of our unions, their officers and members in resisting the threatened measures against organized labor pending in Congress.

CIO Regional Directors have been called upon to call in the representatives of international unions and councils in their respective area for the purpose of mapping out plans to present the position of the CIO to the local leadership and then to the membership to activize all of our people and our friends against these unwarranted onslaughts being waged against labor's basic freedoms.

No stone should be left unturned to let your Congressmen and Senators know your position in these matters. Labor must not and with vigilance shall not be driven backwards. Our struggle for greater security and economic freedom for all Americans must continue. When the call is issued for action, do your part.

LABOR NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

★ ★ ★

NLRB Finds Workers Favor CIO

THE NLRB this week reported that in December, 1946, the CIO won 73% of the elections in which it participated compared to AFL's score of victories in 59% of the contests.

Total votes cast for the CIO in the month were 13,213 and for the AFL 10,197. The CIO won 23 elections and 3,959 votes in elections in which it was pitted against the AFL alone, with the latter winning 16 of these election and 3,439 votes.

The need for increased appropriations to provide sufficient personnel for the board—as Pres. Truman has requested—was emphasized by the backlog of 5,065 cases, an increase of 37% over the number pending a year ago.

Six hundred and forty-six petitions for elections were filed in December and constituted 67% of the month's total of 962 cases.

★ ★ ★

THE CIO NATL. MARITIME UNION and the American Merchant Marine Institute last week agreed to arbitration of their dispute over a wage reopening clause.

It was also agreed that Paul Kleinsorge would be the arbitrator. He was selected by the Dept. of Labor. Kleinsorge acted as arbitrator in disputes involving the CIO Marine, Cooks and Stewards; the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers, and the CIO American Communications Association on the West Coast.

★ ★ ★

MORE THAN 500 CIO members this week jammed the Los Angeles CIO Council's Auditorium this week and gave the council a flying start in a campaign against anti-labor legislation.

The conference enthusiastically adopted a program to raise $20,000 for the overall CIO campaign in Los Angeles. Additional money will be spent by local unions.

SHIP WAGE MEET URGED

DELEGATES to a policy meeting of locals of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers this week visited Senators and Representatives to press for a meeting of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, which has set wage rates in the industry for six years.

Congressmen also were urged to take action to stimulate foreign trade. Delegates pointed out that about one out of every ten workers are in industries related to the export and import business and that increased foreign trade would also stimulate world peace.

The last meeting of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee was held last July. The decision to set new wage rates was postponed until a meeting scheduled for January, which was not held because a quorum was not present.

Failure to have a quorum was due to the withdrawal of three employers representatives, Bethlehem Steel, Todd Shipyards and Maryland Drydocks.

The policy committee met for a day at CIO headquarters in Washington prior to the day spent on Capitol Hill. IUMSWA Pres. John Green presided at the meeting and at earlier sessions of the union's executive board.

AFL HELPS CIO STRIKE

FIVE hundred members of Local 13, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, are on strike this week at the Ira S. Bushey and Sons repair yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in answer to the firm's long anti-union history.

The strike is supported by five AFL and CIO unions in maritime and other operations of the Bushey Co. and its subsidiaries.

The IUMSWA shut the yard down tight. Members of the AFL Seafarers Intl. Union joined the strikers on the picket line in a stirring demonstration of solidarity.

Also backing the Bushey strikers were: the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, whose members were refusing to operate oil tankers for the company; members of the CIO Oil Workers who refused to cross picket lines to enter the plant; Local 333 of the United Marine Division of the AFL Longshoremen, which refused to give tug boat service, and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots.

Early in the walkout, rank and file members of Local 553, AFL Teamsters, also supported it, but later officers of the AFL local aided by police led the drivers through the picket line.

The walkout was called after all union efforts to settle a long list of grievances had failed, and the company had also spurned the intervention of the U. S. Conciliation Service and Mayor O'Dwyer's labor relations committee. The employer this week agreed to meet with an official of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

J. DAVID STERN
Sold Struck Papers

ROBERT McLEAN
Bought Them

U. S. PROBES SALE OF STRUCK PAPERS

WITH the sale of the Record this week, Philadelphia—third largest U. S. city—has only two standard-sized daily newspapers.

The Record was sold by its publisher, J. David Stern, while he was conducting negotiations for settlement of the strike of 580 members of the CIO Newspaper Guild employed on the Record and two other Stern papers, the Camden Courier and Post.

The Camden papers as well as the Record and radio station WCAU—which Stern bought six months ago for $6 million—were purchased by the Philadelphia Bulletin. The Bulletin now shares the standard daily field in Philadelphia with the Inquirer, morning pubication, and has its own radio station.

The anti-trust division of the U. S. Justice Dept. has requested Stern and Robert McLean, president of the Bulletin Co., and of the Associated Press, to come to Washington to discuss the transaction.

The Bulletin has announced that it will incorporate some Record features in a Sunday edition, and that it is seeking purchasers for the week-day Record and other Stern papers.

Pres. Milton Murray of the natl. Guild, declared:

"Suspension of the Stern papers in Philadelphia and Camden represents a tragic failure of collective bargaining."

"It is tragic to the 580 courageous employes who went on strike to achieve economic goals which have been won without conflict in other cities.

"It is also tragic to the citizens of Philadelphia and Camden who see the possibility of three of their newspapers being engulfed in the increasing trend of American newspaper monopoly.

"Stern, in selling out his publications, can rest no blame on the American Newspaper Guild. In no other city, where strikes have occurred, has it been impossible with competent negotiators on both sides of the table to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement."

The Bulletin, considered one of the wealthiest newspapers in the U. S., is owned by the McLean family, having been purchased for a song in 1895 by William L. McLean, Robert's father.

The open-shop Bulletin helped force three other Philadelphia newspapers out of business—the Ledger, the Press and the North American—because they could not raise their subscription and advertising rates in face of the Bulletin's low ones.

The Bulletin is reported to have paid between $11 and $13 million for the Stern properties, but there was a rumor that the transaction was a phony and a move on Stern's part to break the strike.

In any case the Guild is not taking any chances. The strike is being continued to insure the unity of the three staffs so that they will be immediately available to prospective new publishers.

This action was decided at a meeting of the strikers when Pres. Arthur Pierce, of the Guild local and Executive Vice-Pres. Sam Eubanks of the national Guild, expressed the belief that the newspapers have been suspended only temporarily. The Guild has pledged a quarter million dollars to carry on the strike if necessary.

The sale was being treated seriously by the House Labor Committee considering anti-labor legislation. In an apparent attempt to recapture the anti-labor hysteria which was dying down in the absence of any big strikes, the committee announced that it was inviting Stern and the Guild to explain their differences at a hearing Feb. 10.

PAPERWORKERS MEET FEB. 17

The first Policy Convention of the CIO Paperworkers, to convene in Cleveland on Feb. 17, will report a membership growth of better than 150% in the three years since CIO Pres. Philip Murray chartered the organizaiton.

The original 78 locals that formed the Paper Workers Organizing Committee on January 1, 1944 have grown to 147; the membership has increased some 150%; 200 contracts are in force.

The convention will also be able to point to vast improvements in wages and working conditions obtained by UPA-CIO since its formation. The highest minimum day rates in the entire paper industry — $1.13½-$1.16½ — now obtain in the northern New Jersey paper board mills under UPA agreements.

THE DRIVE AGAINST LABOR

THE REAL MOTIVES

Behind The Drive For Law By Injunction

IT may be astonishing to realize that there was a time before the Norris-LaGuardia Act when injunctions could be issued without notice to the union, without a hearing, and without any effort to prove that the injunction really was a necessary device.

This is what the Norris-LaGuardia Act was intended to terminate. This is what most of these proposals would now attempt to revive.

The issue thus is not whether "coercive" or "violent" or "unlawful" picketing shall be protected. There is not a state in the nation where "violence" is not already unlawful.

The issue is whether such "violent" picketing shall be curbed by the proper officials, namely, the local police authorities; or whether an occasional scuffle or fist fight on a picket line shall be made the excuse once more, as in the days before the Norris-LaGuardia Act, for sweeping anti-labor, anti-strike injunctions issuing out of the Federal courts without notice or hearing, as was the custom in the heyday of "government by injunction."

Sometimes these proposals for curbs on picketing are not satisfied with a revival of the injunction, but provide for vindictive criminal penalties.

In other words, the people who offer these proposals are not satisfied to allow any criminal conduct which may occur on the picket line to be treated and punished in the same manner as any similar criminal conduct, whether it occurs on the picket line or elsewhere. These people are not satisfied to have the police treat a fist-fight on a picket line the same as they would treat a fist-fight anywhere else. These people wish to punish conduct occurring on a picket line more severely than they would punish the same conduct occurring anywhere else.

UNIONS FAVOR PEACEFUL PICKETING

Existing Laws Provide Penalties For Violence

It is clear that these proposals are based fundamentally on a principle of discrimination against those who participate in picketing.

There is still another discriminatory side to the proposal. When an individual engages in physical violence or coercion, he is usually subject to punishment in municipal or state courts. Does it make sense, solely because he is a striker, to subject the same individual to special treatment in the Federal courts? Under our system of government, it was not intended that our Federal courts be converted into gigantic police courts for the punishment of local violence by strikers.

This is the last installment of a pamphlet exposing the union-busting intent of "curb labor" proposals in Congress. It was prepared by the CIO Legal Dept., headed by Lee Pressman.

LABOR unions do not urge or condone any violence or unlawful conduct on picket lines. Every responsible labor organization makes every effort to prevent any outbreak which might arise as a result of the increased tensions of a strike situation. But that is not satisfactory, apparently to those who wish to utilize every possible device to crush labor organizations.

These people wish to punish far more severely certain minor conduct of an offensive nature—which may occur on a picket line just as it may occur anywhere else. They wish to create a reign of legal terror over the pickets in the course of a strike, and they wish to revive the institution of the labor injunction as a device for attacking the entire union and all of its membership. They wish to do so on the thin justification which may arise from a single minor incident in the course of the activities of workers on the picket line.

It is this discriminatory effort of those who urge these proposals which exposes in full their true intent and purpose.

The simple fact is that existing laws are fully adequate to take care of any actual force or violence which may arise in the course of picketing. The proposals contemplate something far more than the elimination of force and violence on the picket line. They are aimed at the right itself.

THE year 1946 brought a large number of strikes. This was not at all unexpected.

Workers throughout the war period had been subjected to a constantly rising cost of living while their wages had been under sharp control. In addition, during the war years, there had been an accumulation of grievances of major and minor proportions throughout the entire nation. Employers, taking full advantage of the pledge of labor not to engage in strikes, had gone ahead on their own program of doing as they pleased with respect to working conditions. They knew that, in the main, their workers would not violate the no-strike pledge given to the nation.

It was therefore to be expected that if employers continued, after the war [as they did] to refuse justified demands for much needed and long overdue wage adjustments, a substantial number of strikes would be provoked.

Those who have always hated labor unions have seen in these strikes an opportunity once and for all to do a crippling job upon the labor movement.

Pointing excitedly to the strikes of 1946, these individuals have revived old campaigns, and started new ones, to eliminate the right to strike in a multitude of circumstances.

Trying to build a fire of discontent over the 1946 strikes for which **employers were primarily responsible,** the NAM calls for laws to outlaw jurisdictional strikes, sympathy strikes, strikes to force recognition, strikes to enforce featherbedding, strikes for this or strikes for that. Another group advocates outlawing strikes against utilities.

● Were any of the major strikes of 1946 "jurisdictional strikes"? The answer is "No."

● Were any of the major strikes of 1946 "sympathetic strikes"? The answer is "No."

● Were any of these strikes which are supposed to justify all of these proposals strikes to force recognition of an uncertified union? The answer is "No."

● Were any of these strikes called in order to enforce featherbedding? The answer is "No."

We could go on down the list of the strikes on which the NAM and others call for prohibitions and ask whether any of them were of the types which the NAM would outlaw. The answer would be "No."

What this all adds up to is very clear. The strikes of 1946 are being used as a smokescreen for attacking all of the various kinds of strikes which the NAM and its friends and members have been trying for years to outlaw.

Does the CIO support feaatherbedding"? The CIO does not engage in "featherbedding." But to the NAM "featherbedding" includes any demand for a safe crew and any opposition to the speed up.

Are "jurisdictional strikes" good? To the NAM, a "jurisditional strike" includes any attempt by a union to protect itself against an employer who is starting a company union or imposing an undesired union on his workers.

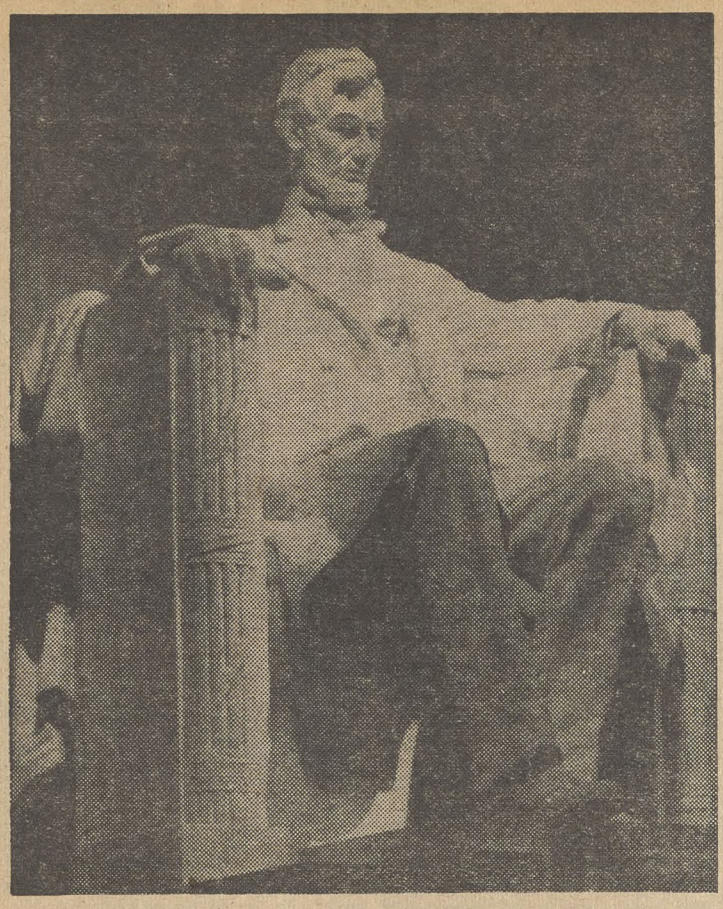
But over and above all these facts, it is important to realize what the NAM is trying to do when it tries to outlaw a strike.

This country has always recognized the basic right of our people to work or not to work as they see fit. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished involuntary servitude. The United States Supreme Court in interpreting the Thirteenth Amendment has declared that it is a violation of the Constitution for any state or the federal government to try to make it a crime for anyone to refuse to work for someone else. That would be involuntary servitude.

In a decision recently rendered by the U. S. District Court in Chicago, in a case involving the constitutionality of the Lea Act passed by the last session of Congress, the court pointed out

(See "Drive"—Page 13)

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



TO KNOW HIS NAME IS NOT ENOUGH

"Gentle plain and resolute," Walt Whitman called him. If we name these qualities to our children as part reason for his greatness we will add a little to his honor—and a great deal to their strength. There are many good yarns about Abraham Lincoln that every family should know and enjoy. Try looking up some to share with your children. (Monkmeyer Photo.)

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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GIRL ORGANIZES COUNCIL TO AID BLIND

(Federated Press)

THE organizing ability which made her father one of the early leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) turned up in young Mildred Weisenfeld when she discovered that a possible cure existed for the disease which was slowly depriving her and 35,000 other Americans of their sight.

It began when Miss Weisenfeld, who had been going from hospital to hospital ever since childhood in the hope of finding a treatment that would save her from total blindness, heard that in far-off Russia a famous scientist, Prof. Vladimir Filatov, had developed a cure which proved successful in 77% of his cases. This hitherto incurable disease, retinitis pigmentosa, manifests itself in night blindness and a gradual shrinking of the field of vision. All its victims eventually go blind.

Together with Harry A. Sloan, another victim who has the disease in a much less advanced stage and is able to move about unguided, Miss Weisenfeld wrote to the more than 600 foundations for the blind and the U. S. Public Health Service, asking if the Filatov treatment would be tried in the U. S. The answer was No in every case. There was polite interest but not enough to finance any research.

Then Sloan and Miss Weisenfeld pooled their union backgrounds and set up the Natl. Council to Combat Blindness. To carry out its work the council needs $500,000. A membership drive to enroll not only the visually handicapped, but all those interested in the fight against blindness, will get underway in February. All inquiries or donations should be sent to the Natl. Council to Combat Blindness, 545 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

MILDRED WEISENFELD

DRIVE

(Continued from Page 12)

that the right of individuals to leave their jobs under protection of the Constitution is a right which workers have whether it is one worker quitting by himself or a large number of workers acting together.

In other words, the right of a group of individuals to leave their jobs is just as sacred as the right of each individual among them to leave his or her job.

When the NAM calls for a law prohibiting jurisdictional strikes, sympathy strikes or the so-called secondary boycott, what is it that they are requesting?

They are asking for laws to make it a crime for a group of workers to refuse to work under certain conditions.

No matter how such laws are dressed up and surrounded by slick slogans, these are simply proposals for involuntary servitude.

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MILLIONS FOR WAR, NOTHING FOR CANCER RESEARCH

(Federated Press)

SEN. Claude Pepper, pro-labor liberal from Florida, has reintroduced a bill into Congress (S. 93) to provide a hundred million dollars for cancer research. The bill was defeated in the last Congress in spite of the almost solid backing of public opinion. Labor and the people must see to it that it passes this time.

The $100 million asked for by Sen. Pepper amounts to less than half the cost of a single day of war. It is a small sum compared to the President's budget requests of $530 million for army and navy research and $693 million for atomic energy development. It is a drop in the bucket compared to the more than $2 billion spent to make the atomic bomb, the most destructive weapon in the history of mankind.

Cancer research is needed to save lives. Cancer is our public health enemy No. 2. It is second only to heart disease as a cause of death in the United States. An all-out drive against cancer is needed right now.

What is cancer? It is thought by most doctors to be a disease in which certain body cells get out of hand, multiply rapidly, invade normal cells and destroy vital organs. Cancer cells operate like the Nazis, infiltrating peaceful neighbors then overrunning and destroying them.

THE cause of cancer is unknown. We know that some cancers result from long exposure to certain chemicals. A good example is the bladder cancer which occurs among workers in the aniline dye industry. Certain kinds of cancer, such as cancer of the mouth and stomach, occur more often among workers than in other groups. Why this is so is not clearly understood.

Cancer can be cured but so far only by surgery, X-rays or radium. Any claim that cancer can be cured by medicine taken internally or by injections is a fake. Beware of slick operators who advertise such claims. They are interested not in your welfare but only in your money like any other confidence men.

Cancer is most curable early in the disease. That is why it is important for a person who has one of the cancer danger signals to see his doctor at once. Most of the time it won't be cancer, but it's a nice feeling to be sure. And if it does turn out to be cancer the fact that it's discovered early makes a big difference in the chances for cure. The cancer danger signals are:

1. Any sore that doesn't heal, especially around the tongue, mouth or lips.
2. Any irregular bleeding or discharge from any body opening.
3. Any unusual lump or thickening, especially in the breast.
4. Persistent indigestion, often accompanied by loss of weight.
5. Sudden changes in the shape or growth of a mole or wart.
6. A persistent change from the normal habit or action of the bowels.

IN the last few years cancer detection clinics have been set up where people can be examined by experts for early signs of cancer. These lucky people have the best chance for cure, because their illness is picked up earliest of all. So far these clinics have been limited to a few big cities and have been almost entirely for people who can afford such luxuries. They are out of the reach of the majority of the people who put off going to the doctor when they are sick because they can't afford doctor bills.

ASK CHURCH, LABOR UNITY

Race discrimination, economic injustice and mass exploitation are problems which must be met by church and labor acting together, stated the report approved by delegates to the Southern Religion and Labor Conference held last week in Atlanta, Ga.

The conference, first of its kind in the South was attended by more than 50 representatives from 12 states. Dr. Alva W. Taylor, conference chairman, presided. Dr. Willard Uphaus was executive secretary of the conference.

Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive, told the delegates that there is "no more religious institution in America or in the world than organized labor." Labor must set a new economic pattern in America, he told the conference, by abolishing poverty and giving security to all people.

Dr. Taylor called labor's drive today "the greatest effort in human history to emancipate man from poverty."

Studying at the Central Institute for Christian Social work at the YWCA in Amsterdam, where 150 girls are undergoing a three-year, three-month course in social welfare, care of youth and teaching of leaders.

Washing her clothes in a small wash basin in the Shanghai YWCA hostel is Chu Hsin-tze, a worker in a municipal health center.

Hard Time for Women Around the World

WHAT is happening these days to working women abroad? How are they faring in these first postwar years?

The Young Women's Christian Assn. made an initial survey in preparation for the current Round-the-World YWCA Reconstruction Fund Campaign for $2,100,000, and found that, without help from America, the outlook for industrial workers overseas is gloomy.

Conditions vary in different countries, of course. But the YWCA found that certain basic hardships are common to all employed girls, from the borders of Czechoslovakia to the shell-racked cities of China. Housing is at a premium. Food is scarce and not nutritious enough to offset the malnutrition of the war years. Clothing from America has helped to ward off the most dire suffering, but prices prohibit the purchase of new clothing.

CONSIDER Hana, a girl in Czechoslovakia. She and tens of thousands of other girls in their 'teens were deported to Germany to work in the munitions factories during the war years. She lived in a barracks near a munitions plant in Nurenburg, where the moral standards were low. She existed in constant terror of Allied bombings and fear of reprisal for any unintentional mistake, which might be construed as sabotage.

One night during a particularly severe air raid she snatched up a blanket from her cot and fled from the barracks to safety. For having "stolen" the blanket she was imprisoned for two years.

Today Hana is back in Prague, working in a factory. She was deprived of a high school education. She hasn't the training to make a decent wage. She is exhausted physically by the undernourishment of war and prison life, and bewildered morally by the things she has seen.

Multiply her case by thousands and you see why Hana needs help, education, companionship before she can dream hopefully of the future.

In Czechoslovakia, however, where since 1918 women have received equal pay for equal work, and where every woman is required to work, either at study or volunteer service or paid employment to rebuild the Republic, there is at least incentive for improvement on a job.

DIFFERENT, on the other hand, is the situation in Holland where, reports say, there is a "labor scare" on the part of young people who are afraid to work. Both here and in Belgium, 'teen-age girls were either deported or forced to work in enemy-controlled plants at home. Girls were taught as a matter of patriotic duty to loaf and dawdle on the job, in unobstrusive sabotage. To take two hours to do a job requiring 15 minutes was a service to their countries.

The postwar results, however, are paying unhappy dividends now, when, uneducated, untrained for skilled work, girls who must work for a living are unable to see the need for competent craftsmanship.

In France, authorities report, "both in the cities and in the country . . . the ubiquitous black market, the lure of easy money and the war-bred recklessness and irresponsibility among youth are formidable opponents of those who wish to preserve and uplift the young women of France . . ."

AS it can, under present circumstances, the YWCA is meeting the needs of working girls in Europe, but lack of equipment, devastation and the dispersal, imprisonment and execution of its trained personnel is limiting its work.

In Czechoslovakia, makeshift centers have been established in Prague, Brno, and Karlovy Vary (the former Carlsbad), to provide a meeting place for the migrant industrial workers, 90 per cent of whom work far from their homes.

In Holland, 150 young women are studying sociology at the YWCA in Amsterdam. At a girls' hostel in Paris, a few women can live for $4 a month rent. Girls in Italy make use of the six reestablished hostels to sew ingeniously and unravel old sweaters which they reknit into new garments.

But more hostels, more leaders, more classes in languages, current events, and workers' problems are desperately needed everywhere.

PROBABLY nowhere in the world do working girls so need assistance as in China where, added to the civil conflict, the war and migration that they have endured, there is the new poverty engendered by the mounting inflation and the still hopeless blight of an almost national illiteracy.

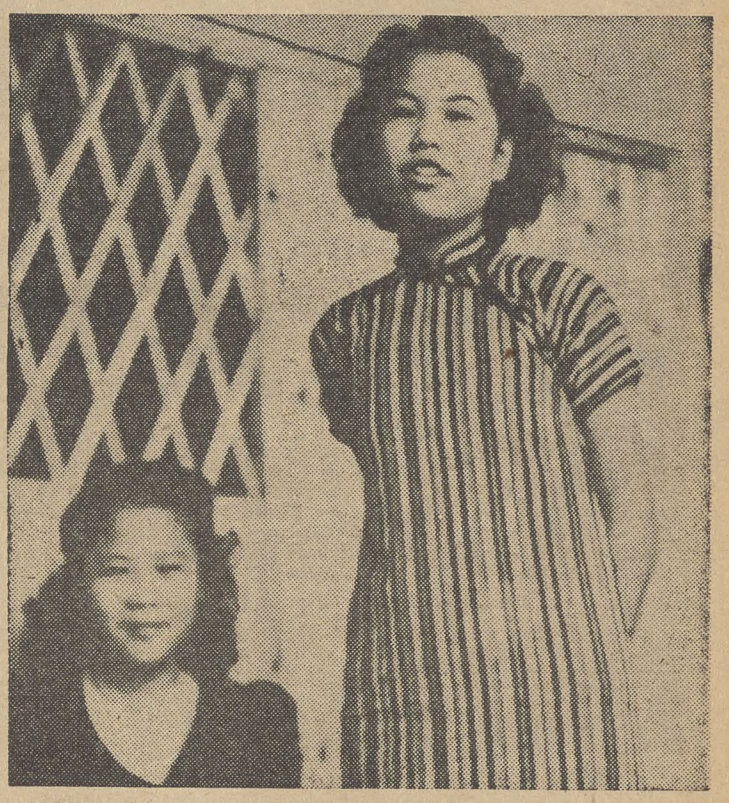
The housing shortage is one of the major postwar problem in every city of China. It is an especially acute problem to the unmarried working girls of China's cities—the girl who has been separated from her family and who must now earn her own living, rather than depend on the security of the old-fashioned Chinese household.

In Hong Kong, where industrial revival has been slow, unemployed —and unskilled—'teen-age factory workers are making their living by peddling cigarettes, shoestrings, needles, or any other articles they can obtain.

Girls in Shanghai work ten hours a day in the knit-goods, cotton and tobacco factories. They live six or eight in a room, and exist on whatever food they can buy on their scanty wages.

THE YWCA's entire emphasis in the Reconstruction Fund is on training of native leaders so that after the three-year postwar emergency period is over, they will be self-directing in their community service.

The fund will give time for rest to the exhausted prewar leaders, many of whom were in concentration camps, and supply temporary substitutes for the badly needed hostels for working girls around the globe.



Liang Hsiao-he, unemployed electrical worker now earning her living by peddling cigarettes, makes a welcome speech to a visitor at the Hongkong YWCA factory workers' club.

The plight of the working girl in Czechoslovakia is not a happy one these days. Here Hana Hovorkova, 22, has a lonely meal in her rooming-house in Prague.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHILE THE UNION MEETING IS GOING ON IN CLINT'S BARN... CARRUTHERS, OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS, IS HOLDING A MEETING OF HIS OWN...

YOU'RE DEPUTIZED, MEN. YOU'RE THE LAW AROUND HERE — AND YOU'VE GOT GUNS. WHEN YOU USE YOUR GUNS, DON'T FORGET TO USE THEM.

MEANWHILE AT THE CARRUTHER'S MANSION...

JIM... DAD'S GOING TO MAKE TROUBLE... SHOOTING... KILLING... WHAT IF JIM'S HURT? WHAT A FOOL I'VE BEEN TO BLAME HIM FOR ORGANIZING THE UNION.

I CAN'T SIT BY AND DO NOTHING. I'M GOING TO WARN HIM... I'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING TO STOP THE FIGHT.

MINUTES AFTER... NEAR CLINT'S BARN...

SPREAD OUT, MEN. COVER EVERY HOLE IN THAT BARN AND SHOOT WHEN THEY START COMING OUT.

AND DON'T FORGET TO AIM CAREFULLY WHEN YOU FIRE.

I'VE GOT TO MAKE A DASH FOR THE BARN!

SUDDENLY!

WHA... !! THAT GIRL — SHE'S GOING TO WARN THEM. STOP HER!

CRACK

ANOTHER BALL BILL!

SEN. JOSEPH BALL (R. Minn.), apparently seeking a new altitude record for high fliers, dropped another bill into the Senate hopper this week.

With the introduction of S. 360, a bill to tear the heart out of the Wagner Act, Ball raised to four the proposals he has sponsored to rob labor of its basic rights.

The Minnesota Senator, whose anti-labor views were disavowed even by his state GOP organization during the last campaign, has also sponsored measures to break up national unions, outlaw union security, and hamper collective bargaining.

WHILE Ball was busy spearheading the drive against unions on Capitol Hill, the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare, of which he is a member, plowed through another dreary week of testimony by corporation spokesmen.

Unanimously, they allowed that industry-wide bargaining by unions with great national corporations is bad, that union security is bad, that the Wagner Act is bad, that every strike is bad, that unions are usually bad —and that the bills introduced by conservative Senators and up for consideration are just what the company doctor ordered.

Heading the list of pleaders was Homer Hartz, chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's Labor Relations Committee, who offered a 16-point program. The Chamber, he said, would like to think about compulsory arbitration of disputes in some cases, and it favors "wholesale" revision of the Wagner Act and a variety of other measures designed to make unions an unequal partner at the collective bargaining table.

CHARLES E. WILSON, head of General Motors — which refused government offers for a basis of settlement of the long auto workers' strike last year— had a good word for all the proposals during a two-hour period on the committee witness stand.

Questioned critically only by Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.), Wilson solemnly asserted that he would sacrifice his income of several hundred thousand dollars a year and go into farming before he would sign a closed shop agreement with the union.

Meanwhile the House Labor Committee opened its study of anti-union proposals with testimony by Rep. Gerald Landis (R. Ind.), who has sponsored a bill to slash the Wagner Act.

"We gave the Wagner Act to the people and we certainly can take it away from any group," Landis told the committee.

Union witnesses to counter the proposals will start appearing before the Senate labor group Feb. 18, with Pres. Philip Murray taking the stand sometime during that week.

To End Filibusters

CIO last week urged the Senate to adopt rules which will avoid filibusters in the future.

Hoyt Haddock, CIO maritime committee spokesman, urged a three-point standard for the rules changes.

He suggested that a majority vote of Senators present be sufficient to place limits on debate, that any Senator have the right to introduce legislation at any time, and that a majority quorum be permitted to determine the relevancy of any particular debate.

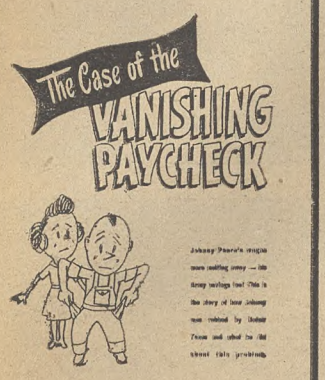
MVA Publication

"Voice of the Valley," new official publication of the Regional Committee for a Missouri Valley Authority, is dedicated to fostering public opinion in behalf of a TVA for the big Missouri River. The Committee has the support of CIO.

Subscriptions for Voice of the Valley may be sent to 1950 Curtis St., Denver 5, Colo. Group subscriptions cost 50c each in quantities of 50 or more.

Toledano In U. S.

The Los Angeles CIO Council this week was host to Pres. Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America. Toledano was in Los Angeles for the Intl. Labor Office's conferences on the oil industry.



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On Johnny Poore And
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In Comic-Book Style With Words and Pictures

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Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
S. 49 S. 70 Capehart-Wiley Bills HR 584 Gwynne Bill	Bills limit workers' rights to collect on portal-portal suits for "make-ready time" wages; also weaken vital sections of Wage-Hour Act.	Senate Judiciary Comm. to report soon on S. 49, 70. House Judiciary heard CIO spokesmen last week.	Write, wire your Senators & Sen. Wiley of Judiciary Comm.; request that bills be rejected.
S. 55 Taft-Ball-Smith anti-union bill.	Sets many new rules for unions. Bars check-off, limits health fund, sets up 60-day cool-off periods, outlaws jurisdictional disputes, etc.	Referred to Sen. Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Labor witnesses appear from Feb. 18 to March 4.	Write Senators and Committee members to reject proposals.
S. 105 Ball anti-union security bill	Outlaws various forms of union security, union shop, etc.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Send protests to your Senators, to Senator Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 133 Ball anti-bargaining bill	Bars any unions from negotiating with employers outside same "labor marketing area." Would atomize collective bargaining.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Send protests to your Senators, Sen. Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S 360 Ball Amendments to Wagner Act.	Proposes batch of Wagner Act changes to aid employers. Weakens status of bargaining under law.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Write your Senators and Sen. Ball; demand defeat as dangerous to industrial peace.
S. 415 Hawkes Rent Control Bill	One of several bills on rent control. Extends controls to 1948, but gives 15% increase, no controls on new homes.	Senate Banking & Currency Committee holding hearings.	Write, wire Committee and Senators; ask extension of rent control "as is."
HR 725 Case Bill	Revises Wagner Act, permits U. S. to get injunctions vs. unions, permits states to bar union security, etc.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Apt to be merged with other bills. Hearings now in session.	Write your Congressmen for defeat of this and other versions of same bill.
HR 17, 34, 68, 75, 76 Anti-strike bills	Proposed by five GOP Congressmen. Gives Pres. power to break strikes, compel arbitration.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Hearings now in session.	Demand defeat as dangerous to natl. welfare.
HR 1 Knutson "soak-poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut; little saving for low income families, big profits for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm. Many Congressmen looking for new formula.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill to place heaviest tax burden on high incomes.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

DRY THOSE PORTAL TEARS

THE CIO continued this week to call the bluff of employer spokesmen who have wailed bitter tears for weeks to convince the public that portal-portal wage claim suits are a cruel and surprising trick pulled on industry by those nasty old unions.

"Big business bet on sevens and now it's howling because snake-eyes came up," David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers, explained to a House Judiciary sub-committee. Committee members, not known for their outstanding pro-union sentiments, grinned understandingly.

Irving Richter, legislative representative for the Auto Workers, put it this way:

"The employers' claim of surprise in the face of these facts is as phony as the cry of an adventurous young lady who suddenly remembers her virtue when a lawyer shows her the possibilities in a breach of promise suit."

And from CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, the House committee received a well-documented report on decision after decision, interpretation after interpretation made since 1939—all pointing clearly to the fact that sizeable amounts of time spent in traveling to the job under the employer's control or in preparing for the actual job, should be paid for.

And Elizabeth Sasuly, spokesman for the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, warned that bills weakening the Wage-Hour Act would wreak particular havoc on some 13,000 newly-organized tobacco workers—90% of them Negroes—who were working for the legal minimum of 40c an hour before their first union contracts.

THE CIO appearances before the House group followed those of a long series of industry statesmen who have argued in favor of the Knutson Bill (HJR 91), which would outlaw portal suits, and the Gwynne Bill (HR 584), which would go a step further by imposing a variety of serious amendments to the Wage-Hour law. The Senate Judiciary Committee meanwhile is digesting several thousand words of testimony on two similar measures, the Capehart and Wiley Bills (S. 49 and S. 70), which would also serve to tear down the Wage-Hour law structure under the pretense of illegalizing portal suits.

Senate consideration of the bills is scheduled for Feb. 17, according to Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.), boss of the GOP in the upper house.

Sec. McDonald of the steel union offered some clarifying testimony on the position of the union in the widely-publicized portal claims situation.

"We as a union have no direct financial stake of any sort in any lawsuit. Neither my union or any of its officers or staff have a single thing personally to gain or lose by the winning or losing of a single lawsuit now pending in court."

But, he pointed out, the USA-CIO feels strongly that "American workers are entitled to receive from their organizations and representatives full information as to their legal rights," and guidance in exercising those rights.

"The question as to whether each individual member did or did not choose to undertake any legal action was left to each individual member," McDonald noted.

For the benefit of the committee members, McDonald explained that travel time inside a steel plant is no "pleasant and leizurely stroll" but entrance into a world "of overhead cranes and cables, railroad and dinky crossings . . . a world of hazards" in which the worker is subject to company rules and is for all practical purposes at work.

MR. RICH BEATS THE TAX LAW

See Pages 8-9

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February 17, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Men like these — members of the CIO Fishermen's Union in California—face trial Feb. 18 on charges of "price fixing" under the Anti-Trust Act. For the story of their work and their union, see pages 6 and 7.

World Labor

CIO'S REPRESENTATIVE on a world labor mission to Japan and the Far East will be Willard Townsend of Chicago, head of the United Transport Service Employes.

The group, similar to one which studied union conditions in Germany a year ago, will include Louis Saillant, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions; Patrick Waldberg of the WFTU Paris staff; and representatives of the Soviet, Australasian and Chinese labor organizations.

•

SHORT WAVE RADIO fans can now tune in on a program sponsored by the Czechoslovakian trade unions (URO) each Tuesday night at 7 p.m., EST. Broadcast by Prague radio, the program may be heard in English, Czech and Slovak languages at 19.70 meters, 11,320 kilocycles on the dial.

In a letter to CIO, Secretary Evzen Erban of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Czechoslovakia said the programs will describe the experiences of the unions in rebuilding the republic since the war.

•

FRENCH UNIONS have had experience with an over-all price cut program, which some U. S. businessmen have recommended as an alternative to wage increases.

While many firms obeyed the 5% reduction, the great majority lifted prices an additional 10% before the government decree went into effect, according to an Allied Labor News report. As a result, the consumer got no benefit.

The Confederation of Labor (CGT) is pushing for a minimum wage of 7,000 francs a month (about $60) despite promises of the government to enforce former Premier Leon Blum's program to cut all prices by 5%.

Prices have jumped about 900% in France since 1938, the report said, while wages have risen only 300% in the same period.

BRITAIN'S COAL CRISIS is the end-product of 20 years' administration by the Tory party, Allied Labor News reports from London. During two decades, the conservatives did little to keep the industry from running downhill and to make its jobs attractive to workers.

Immediate cause of the shortage was an unprecedentedly cold winter, which ate heavily into reserve supplies. Despite Tory propaganda, the record in the mines has improved steadily since they were nationalized by the government on Jan. 1. Production is almost back to 1939 levels.

•

CANADA IS REAPING the same effects of price decontrol as we suffered in the United States last summer.

Government action in mid-January removing ceilings from a wide variety of articles "was a serious blow to the wage-earner," says Pat Conroy, secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor. "Sharp increases have been approved in foods, which enter into the budget of practically every Canadian family." Sounds familiar!

•

LABOR GOVERNMENT of Great Britain has no intention of banning the right to strike against the state-owned industries, which may soon amount to 20% of the United Kingdom's economy, according to Patrick Gordon Walker, parliamentary secretary to Cabinet Minister Herbert Morrison.

"We will not dream of putting any sort of legal prohibition on striking," Walker said. "We regard the right of a man to decide whether or not he shall work for another man as a fundamental right equal in importance to the right of free speech."

Wages in the state-owned firms will be set by collective bargaining, as in private industry, the British government spokesman told a Washington audience.

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING
SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES,
NECKTIES AND GLOVES —
LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED
UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

URGE BLANKET COVERAGE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

IMPROVEMENTS in the Social Security Act long recommended by the CIO, including extension of old age and survivors insurance to all gainful workers, increase in benefit amounts, national health insurance and other benefits are among the suggestions included in the 11th annual report submitted to Congress last week by the Social Security Board.

A maximum weekly benefit of $25 up to 26 weeks duration and a reduction in the severity of certain requirements and penalty clauses are called for under the unemployment insurance provisions.

Under old-age and survivors insurance, the report, in addition to extension of coverage of the system to all gainful workers, recommends reduction of the qualifying age for women beneficiaries from 65 to 60 years and addition of benefits during periods of permanent disability.

Other recommendations include:

Special Federal aid to low-income states and distribution of federal and state funds to localities in accordance with their needs; abolition of state residence and citizenship requirements as a condition of eligibility; and cash benefits to insured workers during temporary total disability, in addition to permanent total disability.

The problem of paying for adequate medical care was held equally as serious and important as the wage loss from disability. The nation's bill for health services of all kinds, the Board stated, amounts to about 4 or 5% of the national income.

Although the SSB's recommendation do not go as far as the CIO Social Security program calls for, they are a decided advance over the present act.

CIO Top Officers Meet Feb. 18

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week called a meeting of CIO executive officers for Feb. 18 at CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C. No announcement was made of problems to be discussed.

FARMER-LABOR UNITY MAKES GOOD SENSE, SAYS GOLDEN

INTERESTS of farmers and industrials workers are more closely aligned than most people appreciate. This was the theme of a talk by Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Steelworkers to the Natl. Farm Institute, meeting last week in Des Moines, Iowa.

Golden, former vice-president of the union, pointed out that farmers and industrial workers and their families total 85% of the population.

"These men and women and their families form most of the 'public'," Golden said. "These are the people who make up the bulk of the consuming class. The dollars they earn and spend make America's economic machine tick."

America's big problem is to find ways for industry, agriculture and labor to cooperate effectively in maintaining high levels of production.

There cannot, for instance, "be a prosperous agriculture when the workers of America are unemployed and underpaid," Golden declared.

"The day has gone for men in overalls to quarrel with each other over the size of the piece of national pie each gets. Bigger factory production can find a growing market on the farm—if the farmers' net income remains high. Bigger farm production assures wage earners of plenty of food to eat and fiber to wear out—if they have jobs at good wages."

Labor's interest in achieving better relations with agriculture and industry, is therefore fundamentally an interest of all patriotic Americans, Golden said.

Labor believes that "workers have a right to jobs; farmers have a right to security and that industry has a right to profit," he declared.

Brotherhood Week Backed by CIO

American Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews to fight the "social disease of prejudice," is being observed this week throughout the country. CIO unions have been urged by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to support the movement.

Leaders of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths have joined with civic, labor, educational, business and citizens groups in promoting observance of the week of Washington's birthday, Feb. 16-23, to rally the nation's citizens against the divisive forces of prejudice, ignorance and selfishness.

Organizing Paradise

The CIO Woodworkers report that a majority of the workers at the Cottrell and Helena Logging Co. in Paradise, Mont., have been signed up and that the company has agreed to meet with the union to negotiate a contract.

MINNEAPOLIS FEPC LAW

MINNEAPOLIS last week became the third city in the nation to pass a fair employment practices ordinance. The CIO aided other progressive groups in forcing the action.

The law forbids discrimination in employment and in membership in trade unions based on "race, color, creed, national origin and ancestry." Violators can be punished by 90 days in jail or $100 fines.

Other cities passing such laws have been Chicago and Milwaukee.

MEANWHILE, in Michigan, Gov. Kim Sigler was urged by the CIO Auto Workers Union to work for passage of a fair employment bill by the legislature rather than permit it "to evade its responsibilities" by submitting the matter to referendum.

A letter from William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices Dept., said that discrimination is rife in the state.

"Plants which during war years employed Negroes, today have 'white only need apply' signs in large bold letters," Oliver said.

"Our office almost daily receives complaints from white and Negro members of our organization that certain plants practice discrimination at the hiring gate."

Education Parley

The CIO Dept. of Education & Research is sponsoring a national education conference to be held at the Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, March 13-16.

Attendance will be limited to 500 delegates. Each State Council will be entitled to two delegates and each City Council one delegate.

International Unions are being represented on the basis of the number of full-time educational workers and the size of the union.

All those interested in attending the conference are urged to write to the Dept. of Education & Research, CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The conference will open March 13 at 8 PM with a discussion of the Nathan Report. It will close March 16 with an address by President Murray.

1 One of the biggest blessings of rent control has been its check-rein on landlords' power to evict tenants. Even with rent control there were one million "legitimate" evictions in 1946. Without rent control, landlords who have not signed leases could double rents, evict tenants who couldn't pay, and rent to the highest bidder.

2 This is an eviction. Movers pass belongings of the Theodore Zandarskis of Cleveland out the window to a van, to be hauled away for storage. The silent witnesses are Eleanor, 3, and Raymond Zandarski, 5. The family could not find adequate shelter, had to separate its members to put a roof over all their heads.

THE PEOPLE'S STAKE IN RENT CONTROL

Every family that rents a home or an apartment has a major stake in bills to end rent control or to increase rentals from 10 to 15%. These bills are being considered by Congress.

If Congress abolishes or weakens rent control—either this year or next—tenants are going to be badly squeezed by some greedy landlords who will capitalize on the housing shortage by sharply raising rents. Tenants who want to make sure that this doesn't happen should write their Senators and Representatives at once urging that rent control be continued without change. Ask them to support the Wagner-Murray rent control bill (S. 528).

Tenants in N. Y. City have already set up the Emergency Committee on Rent & Housing, with a program that calls for firm rent control, for construction of low-cost housing, and for a halt on evictions until the housing emergency is ended. Similar groups are forming in other sections of the country.

3 Space costs plenty now. Without rent control it will cost much more. Millions of Americans, like this war veteran and his family, will be forced to live like sardines. They have one sleeping room, for husband, wife and three small children. Abolishing rent control will not solve their problems. Building more low-cost housing will. That's what the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill would have done if the last session of Congress had passed it.

4 The end of rent control would mean less food for workers' children. A family faced with a rent increase—and no other place to move to—cannot use less living space to save money. Cuts in the family budget would have to come from funds for food, for clothing, for medical and dental care.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

A DRUNK hung swaying to a lamp-post. He hailed a very sober minister passing by. "Help me hold this lamp-post up," he hiccoughed. "It's falling down. The sidewalk won't shtay shtill either—must be an earthquake."

The Minister started to reprove him. But the drunk drew himself up indignantly and sputtered: "Your're drunk! Everyone's drunk!—that's wassamatter."

★ ★ ★

THIS incident may throw some light on the puzzling propaganda dished out in such quantities nowadays by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the big-business press.

Labor unions are being accused of monopolistic practices, restricting production, raising prices, being dictatorial and having too much power and privilege.

Working people who have witnessed the uphill fight waged by their unions against the great monopolies, to win a little better conditions and more democracy, may well look around wondering against whom those charges are directed.

★ ★ ★

APPARENTLY big business is so drunk with its own power and self-importance that it can see in others only the reflection of its own condition.

So we have the queer spectacle of corporate monopolies, with an economic stranglehold over the livelihood of millions of Americans, accusing their employes of being "monopolistic" when they try to combine their bargaining power in self-protection and to get a better deal.

We see these monopolies, which have held up production to beat down their workers and to extort maximum profits, and which have recently succeeded in robbing the American people of billions of dollars through exorbitantly increased prices, accusing the unions of restricting production and raising prices!

We see a tiny group of multi-millionaires, who run their corporations like absolute dictatorships and ride rough-shod over smaller stockholders as well as over labor and the public, charging that the unions are dictatorial.

We see big business, enjoying record profits, cracking the whip over a subservient Congress and using the country's press as its Charlie McCarthy, turn on the great masses of underpaid and under-privileged American working people and charge their organizations with being too powerful and over-privileged!

★ ★ ★

ACTUALLY big business has its tongue in in its cheek when it puts out such propaganda. It is using Hitler's "big lie" technique—when you lie, make it a whopper and spread it on as thick as possible—to put over union-crippling and wage-cutting legislation.

Most of the American people want to see decent wages paid, the cost of living kept down, fairer taxes, restrictions on corporate monopoly, more social security and other steps to get to the roots of social and industrial ills and to build a healthy and expanding economy.

But big business and its press and political spokesmen are apparently blind to everything else but what they conceive to be their own immediate self-interest—bigger and bigger profits through anti-union laws to weaken the resistance of their workers and the common people generally.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE FAKER who peddles quack medicines is a stock character in western movies.

He fills a lot of bottles with creek-water and then moves from town to town, selling them for a stiff price to the unsuspecting natives as a cure for all that ails them.

His sales-talk includes long-winded gibberish and dog-latin, which is meant to sound like learned medical language and to impress the suckers.

The politicians who are trying to sell the public on anti-labor legislation have evidently seen these movies, too, and gotten some ideas from them.

They are peddling bottled poison as a cure-all, with a line of complicated double-talk that most folks won't even try to understand, and that would make little sense if they did.

★ ★ ★

A RECENT Gallup poll reveals that only one person in eight, among thousands interviewed, knew the meaning of the term "jurisdictional strike."

Seventy-one percent just said they didn't know, 17 percent gave the wrong answer, and only 12 percent could say what it meant.

If the public were similarly polled on the meaning of "secondary boycotts," "industry-wide bargaining," "the closed shop," "making unions suable," "cooling-off," "coercive picketing," "monopolistic labor practices" and the rest of the jargon so plentifully used in Congress and the press nowadays, the results would probably be very similar.

★ ★ ★

THE FACT is that big business and its press and politicians don't want the public to know the real contents of the quack medicine they're peddling.

If they did, they could explain it in much simpler terms—which would be a give-away, however.

They are taking advantage of public confusion as to what the shouting is all about, to give the false impression that they have a cure for all social ills and abuses.

And they lie outright when they say their "medicine" won't hurt the workers' rights to organize, to bargain collectively or to strike—rights which all freedom-loving Americans want to see preserved.

★ ★ ★

ACTUALLY every one of the anti-union measures now being pushed in Congress would infringe on American liberties and weaken the chances of working people to improve their conditions.

The "anti-closed shop" label covers proposals to destroy all forms of union security and to encourage every kind of union-busting.

The "ban industry-wide bargaining" label conceals a plot to break up strong unions into small, separate and powerless bargaining units, and to under-cut present wage standards by varying rates from plant to plant and locality to locality.

The "cooling-off" and other similar labels cover schemes to reduce American workers to involuntary servitude by restricting their right to quit work jointly, when they find their conditions intolerable.

The sales-talk about the "one-sidedness" of the Wagner Act is a cover-up for destruction of the rights which workers enjoy under this Act, and for attempts to make it an instrument of employer oppression, strike-breaking and union-busting.

★ ★ ★

IF YOU disregard the long-winded double-talk of the political quacks, and analyze the real content of the measures they're peddling, you will find in every case some poison for the rights and living standards of ordinary Americans.

They didn't get their "medicine" from any such harmless source as a creek. It was handed them ready-bottled by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and other big-business outfits, whose sole interest is to cripple the unions and increase industry's inflated profits through wage-cutting and unrestricted exploitation.

These monopolists are also trying to distract attention from their own picking of the people's pockets, and from progressive measures that would really get to the roots of our social and economic ills—and deliver us from quacks.

Like other fakers and swindlers, they think they can make suckers of the American people. Let's hope they have another guess coming.

The CIO News

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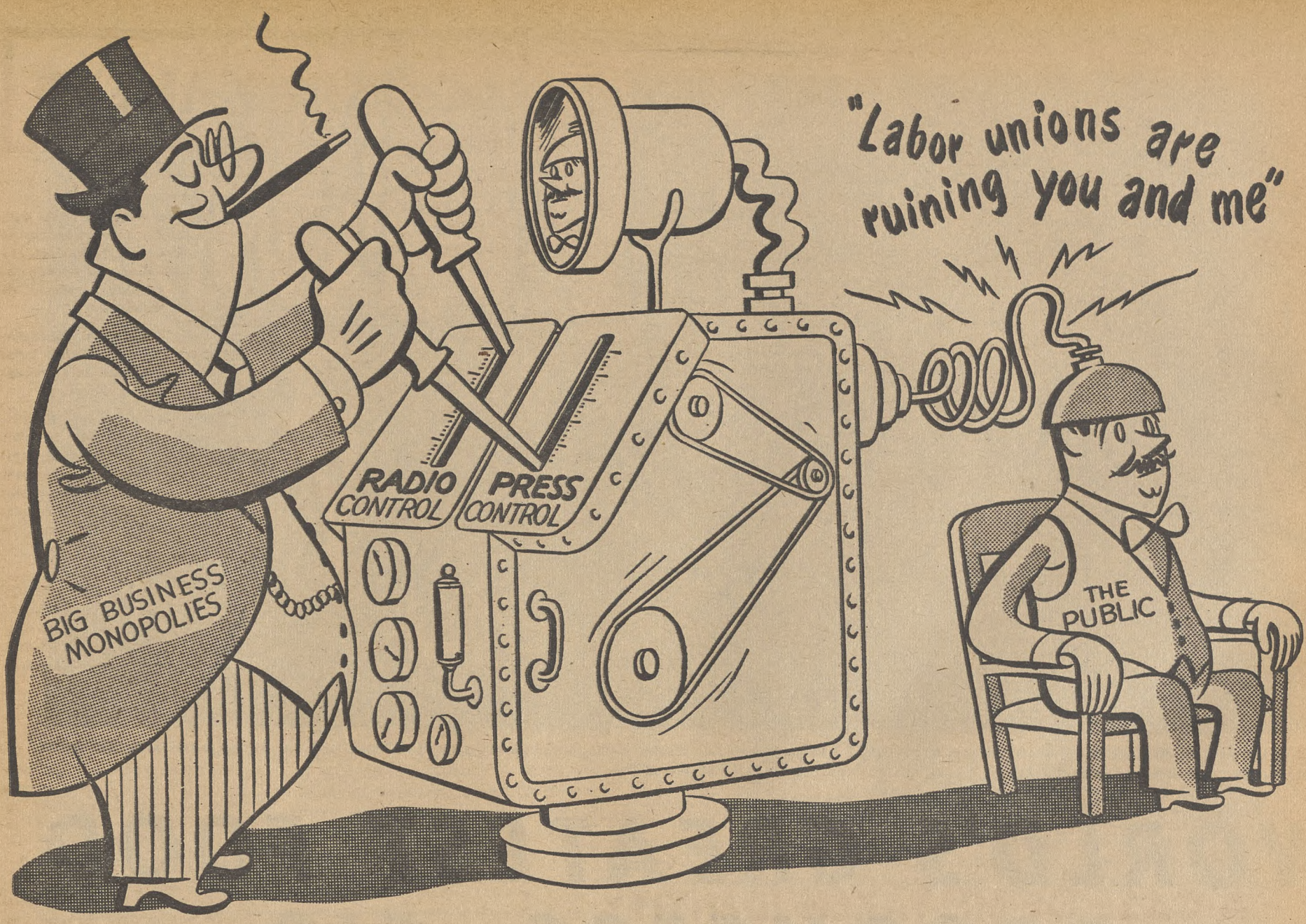


'FREE PRESS' FOR THE RICH

IN England, the lordly masters still follow their ancient hunting custom. They mount their purebred steeds, unleash a pack of baying hounds and off they go—after a few thin foxes.

In this country, the moneyed masters have a hunting custom of their own. They sit astride the nation's wealth, let loose their mechanized hounds of the press and radio, and set out after the American working people and their unions.

The hunt is on now. The press is yowling for labor's blood, obeying its master's voice.

There was a time when the American press took orders from no one. After the Revolutionary War, in which freedom of speech and press were fighting slogans, the press was on the side of the people. The small newspapers said what the people felt, without fear of moneyed interests or power politicians.

Those days of the editor who wrote with a six-shooter on his desk beside the ink-well are gone. The growth of American industrial power buried the free press beneath fields of green dollars.

Today, the dollar controls the press, and the radio. And a handful of industrial giants, holding the reins on the nation's banks and king-sized industrial combines, control the billions of dollars.

TAKEN by itself, the newspaper publishing industry is big business. The pennies, nickels and dimes collected at newsstands, and the millions in advertising, bring in close to a billion dollars a year to American publishers.

The yearly take in the magazine publishing industry is less, while the radio business, including stations, networks and manufacturing facilities, which are practically in the hands of a few corporations, brings in over a billion a year.

Naturally, the big boys of industry and banking who are interested in turning an honest or dishonest buck whenever they can, stuck their fingers into the news and magazine pie and dug their hooks into the radio waves.

Money, for once, wasn't their primary interest. They also wanted control over the news dished out to the 98 million daily newspaper readers, the 100 million magazine scanners, and the owners of 60 million radio sets.

IS IT any wonder that the three largest disseminators of news and opinion should support the position of the $8,000 a week executive, rather than the $45 a week worker? Is it any wonder that they loudly proclaim the views of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and just as loudly denounce the views of the CIO and its millions of members?

In the great steel, auto and electrical strikes of early 1946, the big business press ganged up on the workers. It came to the rescue of its monied backers who, at the same time, poured millions of dollars into a full blast advertising campaign.

During the steel strike, ads by the Timken Roller Bearing Co., appeared in hundreds of daily and weekly newspapers, proclaiming: "We feel that the USA-CIO wage program smacks far too loudly of Marxism and Communism, Fascism and National Socialism to go down with most Americans."

Today, the dollar controls the press. Only the wealthy can enjoy its vaunted "freedom." This is the first of two articles on the monied men behind the headlines, and the job they do against labor.

Editorially, the papers nodded their heads and said "me too." And their front pages reflected their editorial opinions. The Wheeling, W. Va. Intelligencer screamed across eight columns: "Nation in Grip of Worst Labor Crisis" when the steel strike began. In The Boston Herald a note of hysteria appeared in its big, black eight column streamer: "Industry Disaster Seen as 750,000 Quit."

In the General Motors strike, editorials took the words right out of the company's mouth. They maintained "it ain't so" to the union's charges that General Motors was an economic dictatorship. They said the union was seeking to kill free enterprise. They insisted the auto workers were led into the strike by UAW leaders.

The invectives hurled against the auto and steel workers were strangely reminiscent of a N. Y. Times editorial printed during the big railroad strike of 1877. The Times called the workers "hoodlums, thieves, looters, Communists, agitators, law breakers, bummers, idiots and terrible fellows."

That's what was said in 1877 and every year since then. That's what will be said with droning regularity.

THE BIG papers can't help but say it. Their interests are the same as the interests of their backers. They must protect those interests and also defend the "rights" of big corporations to become monopolies because facts and figures prove that the press itself is rapidly becoming a monopoly.

To start with, there are 1,394 daily newspapers in the country. Exactly 1,277 of these papers have no competition in their cities. That leaves only 117 cities in which there is daily newspaper competition.

Competition has been wiped out in all but 117 cities by the outright buying out of rival newspapers, or mergers. In 174 of those cities there are two daily papers, but both papers are owned by the same publisher. This elimination of competition has established virtual monopolies for newspaper publishers in cities below the 100,000 population mark.

When the local news monopolies were being weakened by the growing popularity of radio newscasts, the newspaper publishers stepped into the radio field. Now 285 of about 900 stations are owned by the publishers, most of them in cities in which the newspapers already had a monopoly.

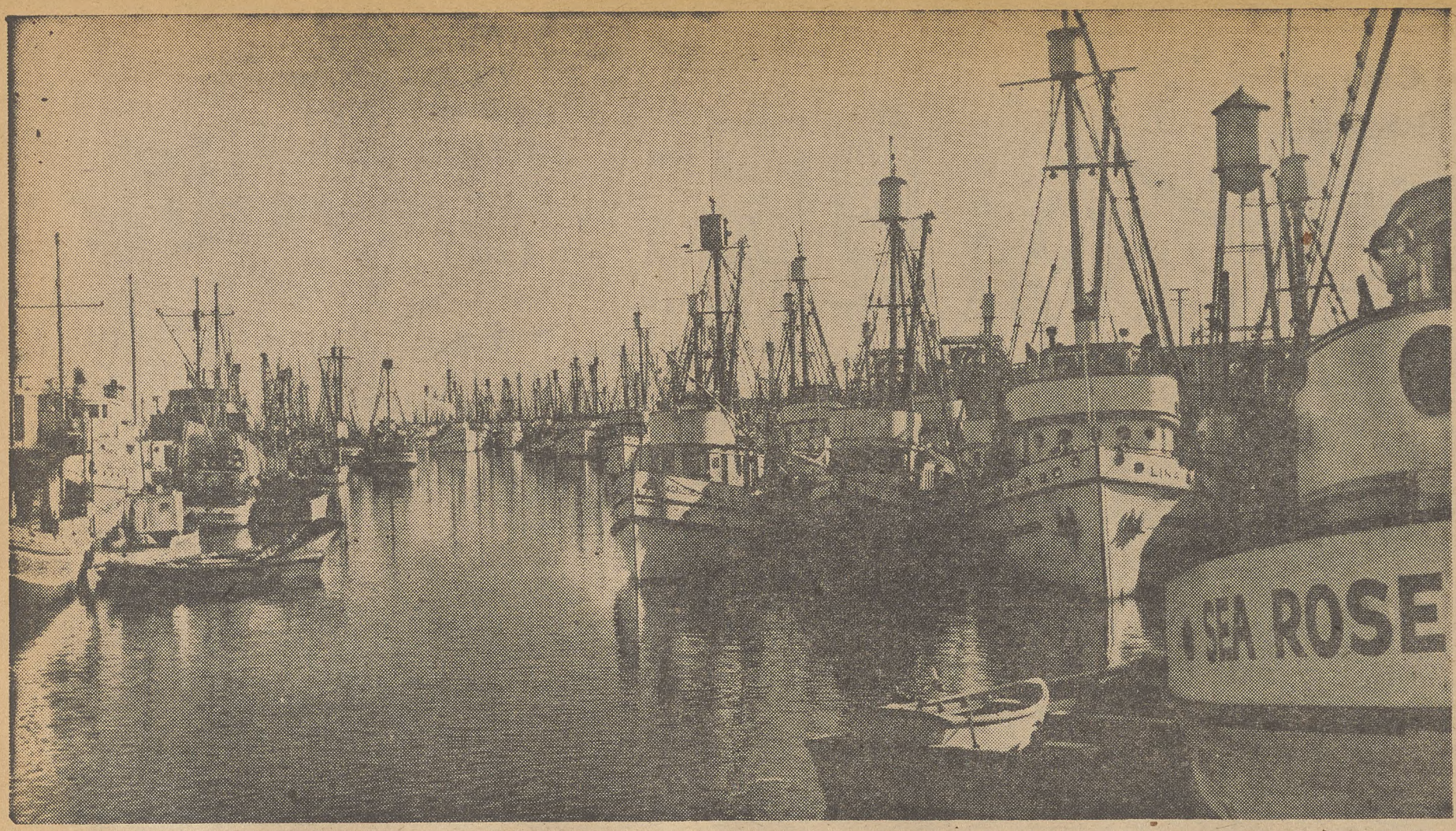
PUBLISHERS didn't stop at their local news monopolies. They broadened out on a state and regional basis.

The Lee Syndicate, directed by F. P. Adler, operates 10 dailies in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Illinois. The Warren S. Booth Newspapers direct dailies in eight Michigan cities. Two daughters now operate the late H. C. Ogden's chain of 14 West Virginia and one North Carolina papers.

In Ohio, Brush-Moore newspapers control seven dailies and two radio stations. Seven Texas papers are issued by Fentress-Marsh Newspapers. Four Illinois dailies are owned by H. C. Schaub's Decatur Newspaper chain. Guy P. Gannett operates five Maine papers. And so it goes, state by state, region by region.

There are 54 such chains of two or more papers. They hold absolute control over 370 papers

(Continued on Page 12)



Part of the fleet of more than 100 purse seiners, on which CIO fishermen of San Pedro, Calif., make their li ving, is shown tied up at the docks near the union headquarters. The average annual catch of each of these purse seiners is 3,500 tons of fish.

WORLD'S GREATEST FOOD PRODUCERS—CIO

By DOROTHY CONNELLY

THE world's greatest producers of food stuffs are CIO men, members of the Intl. Fishermen & Allied Workers of America, who fish the waters off the west coast of the United States.

Southern California is the greatest fishing area in the world with 1,173 million pounds being taken from these waters every year. And San Pedro, where IFAWA locals 33 and 36 are located, is the greatest fishing port in the world from the tonnage standpoint.

Fish is more than food. Its products are essential in medicine . . . required in high-speed machinery . . . important to the farmer as feed for stock . . . and indispensable to the health of children.

In a single year the average West Coast sardine or tuna fisherman catches as much as 636,000 pounds of fish! This is the way he figures:

- The average catch for a purse seiner is 3,500 tons of fish, or seven million pounds each year.
- There are 11 members of the crew.
- Seven million divided by 11 gives you over six hundred thousand pounds of fish caught by each fisherman.

These fishermen produce more food per man than farmers! The average production of a farmer is 35,000 pounds of food. Even the big grain farmer does not contribute as much as the CIO fisherman.

THE sardine is the chief cause of the large California catch. This little fish, seldom over ten inches in length, runs in schools of tremendous size.

The tuna is next in importance to San Pedro fishermen, and for this they go many miles away, into the Gulf of California, as well as catching them near at home.

Probably the most significant feature of the sardine to the CIO fisherman is the fact that he is paid $40 a ton, or 2 cents a pound for the fish, while the 15-ounce can of sardines sells for from 20 to 25 cents a can. The enormous difference between what the worker gets for the fish, and what the consumer has to pay for the same fish in a can, has been growing larger with every month of the inflation.

Everyone takes his turn. Ship's cook R. E. Brown steers the boat while his mates eat. In sardine fishing, five lookouts for schools of fish are posted—on the bridge, in the crow's nest on the mast, and in the rigging.

FISHING may sound like a glamorous profession, but, according to the insurance people, it is the most hazardous of occupations. Each year, boats, with their entire crews, completely disappear, and no word is ever heard of them again. In addition many boats sink in storms, while their crews are saved. Men are washed overboard at sea and lost, for if there is a bad storm, the boats cannot turn back to save them.

Rheumatism, lumbago, arthritis attack the fishermen, because of their prolonged exposure to cold and wet. Broken legs are an occupational hazard, and not a minor one, because of flying ropes and tangled nets.

From the human angle, the hardest part of fishing is the separation from families that takes place several months each year, when the purse seiners go to Mexican waters for tuna.

The roster of the fishermen's locals at San Pedro includes men of all nationalities, but about 80% of them come from Yugoslavia. A good ex-

'The Case of The Fishermen'

"The Case of the Fishermen," an exciting new 16mm sound film, will be ready by the end of February. The picture is being made by Union Films in collaboration with H. Arthur Klein.

The movie has been made for the CIO Fishermen's Union, which was indicted by the Dept. of Justice as a "monopoly" under the anti-trust act. The story of this case offers a stimulating opportunity to convey graphically the features of a real monopoly and to oppose this with the portrayal of the fishermen's method of operating and of their life on the sea.

The film will combine live action shots on board an actual union-manned vessel with new animation techniques developed during the war.

ample of the cosmopolitan character of the crews is that of the Yankee Clipper, a purse seiner. The captain, Yank Kasaroff, is a Russian, as is John Shubin, one of the crew. Larry Kozida is of Polish descent, while Anton Hegland is from Norway. Ray Matsushida, one of the youngest men in the crew, was born in Los Angeles of Japanese descent. The cook, better known among the crew as the "belly robber," hails from Georgia, by way of fishing trips in Boston, Florida and Galveston. Equally cosmopolitan in ancestry, according to the crew, is the mascot, a small black dog called "Meat Ball." The rest of the crew is of Yugoslav descent.

FISHING is a cooperative venture. Sometimes the captain owns the boat. Sometimes several members of the crew own it jointly. Very often, one of the local canneries owns a big share. A purse seiner will cost anywhere from $60,000 to $300,000, while the nets cost $15,000 to $22,000 each. Only one net can be carried on board ship at a time, but replacements or extensive repair work raise the cost.

The gross receipts for the season are divided between the crew and the "boat and net," with the latter getting 28.42%. The remaining 71.58% is divided equally between all members of the crew, the captain, engineer and cook included. This method of payment is traditional among fishermen, and has always been in force in this port.

There are two locals of the CIO Fishermen in San Pedro: No. 33, consisting of the crews of the purse seiners; No. 36, the crews of the smaller boats. The latter are usually "scoop" boats, which fish for mackerel and albacore for the canneries and fresh fish and lobster for the fish markets.

Eleven hundred members make up Local 33. The local meets once a month, at the full moon when fishing is poor, and is noted for its democracy. Balloting is going on now for new officers, with two weeks being given to perform this union duty. In case any member does not vote, he will be fined $5.

ONE of the most vicious attempts to break a CIO union through court action is now being pushed against the Fishermen's union. A suit has been brought against Jeff Kibre, international secretary-treasurer; Gil Zafran, secretary-treasurer of Local 36, and 15 other members of that local, charging them with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and alleging that they conspired to fix prices. This is an attempt to frighten the fishermen out of the union, and so break any attempt to hold earnings at a decent level, according to the officials. The case will come to trial in Los Angeles Feb. 18.

Half the time of fishermen is spent ashore, repairing boats and gear. Antone Pereca (left) and Kuzma Anich are putting a new net through boiling tar to preserve it against the rotting effect of salt water. Tuna nets like these cost $20,000 each.

Typical crewmen from the purse seiner Yankee Clipper is Howard Forgy, with a sample of a blue fin tuna. The crew on a recent trip netted 100 tons of these monsters—weighing up to 400 pounds each—but not for long. Half of them escaped.

These small boat fishermen want agreements on all varieties of fish, and claim that this system is comparable to the establishment of a piece rate in a factory.

Otherwise, the fishermen are always at the mercy of the fish market buyers, because, although fishing boats are iced, there is not enough refrigeration to keep the fish until the following day. And it is impossible—as well as bad economy—to throw the fish back into the water if the markets are trying to beat the prices down, because the Fish and Game law provides that no fish can be destroyed.

TO the charge that they are a "monopoly" under the Anti-Trust Act, the CIO Fishermen say:

- Monopolies control the supply of their product. Fish is a natural resource, over which man has little control or even knowledge.

- Monopolies try to limit the number of producers. California fishermen have nearly doubled in number during 10 years of unionization, with higher pay scales keeping workers in the industry.

- Monopolists limit production to get higher prices. The union has stimulated production, has encouraged increased consumption of this high protein food.

- Monopolists set prices. The fishermen do not. They get about a third of the price—the rest goes to dealers, industry, wholesalers, brokers, etc. And fish prices vary with the prices of other protein foods, principally beef.

And no monopoly, the union points out, would have vigorously campaigned for minimum wage legislation . . . for regulations to achieve greater production while practicing scientific conservation . . . for extension of social security and unemployment insurance to thousands of small fishermen.

Fishing is a tough job. Its worst aspect is its insecurity. Instead of wages, the workers—including the owner of the boat—get shares of the catch.

If these workers are denied the right to act together to get a fair price for their fish, they will be completely at the mercy of the fish dealers ashore.

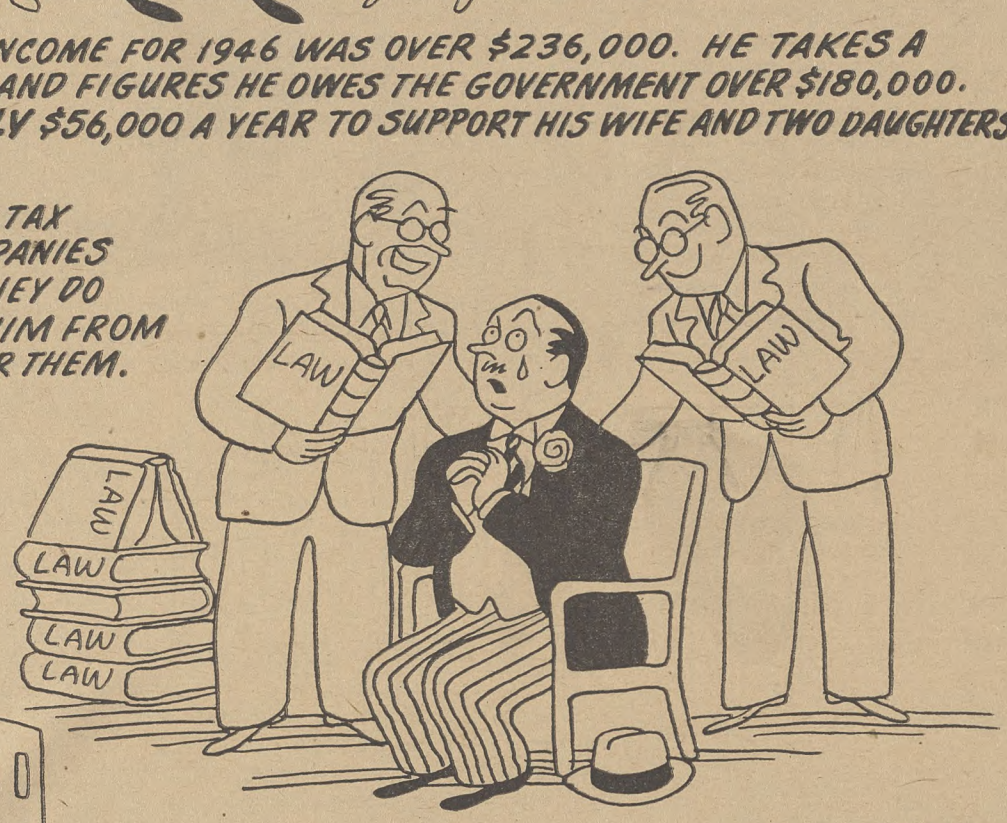
The fish won't wait while the fishermen and the dealers haggle over prices. It's only by collective bargaining in advance that the individual fisherman can achieve some measure of security, by having minimum prices set before he goes fishing.

The union contends that this is NOT monopoly at work. It is the extension of collective bargaining to the situation that is peculiar to the industry. It is the basic relationship which caused the formation and growth of the union as the best instrument of the workers to secure a fair return for their labor.

MR. RICH BEATS

POOR MR. RICH. HIS INCOME FOR 1946 WAS OVER $236,000. HE TAKES A LOOK AT A TAX TABLE AND FIGURES HE OWES THE GOVERNMENT OVER $180,000. THAT LEAVES HIM ONLY $56,000 A YEAR TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

HE CAN CALL ON THE TAX LAWYERS OF HIS COMPANIES AND DEMAND THAT THEY DO SOMETHING TO SAVE HIM FROM "RUIN." THIS IS EASY FOR THEM.



THIS IS the story of how John Rich be of the many loopholes that wealthy p fair share of income taxes. The richer t they can buy—and the more taxes they c

The workers, however, get a differe ed from his pay for an old age pension w than $50 a month. He has to pay an inc the executive who will get a pension of $2 any income tax on the $12,000 a year th $11,500 that another corporation gives to

A worker has to pay income tax on th his War Bonds, but Mr. Rich doesn't ha a year that he gets in interest because h

The same thing goes for every othe worker could make any of these deductio gle week-end in the country. Try deduc deducting your wife's allowance. Try d your friends. All of these and lots more a

And because the wealthy can get a on workers are kept high to make up the lo ing less than $5,000 a year paid less than tax bill. In 1942, individuals earning les 50% of the total individual income tax b not available, this soak-the-poor trend is

A very important part of the CIO loopholes by making all income fully ta quiring husbands and wives to file joint losses to the rich.

MR. RICH CAN CALL HIS FRIENDS "BUSINESS ASSOCIATES" AND DEDUCT $20,000 A YEAR FOR ENTERTAINING AND GIFTS AS BUSINESS EXPENSE.

HE CAN BUY THE APARTMENT HOUSE HE LIVES IN. INSTEAD OF PAYING RENT HE NOW DEDUCTS $4,000 A YEAR AS A BUSINESS LOSS.

HE CAN SET UP THE ECONOMIC INSTITUTE "SECRETARY" IN CHARGE HER $20,000 A YEAR ANTI-LABOR LEGISLAT DEDUCTIBLE AS A CO

...TS THE TAX LAW

...Rich beats the tax law. It illustrates a few ...wealthy persons can use to escape paying their ...richer they are, the more "expert" advice ...s they can get out of paying.

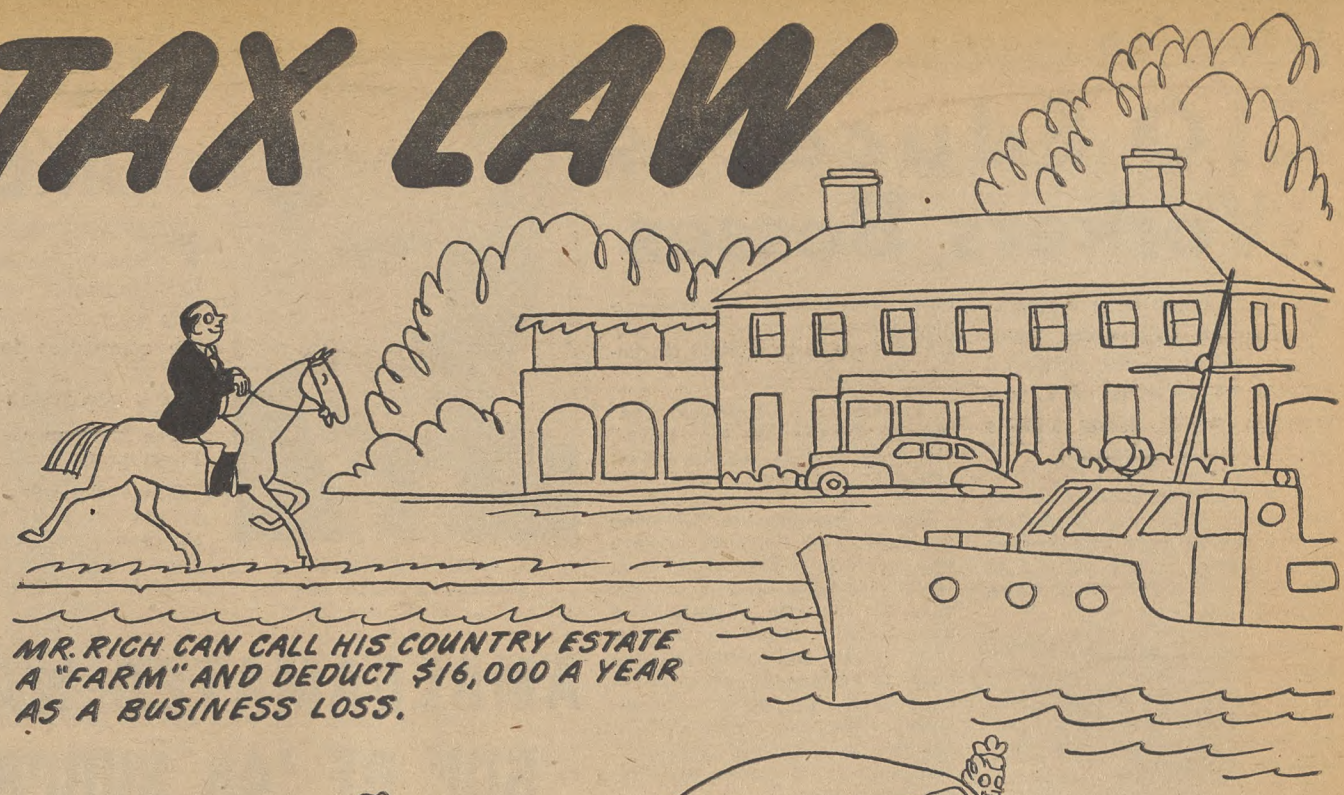
...a different deal. A worker has 1% deduc-...ension which will probably never total more ...y an income tax on the 1% deducted! But ...on of $25,000 a year does not have to pay ...year that one corporation provides and the ...gives to help pay for it.

...tax on the interest he gets when he cashes in ...esn't have to pay any income tax on $37,000 ...cause he was rich enough to buy State Bonds.

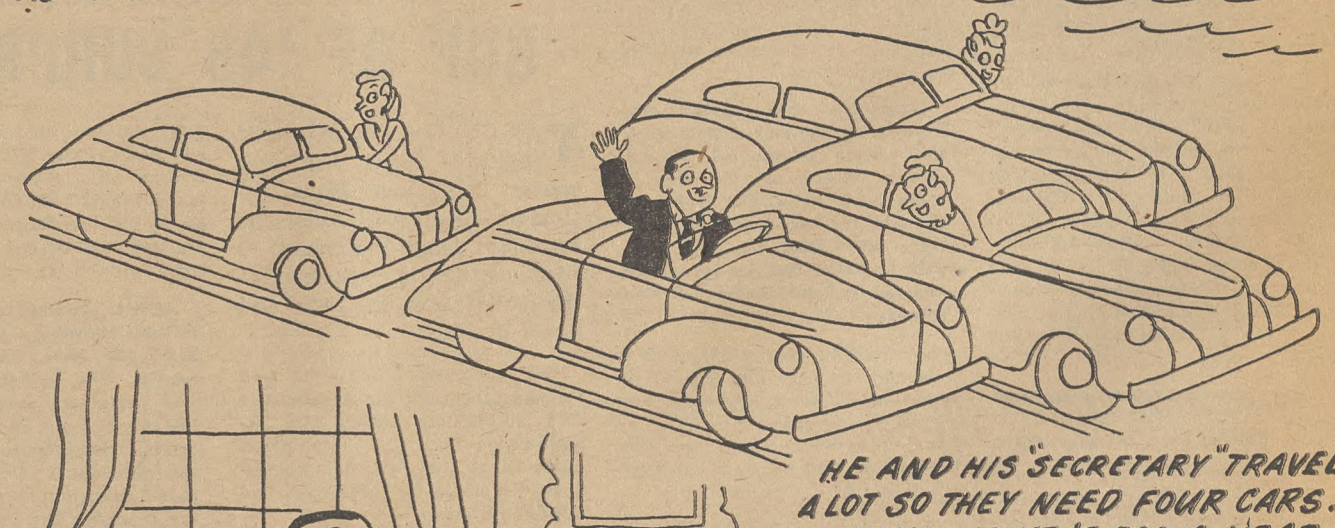
...ery other situation shown here. No industrial ...deductions. Try deducting the cost of a sin-...y deducting the cost of running your car. Try ... Try deducting the cost of the party for ...s more are privileges for the wealthy only.

...n get away with this kind of thing, the taxes ...up the lost revenue. In 1939, individuals earn-...less than 10% of the total individual income ...rning less than $5,000 a year paid almost ...me tax bill. While figures for later years are ...trend is getting worse all the time.

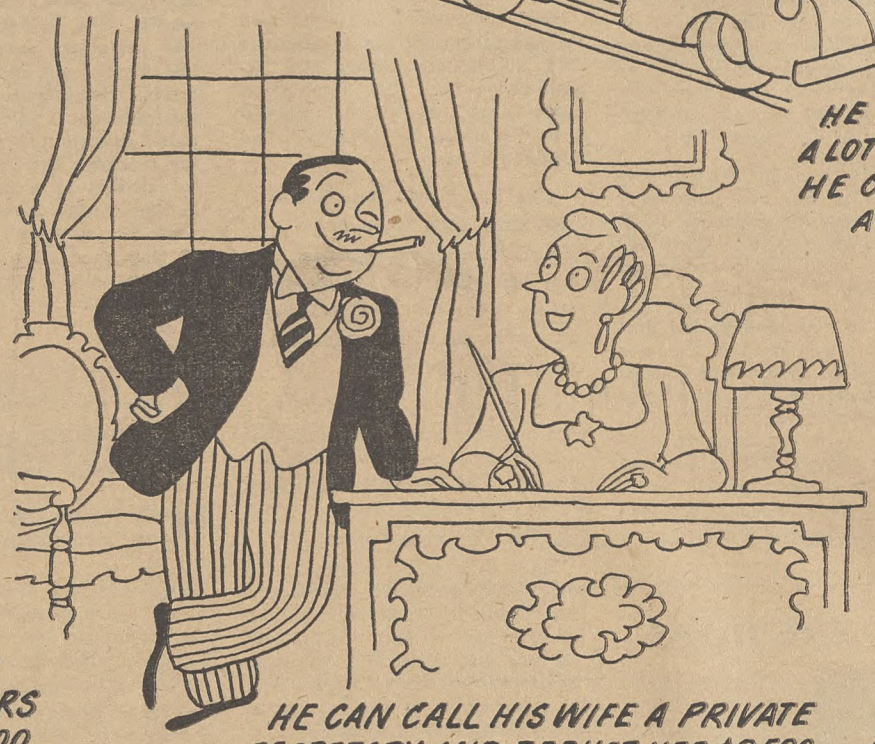
...e CIO tax program deals with closing tax ... fully taxable regardless of its source, by re-...le joint returns, and by disallowing phoney



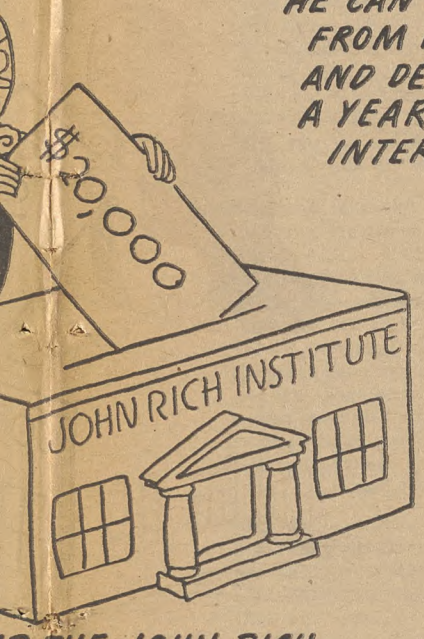
MR. RICH CAN CALL HIS COUNTRY ESTATE A "FARM" AND DEDUCT $16,000 A YEAR AS A BUSINESS LOSS.



HE AND HIS "SECRETARY" TRAVEL A LOT SO THEY NEED FOUR CARS. HE CAN DEDUCT $2,500 A YEAR AS A BUSINESS EXPENSE.

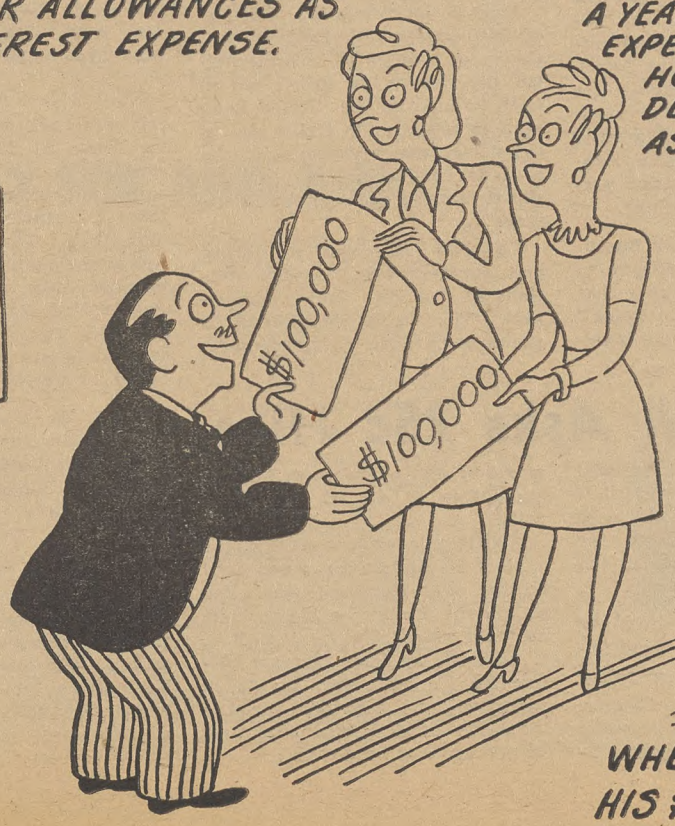


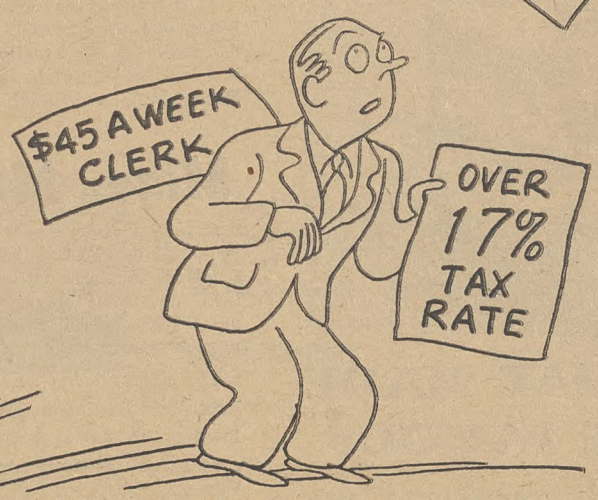
HE CAN CALL HIS WIFE A PRIVATE SECRETARY AND DEDUCT HER $9,500 A YEAR ALLOWANCE AS A BUSINESS EXPENSE. HE CAN CALL HIS HOME AN "OFFICE" AND DEDUCT $10,000 A YEAR AS A BUSINESS EXPENSE.

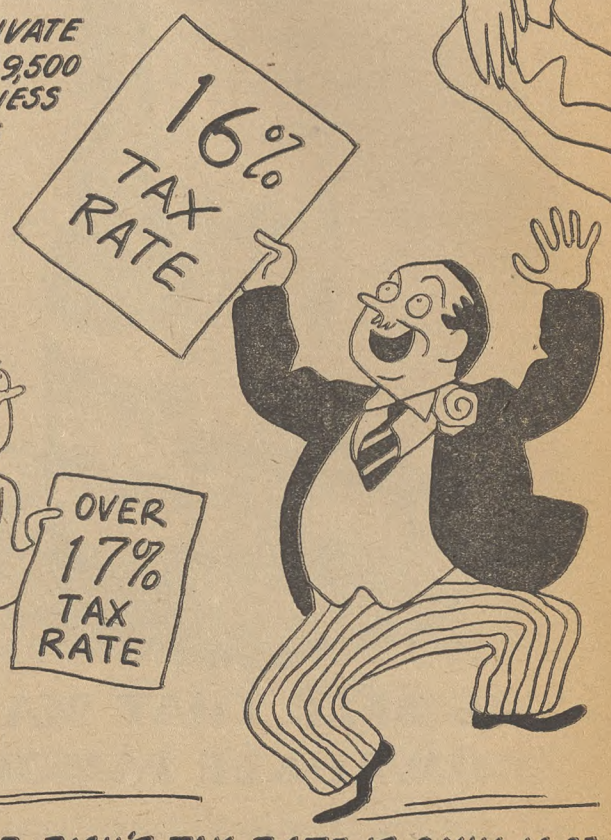


...P THE JOHN RICH ...TITUTE WITH HIS ...HARGE AND GIVE ... YEAR TO FIGHT FOR ...GISLATION. THIS IS ...S A CONTRIBUTION.

HE CAN BORROW $200,000 FROM HIS TWO DAUGHTERS AND DEDUCT THEIR $12,000 A YEAR ALLOWANCES AS INTEREST EXPENSE.







WHEN IT'S ALL OVER, MR. RICH'S TAX RATE IS ONLY 16%. HIS $45 A WEEK CLERK HAS TO PAY A TAX RATE OF OVER 17%!

In Louisana

CIO Educates Workers, Bosses

THE CIO has been conducting an organizing campaign during the past 6 months in sections of Louisiana in which labor unions were virtually unknown.

Combining education with organization, field representatives established 23 new CIO unions, Fred C. Pieper, state director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reported this week.

After serving with the Marine Corps in the Pacific, Pieper returned to his New Orleans home and found organized labor fighting for its life during a session of a hostile legislature.

This fight delayed start of the organizing campaign in Louisiana. A quick check then showed all of the larger industries of New Orleans had been organized by the CIO. Employes of Celotex, Higgins, American Sugar, Godchaux Sugars, Johns-Manville, Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans Furniture, Todd-Johnson, American Paint, Henderson Sugar, and other big firms already belonged to CIO unions.

Organizers, therefore, were sent out into the smaller towns. They contacted workers in saw mills, box factories, canning plants.

Their first job was primarily one of education. This meant explaining, step by step, the CIO and its program.

The educational program was not confined to the workers alone. Employers, it was found, knew little about unions.

A typical example is the story of the Sorrento Co. at Sorrento, population 300.

A group of Sorrento employes asked Pieper to assign an organizer to help them set up a union. A staff member went to the plant and signed up 145 persons. It was found later that the company employed 135 persons and that only 126 of these were eligible for union membership.

Friends and relatives had signed up, the organizer learned, "just to help get the union started."

Pieper learned the following day that every Sorrento employe had been discharged and had been told they'd "stay fired" until they gave up the idea of forming a union. Pieper called on the factory owner and explained the laws governing the organization of workers. The owner was adamant. Pieper then advised, "Get yourself a lawyer—a good one. You're in trouble with the Federal Government."

Evidently this advice was heeded. By the end of that week the owner telephoned Pieper, saying, "Please ask the men to come back to work; they will be paid for the four days they were off." This was the first paid vacation the employes had enjoyed in the history of the company.

Susequently an election was held and the vote was 125 to 1 in favor of CIO. A contract was signed, increasing wages 17½c an hour, providing paid vacations, holidays and all of the usual benefits found in CIO agreements.

Petitions for eight NLRB elections are on file and organizing work is being concentrated on six additional plants with a combined potential membership of more than 10,000.

Of the 23 plants organized during the last five months, ten have been for the Woodworkers, four for Transport Workers, 3 for Food and Tobacco Workers, and 1 each for the Steelworkers, Textile Workers; Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Chemical Workers, Clothing Workers and the Brewery Workers.

FRED C. PIEPER
Louisiana Drive Leader

RUBBER WORKERS TAKE STRIKE VOTE

PREPARATIONS for strike votes in the Big Four rubber companies were under way this week following refusal of the companies to bargain on the 26c an hour wage demand of the CIO Rubber Workers.

The Big Four are U. S. Rubber, Firestone, Goodyear and Goodrich.

The strike votes were ordered by the union's International policy committee following a breakdown of wage negotiations at Cincinnati.

The union's 18-man bargaining committee will meet Feb. 28 with the general executive board and make last-minute attempts to settle the wage issue through collective bargaining.

The Rubber Workers this week completed a company-wide agreement with the second one of the Big Four, Goodyear. The contracts provides union security with check-off and is similar to a company-wide agreement signed last month with U. S. Rubber.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers bitterly assailed the companies' attitude. "For three long months they have stalled and delayed on this wage issue," he said. "We have done everything humanly possible to settle this issue through process of collectively bargaining. Our attempts have not been met with similar responses from the companies.

"It is now up to our membership to strengthen the hands of their bargaining committee by making the strike votes in each local union as decisive as possible."

Buckmaster emphasized, however, that the union had not closed the door to bargaining on wages.

AMALGAMATED WARNS GOP OF '48 SURPRISE

THE CIO Clothing Workers' executive board this week warned that Congressional anti-union efforts will cause the organized labor movement to "demonstrate its resentment at the ballot box in 1947 and again in 1948."

The board, which last week held its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City, specifically warned the "reactionaries in the Republican party" that they will be unpleasantly surprised by the 1948 Presidential outcome.

The board said that pending anti-labor bills were a definite threat to plunge organized labor back into the 19th century when "efforts to unionize were met with punitive measures, including imprisonment.

A cable was sent to British Foreign Minister Bevin declaring that "the conscience of the world demands" that displaced European Jews "find some measure of peace and security.

"The British government, because of its mandate, has the responsibility of meeting their minimum needs without martial law, violence and bloodshed. We urge this forthright policy on the British government in the interest of world labor and civilization."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was among those named to the advisory board for the proposed million dollar Sidney Hillman Foundation which will perpetuate the late ACWA president's work through scholarships and awards in education and industrial relations. Pres. Jacob Potofsky presided at the board meetings.

ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum denounced AFL efforts to discredit WFTU by charging that it is "communist controlled." Rosenblum, a WFTU vice-president, declared that in the case of any controversy the CIO and the British can outvote the Soviet trade unions." He pointed out that since its inception all decisions reached within the WFTU have been unanimous.

ACWA Executive Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg reported that $3,700,000 have been paid in health, life, accident, hospital and maternity benefits in the last 3 years out of its insurance funds, maintained by company contributions. He announced that beginning this year workers reaching the age of 70 will be entitled to a pension equal to the Social Security old-age payments, and that it is expected that the retirement age under the union's plan will be reduced to 65.

UE TALKS OPEN

The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week announced that contract negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse for substantial pay increases will start Feb. 17.

WILL YOU WORK FOR NOTHING? NEITHER WILL FISHERMEN

HOW would you like to work for two or three weeks without pay?

You wouldn't. Neither did the CIO Fishermen and Allied Workers who have been in strike at Erie, Pa., since Oct. 4.

The Erie fishing companies have not been paying fishermen for two or three weeks every spring spent perparing nets.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization and vice-president, this week pointed to this outlandish practice as he called on all CIO unions in the Greak Lake area to support the strike and to assist regional directors in the area in conducting an organizational campaign among the fishermen.

The CIO Fishermen last spring and summer won consent elections at five Erie fishing companies. The union was forced to strike in October by the management's stubborn attitude, after state and federal conciliators were unable to bring agreements.

The union's demands are modest: $1.25 an hour for experienced fish dressers, a 8-day 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime. The fishermen are asking a greater percentage of the profits and were able to establish their right to $1 an hour for shore work. The companies are flatly refusing to pay for the "free work" in the spring.

When the strike started there was no effort to operate any fishing boats at Erie. Five boats, operated by relatives of owners or scabs, put out at the end of October and started to fish off Astabula, Ohio. The president of the AFL Longshoremen's local, whose members are employed at the Parker Fish Co., Astabula, where the catch was being handled with the aid of scabs, defied the CIO to set up a picket line.

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO subregional director at Erie, declared there is collusion between the Lake Erie companies and the AFL Longshoremen to keep the CIO out.

He said that "we have received a report on very good authority that, during the week of Dec. 16, the south shore dealers in conference in Cleveland discussed the Erie strike and its implications and decided that if the Erie dealers signed up with the CIO, they would boycott the Erie firms."

Mine, Mill Asks 25c Hike

A 25c hourly wage increase will be asked by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers when it goes into contract negotiations for more than 140,000 workers in the non-ferrous metals industry.

The demand was announced by Pres. Reid Robinson this week following the national wage policy committee sessions in Denver. The union will also seek a group health and insurance program, financed by employers' contributions amounting to 4% of their payrolls.

MMSW this week won its strike against Noranda Copper and Gold Mining Co., Noranda, Que. The settlement provided a 13c an hour increase, retroactive to last Nov. 1, with 10c an hour increase retroactive to last May 16. Office space will be provided for the collection of dues and the vacation clause was improved.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A. F. Hartung, CIO Regional Director, Portland, Ore., reports: Libby, McNeill, and Libby Plant, FTA-CIO 293; AFL 97; no union 1. This plant was under contract with the CIO, but the Teamsters petitioned for a new election and we agreed to a consent election, and the above was the final result.

Jack Rosen, CIO Field Rep., Newark, N. J., reports: Mendelsohn Speedgun Co., Bloomfield, N. J., Plaything, CIO Jewelry and Novelty Workers 51; no union 19. Organizer Lou Fox was in charge of this election.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Boss Glove Co., Findlay, Ohio, ACWA-CIO 68; against 50. Field Rep. Paul O'Brien was in charge of this election under the direction of Louis Schultz, midwest director of CIO Clothing Workers, Crown Pipe Co., Jackson, Ohio, CIO Steelworkers 97; AFL Molders 48. USA Director Howard Porter was in charge of this campaign.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., New Haven, Conn., reports: Metler Bros. plant, New Haven, Conn., UERMA-CIO 68; no union 32.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Ruberoid Co., Gloucester, N. J., United Foremen LIU 1555, CIO, 29; against 0.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Rodgers Galvanizing Co., Kansas City, Mo., cross-check, involving 15 employes. Harold Edwards, Sub-District Director, USA-CIO, handled the campaign.

Joseph Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Duplan Silk Co., Lehighton, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 27; against 13. Several hundred employes will be added to the force soon. Textile has contracts with Duplan at Kingston, Hazleton, and Berwick, Pa., plants and at Grottoes, Va. The Lehighton campaign was conducted by new TWUA Rep. Charles Sobol, formerly of Buffalo.

E. D. Hodson, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilmington, Del., reports: Koppers Co., Newport, Delaware, URRWA-CIO 94; no union 3. This election is significant in that the AFL previously held the bargaining rights at this plant and their contract did not expire until June 25, 1947.

They contended that the Board was without authority to conduct this election but the Board ruled that they were "incapable of renewing the present agreement" and as a result ordered the election after which the AFL withdrew and did not appear on the ballot.

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: American Tobacco Co., Maysville, Kentucky, FTA-CIO 43; AFL 26. FTA Rep. Mike Shapiro handled the campaign.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

William Smith, state director, N. Car., reports: Pee Dee Mills No 1 and 2, Rockingham, N. C., vote in Mill No. 1 was 177 for CIO Textile Workers of America; against 39. The vote in Mill No. 2 was 160 for TWUA-CIO and against 52. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Shelby, N. Car CIO 37; against 1.

Walter Harris, State Director, Ark., reports: Ward Furniture Co Fort Smith, Ark., UFWA-CIO 260; AFL 72; Trailmobile Co., Fort Smith Ark., UAW-CIO 31; AFL 13. Clarendon Pearl Works, Clarendon, Ark ACWA-CIO 9; against 7. Newport Pearl Button Co., Newport, Ark ACWA-CIO 14; against 3.

Ernest Pugh, State Director, Va., reports: Suffolk Oil Mills, Suffolk, Va., FTA-CIO 23; against 6. Suffolk Peanut Co., Suffolk, Va., FTA-CIO 157; against 17. F. S. Royster Guano Co., National Utilization Works (bag department), Portsmouth, Va., TWUA-CIO 18; AFL 9.

Carey Haigler, CIO State Director, Ala., Peerless Broom Work Birmingham, Ala., URWDSUA-CIO 16; against 0. Buckeye Cotton O Co., Selma, Ala., FTA-CIO 73; against 6.

Franz Daniel, State Director, S. Car., reports: Southern Fertiliz and Chemical Co., Charleston, S. C., MMSW-CIO 17; against 2. Amer can Tobacco Co., Charleston, S. C., FTA-CIO 772; AFL 691; no union 1

Paul Christopher, CIO State Director, Tenn., reports: Lewis Mf Co., Memphis, Tenn., USA-CIO 36; against 6.

Fred Pieper, State Director, La., reports: Estate of W. J. Breitho Sr., New Orleans, La., CIO Transport Workers 23; against 3.

Robert Oliver, State Director, Tex., Blue Bonnet Blanket Mil San Marcus, Tex., CIO Textile Workers 58; against 5.

Organize and Organize!

HONOR SIX FOR ANTI-BIAS

The award of plaques to six citizens making outstanding contributions in the field of race relations in and outside the CIO was announced this week by George L-P Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Meeting in Washington, D. C., this week, the committee designated the following to receive the awards:

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Charles Johnson, president, Fisk University and member of the UNESCO delegation to France and Japan; Michael Mann, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Industrial Union Council; Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and Pres. Jacob S Potofsky of the CIO Clothin Workers.

The committee approved the re port of its chairman, CIO Sec Treas. James B. Carey, on th work of President Truman's Civi Rights Committee, of which h is a member.

The committee aproved of th action of the CIO Automobile Workers' executive board in re questing all its locals to with draw its teams from tournaments conducted by the American Bowling Congress, and recommended that the CIO executive board request other affiliates to take similar action. The American Bowling Congress bars all teams having any non-white players from participation in tournaments.

ANSWER TO TORY PRAYER

ANTI-UNION employers and labor-hating Congressmen this week found their perfect champion in J. David Stern, former liberal Philadelphia publisher.

The sympathetic reception given Stern by the House Labor Committee indicated that many of its members agreed with his plans for strangling unions.

The publisher—who sold the Philadelphia Record and the Camden Courier and Post to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin while he made the pretense of negotiating with 580 striking members of the CIO Newspaper Guild—called for the same chains for labor that the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers wants.

He asked that unions be made liable for unfair labor practices, that Congress decide how unions should operate democratically and that the Wagner Act be amended to give "equal rights to employers."

But he didn't stop there. He added a few wrinkles of his own such as curbs for unions in broadcasting and publishing.

Much of his advice had a very familiar ring, such as the Guild has been hearing from the most conservative publishers for years.

Figuratively beating his breast, Stern sobbed that although he had helped the Guild to organize he was shocked a few years later "to find the Guild had turned itself into an industrial union, including clerks, stenographers and telephone solicitors."

Despite repeated prompting from the most reactionary members of the committee, Stern could not bring himself to say that strike against his papers was a communist plot. He went so far as to say that the Philadelphia-Camden Guild leaders "deliberately struck my papers with the intent to destroy them" and that they had "interests foreign to their membership."

Stern testified that he sold his three papers at a "heavy personal loss" in order to "warn the nation" against the Guild, which he called "a cancerous growth" that jeopardizes a free press.

Guild witnesses did not think Stern's motives were noble. Guild executive vice-president Sam Eubanks said:

"It is not an unreasonable conclusion that the sale of Stern's assets had long been contemplated, and that the strike was provoked deliberately as a shabby excuse for a sale."

Eubanks asserted that management "repeatedly and consistently refused to make any wage offers comparable to those of other publishers with whom the Guild was concluding contracts. He suggested that the estimated 45,000-50,000 tons of newsprint used yearly by the Record alone might have been a consideration in the sale in view of the widespread newsprint shortage.

Pres. Michael Harris of the Philadelphia CIO Council, who tried to help the Guild win a settlement prior to the strike which began Nov. 7, told the committee that he found "no spirit of compromise" on the part of Stern or his aides.

He declared that ability to pay was at no time made an issue by management. Harris said Stern rebuffed two citizens having no connection with either parties when they urged him to resume negotiations after the strike began.

Questioned by a committee member as to Stern's published charges that Guild policy tended to "restrict the rights of management," Sec. Arthur D. Riordan of the Guild local answered that the Guild had nothing to do with the editorial policies of any paper, but would fight for a publisher's right to dictate his own policies.

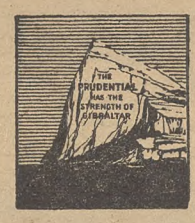
ARE YOU A MEMBER
OF THE
"40 QUARTER CLUB?"

Several million American workers became members last year when they completed ten years under Social Security.

What are the benefits of membership? Plenty—to you and your family! Are Social Security benefits available to others who may not have completed 40 quarters of coverage? Yes, if they qualify!

Ask your Prudential representative. He'll be glad to explain the benefits to you.

★



The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

'FREE PRESS' FOR THE RICH

(Continued from Page 5)

and are the most influential directors in the Associated Press, the monopoly of the monopolies.

One out of every four newspaper readers buys a chain-operated daily paper. And practically every daily reader gets his news fare as dished out by the monopolistically minded AP.

BUT even the chains narrow down to big dogs and little dogs. Of the 54 chains, six are considered the big ones: Hearst, Scripps-Howard, McCormick-Patterson, Frank E. Gannett, Knight and Perry.

Hearst bosses 17 daily papers, two strictly Sunday sheets and the American Weekly, a Sunday magazine supplement, a half dozen radio stations, International News Service, a feature news syndicate and a paper mill. The papers and radio stations are all in cities with populations over 300,000 except for a paper in Albany, N. Y.

Scripps-Howard has 19 dailies strung out mainly in cities of lesser size but not lesser importance. Roy Howard, dapperly dressed head of the chain, is also president of United Press which supplies news to 1,000 U. S. dailies and some 350 foreign papers. A feature syndicate and news photo agency round out the business. Newsprint, a hard to get item for the smaller papers in the country, is nothing at all for the Scripps Supply Service which has ties with the big paper mills.

The McCormick - Patterson chain stops at three—the Chicago Tribune, N. Y. Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald—but the circulation of the three papers is not only the largest in those cities, but the largest in the country. The Tribune sells over a million papers a day, the Daily News over two million. Combined, the circulation is close to 3½ million every day, and 5½ million on Sunday. Paper mills and radio stations have been added to this family affair operated by the Patterson-McCormick cousins.

Frank E. Gannett's chain of 20 papers and seven radio stations is concentrated in New York State where Gannett also operates in the most reactionary wing of the Republican Party.

John Knight's four newspapers in three big industrial cities, Akron, Chicago, Detroit, and in Miami, and John Perry's presidency of the Western Newspaper Union, besides control of a chain of seven dailies, four radio stations, two weeklies and a paper mill, puts them near the top of the heap.

Perry's Western Newspaper Union supplies 3,000 weekly papers with ready-print eight-page papers, with four pages left blank for local news and advertising. Six thousand other papers receive WNU's boiler-plated and syndicated material, most of it ready to be slapped into page forms. Of the 11,000 weekly newspapers, 9,000 are serviced by WNU.

"THE more you have the more you make" apparently is the guiding business principle of the chains and their small town neophytes. The chains are rattling with expansion. They're aiming to get jucier bites of the advertising plums dangled by the nation's largest industrial ballyhooers.

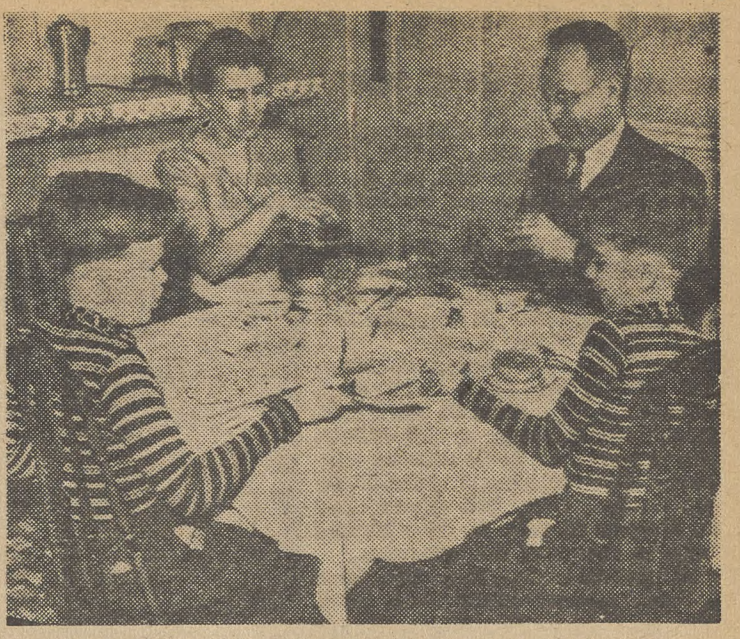
During the war years, more than $2 billion was spent to advertise. Since the government kicked back 80c on the dollar for "patriotic" advertising, we read such pleas as: "Buy War Bonds Now and Save For Your Super-Duper Collapsible Home Later," or "Buy Bonds for a Super-Scooper Roadhog Six."

That $2 billion advertising record is still being pushed by "institutional" ads in which business is dislocating both arms patting itself on the back while breaking its shin bones in kicks at labor's pants.

Radio which depends on advertising to a greater extent than either the newspapers or the magazines doesn't have trouble getting support from advertising sugar-daddies. The magazines get the same cozy support. Then, under the terms of their implied reciprocal trade agreement, the magazines and radio apply the needle to labor and add frills and sugar coating to big business propaganda.

They all figure they're one big happy money-making family with the grim purpose in life of keeping the working people from making no more than a bare living wage.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



ARE MEAL TIMES FUN AT YOUR HOUSE?

In some homes mealtimes are jolly get-togethers—in others they're times for squabbling and nagging. Nagging spoils digestions and dispositions. Needed corections should be made at other times and places. When the family is gathered for dinner, turn on your best humor and if you have an amusing story to tell—tell it. If you make meal hours the core of happy family life with good food and good fellowship you'll all be happier. And later on the children will look back with pleasure to "the good old days at home."

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Sprucing Up

TO GIRLS WHO WEAR GLASSES

By HANNA SHERMAN

Many girls with 20-20 vision are secretly envious of you gals who wear glasses. That's because modern glasses are so attractive and becoming. Formerly, people considered wearing glasses a definite handicap. Nowadays they can give an extra lift to your appearance.

Modern glasses have shell frames and are easy to take off and put on. They fit your face and leave no disfiguring marks. The modified harlequin is especially becoming to most faces. Your optometrist can show you these pretty specs with their flattering upward slant.

Most important in choosing your glasses is having them right for you. Service is what you're paying for, assurance that the frames you buy are the right size, that the color is flattering, that the shape of the glasses conforms with the shape of your face.

The smaller your face, the lighter weight should be the frames. By all means choose your glasses from the wide variety of colors being offered. Blue is flattering to blondes, but not so good on those with vivid brunette coloring. Flesh and shell color look well on almost anyone. Red suits many and black frames can look very exotic. In the summer time, white is wonderful to give you that clean cool look.

Give a thought to your eyebrows when choosing your glasses. The top of the frame should partly cover them. Remember that the brows should not be entirely hidden. Just as eyebrows that droop at the outer corners give your face a sad expression, so can your glasses. Frames should always go up from the nose, never down.

IF you wear glasses, you'll want to know some makeup tricks too. Blend your rouge carefully so that it won't hit at the rim of your specs. You'll find that off the

face hair-dos that show your ears are generally more becoming. If you can get by with a hair style that isn't fussy—that's your dish.

You can wear heavier eye makeup when you wear glasses. Eye shadow and mascara help, if you like them. Brown is your best choice of color. It can be applied more heavily than other shades and will still give you a natural look. Use the mascara on the upper lashes only. Keep your eyebrows neat, pluck out those stray hairs, but do let them seem natural.

Of course you can wear earrings and pretty feminine hats. Choose your hats in lines that flatter your face and avoid those with too much trimming. Make wearing glasses add sparkle and verve to your appearance.

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War on Phone Girls

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. has declared war on some 12,000 "voice with a smile girls" who man the switchboards in northern California and Nevada.

The challenge came when the PT&T announced it would not extend or renew its agreement with Local 120, CIO Communications Assn., which expires Feb. 28.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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Manufacturers and Designers
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THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
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100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE BUTTONS
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INCORPORATED
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Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*
Union Dues Buttons — Convention Badges — Baseball Uniforms
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Committee Badges — Union Banners — Union Card Cases — Gavels
All Merchandise 100% Union Made and Bears the Union Label
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Phone: Central 9868 CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS Established 1905

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A Complete Reporting Service
combining accurate Stenotype reporting with duplicating and printing, the UNION REPORTING SERVICE is prepared to give complete reports of your convention "from the spoken to the printed word" quickly and efficiently!
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BUY BONDS

"A SURE-FIRE SHOW," SAYS VARIETY

"LABOR-U.S.A."

CIO's OWN RADIO PROGRAM

By MIRIAM KOLKIN

"LABOR-USA! This Saturday, the CIO-USA!" That introduction each week is the signal for millions of Americans to gather around the radio and tune in to 15 minutes of lively drama, music and facts.

The program is now going into its third year on time donated by the American Broadcasting Co. network. It is the only coast-to-coast show which gives organized labor the opportunity to broadcast its views on the issues of the day, in its own way and completely uncensored.

Originating from New York at 6:45 p.m., (EST) each Saturday, the series runs for an entire year, with the CIO taking the first 26 weeks of 1947.

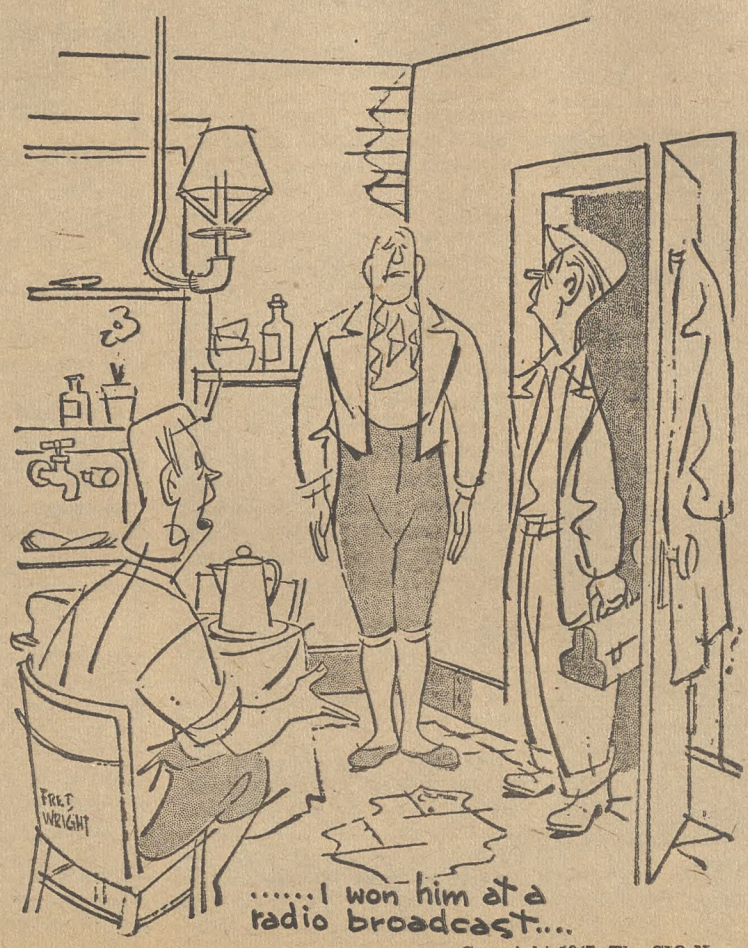
Check your radio listing to see when your local ABC station carries the program; if it doesn't carry LABOR-USA, ask the station manager to schedule it.

UNIONISTS who at first tuned in out of sense of duty, casual radio dial twiddlers, soap opera fans have all become devoted listeners, entranced by the rare combination of a show that presents down-to-earth stories in radio's smoothest professional manner.

Extremely flexible in form, the shows have presented a Christmas parable about Tiny Tim and Mr. Gotrocks, the flint-hearted department store owner; satirized Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers promises for a better tomorrow; interviewed CIO families right in their homes and presented brief talks by Dr. Robert Nathan, author of the famous CIO wage-price report, and CIO leaders.

A STANDING feature on each program are the twangy folk songs of Tom Glazer, who sings not of broken heartstrings, but of broken purse strings and anti-labor laws. Typical of the songs which Glazer composes especially for the CIO program is this ditty:

I am an American working man
and I'll tell you what I want.
I ain't got no fancy words so I
really must be blunt.
I want to make a living wage with
prices that I can pay
'Cause I'm an American working
man and that's the American
way.
My boss is a very fine gentleman
and I love him like a brother
He smiles once a year at Christmas
time and is very good to his
Mother,
But my family can't make ends
meet on my measly take-home
pay.
I am an American working man
and that's not the American way.



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The show also prides itself on its 12-man band—union, of course—which is believed to be the only one in radio that includes both women and Negroes. Conductor and composer of the background music is Henry Brant. Well-known radio announcer Walter Vaughn and a group of actors round out the cast.

WRITER-PRODUCER team of the show are Peter and Jane Lyon. Considered one of the ablest writers in radio, Lyon has scripted such shows as the March of Time and Cavalcade of America. He has given up all his commercial radio assignments, however, to devote most of his time to the CIO program and to his duties as a vice president of the Radio Writers Guild.

It's an open joke in radio circles that among the most faithful listeners to Labor-USA are the people who put on the 15-minute NAM show, which comes on the ABC network right after the CIO. All talk, all rehearsing stops as the CIO program is piped into the NAM studio in Radio City.

As a result, the NAM writers have copied some of the CIO techniques and have even gotten themselves a singer who they fondly believe sounds folksy too.

Flicker Front

'YEARLING' IS TOPS

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

THIS is going to be a bad year for most Hollywood pictures crossing my line of vision. Until now I merely complained about what most of them lacked. Now the gun sights are set by the high standards of **"The Yearling"** and the ordinary run of celluloid is going to be in for a shellacking by comparison.

For here is a picture that throws a warm cloak of dignity and integrity over the shoulders of a poor family struggling to eke an existence out of the unyielding earth. It does not glorify the poverty of the Baxters struggling against nature, but with honesty and directness it does portray the extent to which men will go to clothe and feed and house their families decently.

And from that constant fight in the Florida forests, a sensitive youth matures and a fine family relationship develops. The tow-headed youth, Jody Baxter, seeks relief from his loneliness in the company of animals, particularly the fawn he adopts. But even the question of a pet is a vital one for the Baxters who must tally every stalk of corn and plant leaf in their fight to survive.

When the family's existence is threatened, first by his father's inability to work and then by his pet's appetite, Jody finally realizes that he is no longer a yearling himself and must assume a man's responsibilities.

Gregory Peck as the understanding father of Jody adds to his growing prestige while Jane Wyman as the unsmiling, work-wearied farmwife with a family to feed will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of women everywhere.

"The Yearling" reflects not only the strength in a frontier farmer's life, but also captures the rustic humor and excitement in the day-to-day struggle. The uncontrived comedy in the swap of a worthless hound for a new rifle is worth a million pie-throwing contests, while the hunt through the brush for Slewfoot, the bear, matches any adventure sequence seen recently.

The basic humanity and sympathy underlying the handling of "The Yearling" make it a picture for all to see.

THE pre-war hit team of Frank Capra and Jimmy Stewart are doing business at their old stand again. This time their vehicle for amusing comedy with an appropriate dash of moralizing is **"It's a Wonderful Life."**

As manager of a small loan society, Stewart leads a life of frustration, always ending up with the part of the chicken that travels the fence last.

He gives up his dreams of touring the world to help support his family; works nights so that his brother may go to college in his stead; and his hopes of pulling up stakes from the small town of Bedford Falls are ended when he is "saddled" with marriage, kids, debts and everything but a two-ton anchor.

Charged with a crime he had no hand in, he decides to end it all. But, through a fantasy, he sees what life in Bedford Falls would have been like if, as he wishes, he were never born.

Old Potter, the banker-slum-owner, would have wielded his evil influence over the entire town. Donna Reed, his wife, would have been a spinster librarian and other similar catastrophes would have happened. Woe. So, Stewart bounces back, solves the crime and his friends, the little people, rally behind him.

He then knows that a man's wealth is measured more by his good deeds and friends than by his bank account. He realizes that no man lives without affecting the fates of others.

The moralizing is skillfully blended in with a warm drama and sparkling humor, brought to a peak by a fine cast and direction.

Ma, young Jody and Pa Baxter, stars of "The Yearling," work from dawn to dusk, coaxing a living from the stubborn soil of their 100 acre farm in the Florida scrub country.

THE basic faith in people expressed so well in "The Yearling" and "It's a Wonderful Life" finds expression in a different form in **"The Magnificent Doll."**

I don't know the historical correctness of every last word of dialogue and incident in this tale of Dolly Madison's love for democracy and James. But when Ginger Rogers, as Dolly, lends her vivacious charms to noteworthy ideas, its a welcome break in the Hollywood tradition.

A Virginia gentlewoman, Dolly finds herself torn between James Madison (Burgess Meredith) and Aaron Burr (David Niven.) When Burr in a critical time in the nation's history espouses "strong rule" and "one-man dictatorship," she turns to Madison and the political action (even in those days) that brings Jefferson into the White House.

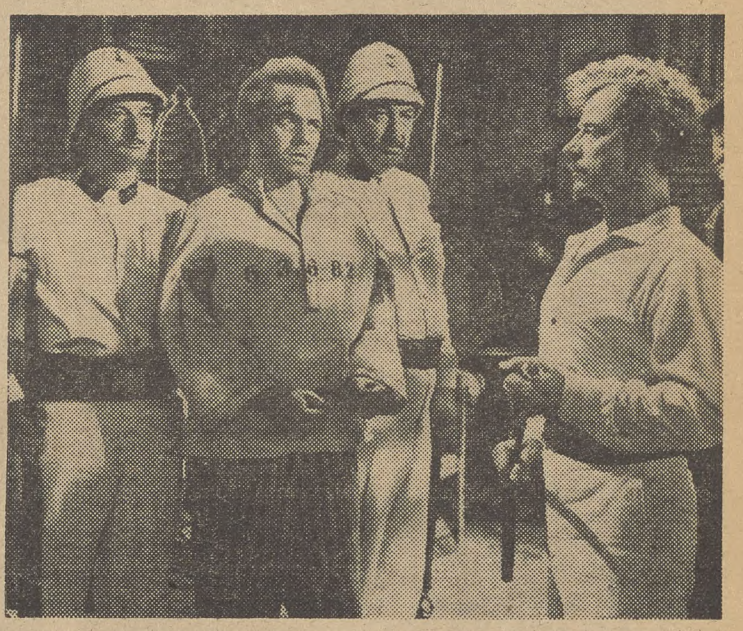
"SINBAD the Sailor," a roistering, swaggering tale of high adventure and low comedy, was surely made by someone with his tongue in his cheek. Doug Fairbanks, Jr., surely fits the high-jumping shoes of his old man—and by the grace of Allah, a few million coins in costumes, technicolor and scenery have been added. And the harem-Maureen O'Hara is the comeliest addition since Cleopatra made her mark.

Needless to say, Sinbad is an ancient version of Superman and if he has to fight 200 guards at the harem, he does it. And if scaling a 30-foot wall is a problem, he solves it with an elastic tree. And if spinning wondrous yarns in high-powered, romantic language is in the script, he can throw it with the best in the fleet.

WHAT Sinbad does with his scimitar, Hank Fonda accomplishes with his shootin' iron in **"My Darling Clementine,"** John Ford's western masterpiece.

This picture, pardner, has everything from spurs to scalpels, two heroines, good and bad women, Indians, rustlers, gamblers, plenty of fast action and men who draw guns faster than finks. And all in technicolor for the better part of a dollar.

Louis Hayward, held by the guards, has little opportunity to dispute the orders of the sadistic governor of Devil's Island in "The Return of Monte Cristo."



Spanish guerilla leader exhorts factory workers to join him in blowing up fascist-held bridge during civil war. Scene is from "Man's Hope," inspiring film of a people's fight for freedom from axis tyranny. Made by Andre Malraux, the picture has just been released for public showing in the U. S.

SHORT TAKES

HUMORESQUE—John Garfield fiddles his way from the slums to symphony, success and Joan Crawford's ever-aching heart. The music is wonderful, the acting superb and the picture a rehash that's worth an evening out.

CALIFORNIA—Ray Milland drops his bottle to tote a gun for statehood in this epic western. Fighting against villainous viper George Couloris who wants to be dictator of a pro-slavery California, Milland has the curvaceous inspiration of Barbara Stanwyck.

TIME, THE PLACE AND THE GIRL—Despite lack of a story, Dennis Morgan and funnyman Jack Carson manage to put this delightful, tuneful three-ring screen circus through some entertaining paces.

SECRET HEART—Probes the inner recesses of June Allyson's mind to show how her strong attachment to her father nearly wrecked the lives of those close to her—as well as her own. Claudette Colbert and Walter Pidgeon play the leads in this psycho that is good screen fare even if it doesn't quite come off.

TEMPTATION—Crawls through the problem of a cold marriage and a torrid extra-marital romance. Merle Oberon is married to archaeologist George Brent, but loves Egyptian Charles Korvin. The Sphinx had better lines.

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE—Retains all the offensive dialect and slanderous characterizations that should have ended with V-E Day in Berlin. In addition to which, the picture isn't worth the tax on the pass.

CROSS MY HEART—Betty Hutton confesses to a crime she didn't commit in order to give Sonny Tufts some legal practice. She manages to bounce out of the hot seat and into Sonny's lap.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

RUBY CARRUTHERS, DAUGHTER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILL OWNER, DASHES TO WARN THE WORKERS THAT HER FATHER PLANS TO ATTACK THE UNION MEETING. JUST AS SHE REACHES THE DOOR OF THE MEETING PLACE...

THAT GIRL IS GOING TO WARN THEM! STOP HER!

CRACK!

WHA-!

A SHOT!

SOMEBODY SHOT THE GAL FROM OUTSIDE...

SHE'S HIT BAD!

BY JUPITER! IT'S RUBY CARRUTHERS! THE BOSS' DAUGHTER!

RUBY!

JIM... JIM... I'M SORRY... HE... HE'S OUTSIDE —

HE... HE — ARMED MEN OUTSIDE... DAD LOOKING FOR TROUBLE... BE CAREFUL — AH-AAAH...

POOR RUBY... SHE'S — SHE'S GONE!

YOU HEARD HER! THE KILLER'S OUTSIDE! LET'S GET OUT THERE AND CATCH HIM!

WE'RE RIGHT WITH YOU, JIM! WE'LL SEE THAT THE KILLER GETS WHAT'S COMING TO HIM!

YOU'RE DEMRIGHT THE KILLER'S GONNA GET WHAT'S COMING TO HIM!

SHERIFF — ARREST JIM BARRY!

112

Congress Playing

ANTI-LABOR FOOTBALL

ANTI-LABOR legislation—a matter of passing concern to some 14 million union members—appeared this week to be developing into a political football.

As the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare moved into the final fortnight of its open hearings, the House Labor Committee served notice that it will hold back any final action in order to see what the Senate will do.

Washington newspapers were quick to point out that Chairman Fred Hartley (R., N.J.) of the House group is considered friendly to the presidential hopes of New York's Tom Dewey, while the Senate Labor Committee is headed by Sen. Robert Taft (R., O.). Taft and Dewey are sparring for the votes of the GOP nominating convention next year.

Hartley's statement was couched in terms of high diplomacy, whatever his motives. He talked of the "prestige of the House" and his particular committee. He made clear that he wished to take no chance of reporting out a severe anti-union measure, only to have it "emasculated" in the Senate.

The Senate committee has been giving close study to the Taft-Smith-Ball bill, a remodeled version of last year's Case Bill, and to three proposals of Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.). Ball would break up national unions and industry-wide bargaining, outlaw all forms of union security and cut the principal provisions out of the Wagner Act.

Since the hearings opened, the Senate group has been listening to an almost unrelieved attack on funlamental principles and rights of American unionism. The criticism has come from such corporation presidents as Charles Wilson of General Motors and corporation "research" experts.

NEXT WEEK, however, labor will get its innings.

CIO President Murray will take the witness stand February 19, and is expected to provide a detailed rebuttal to the arguments offered by big business spokesmen. Pres. Walter Reuther of the UAW-CIO will testify Feb. 21. Other witnesses will represent the electrical, oil, smelter workers and cannery unions.

Taft has set a deadline during the latter part of March to report out the bill on which the committee decides.

The CIO Economic Outlook, in its most recent issue, charged that the drive against labor stems from monopoly interests which are "diverting attention" from badly-needed social welfare legislation.

"The monopolists are driving to take advantage of the unbalanced situation arising in the transition from war to peace," the Outlook said. "The great bulk of American business, like the majority of farmers, white-collar workers, and professional groups, can only expect to reap disaster from this drive.

"Like labor, they need to have Congress and the Administration act together for the passage of a series of measures designed to stabilize and advance the living standards of the nation."

In Atlantic City, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers executive board warned that union members will answer "at the ballot box in 1947 and again in 1948" any effort to throttle workers' rights.

Mass Rallies Hit Bills To Bust Labor

UNITED labor marshalled forces this week in Tennessee and Indiana to battle bills in both states' legislatures that would ban the union shop and weaken unions' bargaining power.

Mass demonstrations — 1,000 strong to Indianapolis and 2,500 strong to Memphis—impressed legislators with the unity of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods in opposition to anti-labor bills.

The 1,000 Indiana laborites battled a blizzard to demand that the legislature kill bills banning the closed shop, outlawing mass picketing and secondary boycotts, suspending the law governing night work for women, and allowing state police to intervene in industrial disputes.

The march of 2,500 to Memphis was an unprecendented demonstration of unity, with representatives of all sections of the labor movement, men and women, white and Negro, participating.

The orderly crowd that marched on the Capitol carried only one banner: "We are opposed to the open shop bill."

Together they crowded a chamber to overflowing, and in a two-hour hearing stated their case against a bill which would ban the union shop and another which would make unions responsible for strike damages, even if they might be inspired or caused by agents beyond control of the unions.

The "open shop" bill would prohibit the denial of a job to any person because of membership or non-membership in a union. Violations would be punished by fines up to $500 or by jail sentences of up to 11 months and 29 days, or by both.

In the predominantly rural Senate, 18 members have introduced the bill—sufficient strength for passage by the 33-member body.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Confirmation of David Lilienthal to Atomic Energy Commission.	Former TVA head, outstanding liberal, was nemed to Atom post by Pres. Truman.	Senate Atomic Energy Comm. & Sen. McKellar permitting big mud-sling campaign.	Wire your secretary and Sen. Hickenlooper to vote confirmation of Lilienthal.
S. 49 S. 70 Capehart-Wiley Bills HR 584 Gwynne Bill	Bills limit workers' rights to collect on portal-portal suits for "make-ready time" wages; also weaken vital sections of Wage-Hour Act.	Senate Judiciary Comm. to report soon on S. 49, 70. House Judiciary preparing report.	Write, wire your Senators & Congressmen to reject portal bills.
S. 55 Taft-Ball-Smith anti-union bill.	Sets many new rules for unions. Bars check-off, limits health fund, sets up 60-day cool-off periods, outlaws jurisdictional disputes, etc.	Referred to Sen. Labor & Public Welfare Comm. CIO witnesses appear this week.	Write Senators and Committee members to reject proposals.
S. 105 Ball anti-union security bill	Outlaws various forms of union security, union shop, etc.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Send protests to your Senators, to Senator Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 133 Ball anti-bargaining bill	Bars any unions from negotiating with employers outside same "labor marketing area." Would atomize collective bargaining.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Send protests to your Senators, Sen. Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S 360 Ball Amendments to Wagner Act.	Proposes batch of Wagner Act changes to aid employers. Weakens status of bargaining under law.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Write your Senators and Sen. Ball; demand defeat as dangerous to industrial peace.
S. 415 Hawkes Rent Control Bill	One of several bills on rent control. Provides for 15% increase, no controls on new homes.	Senate Banking & Currency Committee holding hearings.	Write, wire Committee and Senators to defeat this bill.
S. 528 Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill	Extends rent control "as is" to June 30, 1948. Would keep lid on rents.	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm., now holding rent hearings.	Write, wire Senators to pass this bill, keep rents stable.
HR 725 Case Bill	Revises Wagner Act, permits U. S. to get injunctions vs. unions, permits states to bar union security, etc.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Apt to be merged with other bills. Hearings now in session.	Write your Congressmen for defeat of this and other versions of same bill.
HR 17, 34, 68, 75, 76 Anti-strike bills	Proposed by five GOP Congressmen. Gives Pres. power to break strikes, compel arbitration.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Hearings now in session.	Demand defeat as dangerous to natl. welfare.
HR 1 Knutson "soak-poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut; little saving for low income families, big profits for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm. CIO demanding open hearings.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill to place heaviest tax burden on high incomes.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

THE LINEUP IN WASHINGTON

● RUSH PORTAL BILLS

Legislation to outlaw or restrict portal wage claim suits, and to hobble the Fair Labor Standards Act with serious amendments, may be ready for action in the Senate and House within a week.

Union attorneys, meanwhile, are studying effects of Judge Picard's decision in the Mt. Clements Pottery Co. case. The judge ruled that all portal claims in that particular suit were "trifling" and unworthy of consideration. Counsel for the workers will probably appeal.

● CIO BACKS LILIENTHAL

Appalled by the smear tactics used in an effort to discredit David Lilienthal, nominated by Pres. Truman as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, CIO has called upon union councils in half a dozen states to rally behind the former TVA chairman.

John Brophy, CIO Councils director, wired council officials in the states represented on the Senate Atomic Energy Committee (California, Connecticut, Georgia, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, Iowa and Colorado) to wire their Senators for quick confirmation of the appointment.

"Such attacks"—on Lilienthal and on the Acheson-Lilienthal atomic report—"only serve to arouse suspicion of our good faith in proposals to the United Nations for international control," Brophy said.

● THE STORY ON TAXES

CIO moved last week in an effort to forestall plans of GOP leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee to write a tax bill without public hearings. Legislative Director Nathan Cowan wrote to members of the committee to protest the move.

"The government's tax program is one which is of such direct concern to the people of the country and has such a direct bearing on their economic welfare that we feel very strongly they should be given an opportunity to present their own views," Cowan wrote.

● HATCH ACT UPHELD

A CIO Public Workers' suit to challenge the Hatch "anti-politics" act was unsuccessful last week, when the U. S. Supreme Court maintained that it did not infringe upon the right to vote.

The act prohibits political activity by government employes. The union, acting on behalf of 12 members, argued that the law permits an unconstitutional abridgement of rights. The court disagreed, maintaining that ballot box rights were unimpaired by the legislation.

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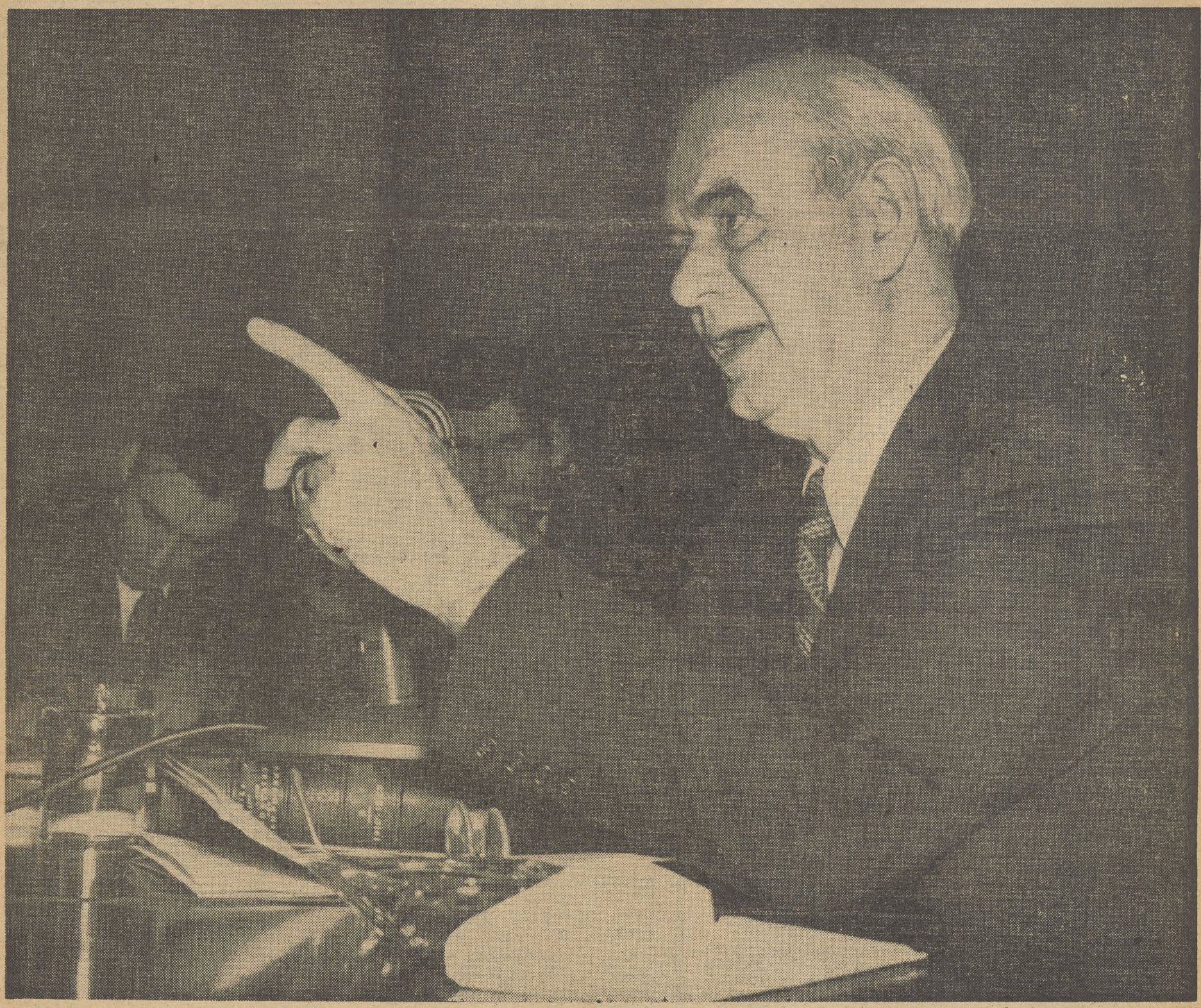
February 24, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

WE DON'T WANT A 2nd '29!



CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the Senate Labor Committee this week that legislation designed to weaken unions would lead to wage cutting and reduced consumer buying power. Congressional support for such a program would be a new departure in American history. For government would not only be permitting a repetition of trends which led to the 1929 crash—it would be taking affirmative steps to lead the nation toward such a catastrophe.

(Details on page 3.)

"I have ALWAYS been a friend of labor."

'Essence of Democracy'

Boss Supports Union Shop!

By FEDERATED PRESS

"THE closed shop is the essence of democracy—rule of the majority." No, that's not a quote from a CIO or AFL spokesman, but from a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Assn., Herbert J. Buchsbaum, president of a Chicago plastics firm.

The case for the closed shop is presented by Buchsbaum in a debate with Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R. Minn.) which appears in the February issue of Modern Industry. Ball, who has introduced an open shop bill in the Senate, argues: "Compulsory union membership is a monopoly and a violation of individual freedom."

"The Senator's arguments are directed against unions themselves, rather than against the closed shop," Buchsbaum notes. Warning that outlawing of the closed shop would only result in "misfortune and injustice," the employer sums up his reasons for advocating closed shop contracts as follows:

"The effect on workers of a closed shop agreeent is an immediate improvement in morale. They at once recognize that management has wholeheartedly accepted them as a partner and no longer plots the destruction of their union . . . The workers realize that their fight against management for union security is over, that their future well-being rests entirely on their ability to make the new partnership operate very smoothly and steadily.

"THE effect on management of a closed shop is even more pronounced. Where labor has security, management has it also. Freedom from petty bickering, suspicion, harassment and friction is sweet music to managment . . .

"The effect on business of a closed shop can best be judged by the showing of business in which the closed shop prevails. Labor harmony should produce a wealth of suggestions for improvements in methods. The labor-management committee struggles with production problems rather than with each other. The high morale fostered by mutual trusts will show a corresponding profit for the company."

Most important, Buchsbaum says, is the effect on the public. "The closed shop," he finds, "is the essence of democracy, the rule of the majority. It supplies a sound unit whereby workers can express themselves. To say that this exercises a tyranny over the minority would be to strike at the very roots of our political philosophy. . ."

In his rebuttal to Ball, the Chicago employer says: "Unions, despite all their real or imaginary excesses, have done more to free the working man and raise the standard of living in this country than any other force, including the civil war to free the slaves. Let us be careful not to unduly fetter the hands that so ably fashion our clothing, homes, our countless everyday necessities."

PROFESSORS VOTE 130 TO 1 FOR CIO

Unionism came to the classroom at Howard University, Washington, D. C., last week, when the faculty of the outstanding Negro school voted 130 to 1 for representation by the CIO Public Workers.

THE PEOPLE VS. CONGRESS

CONGRESS has forsaken the people. And it is time they did something about it. That was the nub of a statement made this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray on behalf of CIO Officers and Vice-Presidents who met last week in Washington.

Murray reviewed Congress' failure to enact an adequate housing program, its wrecking of price control and its program of "petty political maneuver . . . based on dictates of private interests at the expense of the national welfare."

He called for a program which will warn the people of the dangers they face and will mobilize them to protect their living standards and the continued enjoyment of democratic liberties. Main points of his statement follow:

THE national officers and vice-presidents of the CIO at their meeting today have received from Natl. Legislative Representative Nathan Cowan a report on developments in Congress and on the current legislative situation. They have received from General Counsel Lee Pressman an analysis of the various measures on labor problems now pending and under consideration by the committees of Congress.

We feel that the nation may well view with very serious concern the ominous character of the activities of the Eightieth Congress during the few short weeks since the Session opened. The Congress has been meeting in a period in which the people are confronted with very serious, difficult and extremely critical situations.

In a period of critical housing shortage Congress has been directing its serious attention only to proposals for raising rent levels or eliminating rent controls entirely. In a period of declining purchasing power Congress has been directing its serious attention to tax adjustments under the label of 20% across-the-board, calculated to give trivial relief to the lowest income brackets while granting substantial concessions to the highest income groups.

Despite formulation and full agreement last year on a program of development of atomic energy under civilian direction in the interest of the national welfare rather than in the interest of private profiteering, Congress has permitted a tragic program of harassment and attack upon a worthy public servant, David Lilienthal, whose sole offense in the eyes of his attackers is the fact that he has served the people, and served them well.

Congress has completed its program of disregard of the basic needs of the country, by preparing for a general attack on the labor movement through restrictive and punitive legislation and through the publicly announced plan of the Parnell Thomas Committee on unAmerican Activities of harassment, sniping and witch-hunts, in an effort to support the attacks of employers and disrupt the actvities of the labor organizations.

CIO Names 5 For AFL Unity Talks

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week named a committee of five to meet with the AFL "on 24 hours notice" to consider a unified program opposing anti-labor legislation in Congress and the state legislatures.

Besides Murray, the committee includes CIO Vice-Presidents Albert Fitzgerald, Jacob Potofsky, Walter Reuther and Emil Rieve.

Murray made the proposal and appointed the committee following receipt of a letter from AFL Pres. William Green which recommended the discussion first of "organic unity." The Green letter was in reply to one sent last December by Murray, urging a united front against employer legislative activity.

Green, in his letter, named a committee consisting of himself, Sec.-Treas. George Meany, and Vice-Presidents William Hutcheson, John L. Lewis and Daniel Tobin to negotiate.

MURRAY, at a press conference following a a CIO Vice-Presidents meeting in Washington, recommended "putting first things first."

"Any program," he said, "which comprehends the perfection of organic unity comprehends extended discussion over a considerable period of time.

"The immediate situation is what we are concerning ourselves about—to unite to formulate a program of common action to combat anti-labor legislation."

Murray pointed out that if CIO and AFL can develop a common understanding on such problems, they can proceed on discussions of other means of achieving complete unity.

MAIN points of the letter to Green follow:

"Our enemies are united. They seek through the enactment of anti-labor legislation, in Congress and in the State Legislatures, to eliminate the gains which the workers have achieved over many years through union organization.

"This committee representing the CIO is fully prepared to meet with the committee which you have designated and we suggest with a committee which we should request the Railway Labor organizations to appoint for the purpose of taking effective measures to prevent the enactment of anti-labor legislation.

"In addition, we hope that through a demonstration of the ability of organized labor to act in a united manner in the interest of our membership we can provided the basis for a discussion of other means to achieve effective and enduring unity which would actually further the interests of organized labor and oppose the destructive activities of our enemies."

Standing room only was available in the Senate caucus room as CIO President Murray testified before the Senate Labor Committee. The beard belongs to F. E. Gimlet, of Salida, Colo. He made his annual trek to give Congress his views on how the country should be run.

Hot exchanges between President Murray and Senators Ball and Taft marked the hearing. L. to r.: Sens. Ball (Minn.), Aiken (Vt.) and Taft (O.), all Republicans.

PLANS TO BUST UNIONS MAY LEAD TO 2nd '29

By FRED d'AVILA

See Testimony, Pages 8-9

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week presented the case against legislation to weaken unions. He talked for two hours in an atmosphere that was strained with heckling, multiple interruptions and basic antagonism of the Republican majority on the Senate Labor Committee.

A standing-room-only audience filled the huge Senate caucus room, with its 60-foot-high marble walls flanked by 12 giant pillars and lit by six ornate chandeliers, each nearly eight feet in diameter.

The crowd heard Murray warn that the kernel in the problem of industrial relations lies squarely between drastically reduced real wages and postwar profits that have soared to record heights.

"Mark you my words, gentlemen," he told the Committee, "it is the most provocative situation in the U. S. today!"

IN nearly 100 mimeographed pages of written testimony and analysis which supplemented his oral presentation, Murray declared:

"The bills before you can be supported only by a premise that the ills of our economy reflect a need for weakening labor at the bargaining table.

"If you are prepared to embark on a program of consciously weakening labor at the bargaining table, then you are prepared to say the strength of government must be thrown behind those employers who are today prepared to protect their present and future profit levels against any demands for wage increases.

"If that is your program, then we are truly embarking upon a new and dangerous era in the history of American government.

"Not merely will government be preparing to sit by and permit a repetition on a grander scale of the trends which led to the crash of 1929; government will be actually taking an affirmative and active role in impelling the country in the direction of such a catastrophe."

THE CIO leader was in top form as he laid aside his prepared text and launched into a discussion of the record of American labor—the amazing output of weapons to help win the war and a peacetime production and efficiency quota equalled nowhere else in the world.

"What crime have these organizations committed, except to perform their patriotic duty as true Americans?" Murray asked.

"Here, staring in the face of this committee today, is a record of labor efficiency unparalleled at any time in the history of the U.S., and there is thrust in their faces certain legislation designed to shatter them. Is that going to be their reward?"

He compared industrial wages that average $25 below a minimum budget for a family of four, with 1947 profit estimates of over $15 billion.

"Manufacturing corporations on the over-all average," he said, "could set aside $7.7 billion for a wage increase of more than 20%, and without affecting prices still retain for themselves profits after taxes equal to those made during the war years and twice those of the prewar years."

He drew from the history of the 1920's to point out that the march of monopoly control, the drive to cut wages by weakening unions, and the high profits, all combined to bring the 1929 crash. He warned that the trend today is in the same direction—with the same results possible.

"Congress," he declared, "should be straining every effort to assure a sounder distribution of income of the nation"—instead of considering legislation which would aid employers in cutting wages and thus reducing consumer purchasing power.

Attacking the Ball bill to outlaw union security, Murray declared that "as a matter of morality and justice the union security clause embodies the principle that those who share in the benefits should also share in the responsibilities."

He said that bills to ban industry-wide bargaining reject simplified, over-all negotiations in favor of "the encouragement of hundreds of thousands of separate negotiations, separate disputes, and — if they should develop — separate strikes."

Questioned about CIO's position on jurisdictional strikes, Murray declared:

"There is no moral justification for a jurisdictional fight which forces into unemployment a lot of people.

"My own organization (United Steelworkers—Ed.) has not precipitated at any state in its entire career jurisdictional fights against other unions that caused industrial disturbances."

Asked by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) what was to be done about the problem, Murray said that he had made repeated attempts to meet with the AFL.

Murray proposed that the Senate Labor Committee meet with him and with AFL Pres. William Green.

"Let us work out an agreement on this jurisdictional question in your presence," Murray suggested. "I am prepared to do it, to set up all the necessary mediation and arbitration machinery that can be established for the orderly adjudication of the jurisdictional issue."

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D. Utah) sits quietly by while Sen. Ellender (D. La.) shakes his finger at President Murray. Ellender was one of the most active hecklers.

Democratic Sens. Hill (Ala.) and Murray (Mont.) listen closely to the testimony, which warned that a program to weaken unions will lead to a repetition of the '29 crash.

ROUNDHOUSE PUNCH

PRESIDENT Philip Murray of the CIO gave a serious warning to Congress when he testified before the Senate labor committee—a warning that went far beyond the immediate dangers to union labor in the restrictive legislation now under consideration.

He dwelt on the maldistribution of wealth, as shown in record monopoly profits and declining real wages, pointing out how this had led to the great depression of 1929.

He explained how the anti-labor bills would weaken labor at the bargaining table, and throw the weight of government behind employers who are trying to protect their exorbitant profits against any demands for wage increases.

"If that is your program," Murray told the Senators, "then we are truly embarking upon a new and dangerous era in the history of American government.

"Not merely will government be preparing to sit by and permit a repetition on a grander scale of the trends which led to the crash of 1929; government will be actually taking an affirmative and active role in impelling the country in the direction of such a catastrophe."

★ ★ ★

THE National Association of Manufacturers and the Congressmen pushing the NAM program of anti-union legislation are not consciously trying to wreck the U. S. economy, of course.

But any examination of the bills they are promoting will show that they do not go to the root causes of industrial unrest, but are actually designed only to weaken, if not destroy, the unions and to increase the bargaining advantages of the employers.

In taking these vicious swings at the unions, labor's enemies are taking in more territory than they probably intend.

What they mean to be a knock-out blow against union labor is a roundhouse punch which is liable to land on our whole economy.

MURRAY pointed out that "our reconversion from war to peace has been dangerously lopsided, thus strengthening the position of those forces working toward monopoly and weakening the ability of workers, farmers, independent businessmen, professional and white-collar workers to re-establish an equilibrium."

Profits, after all taxes, are running far above even the high wartime levels, he noted. The workers' take-home pay is below wartime levels while living costs, already at record highs, are still rising. Meanwhile, the trend toward monopolistic control of our economy was increased during the war and is still increasing.

Drawing a parallel with conditions following World War I, Murray pointed out that this period was also marked by enormous increases in profits, by increased labor productivity and, at the same time, by reduced strength of the unions.

As a result, the unions were not able to keep the workers' end up. Wages were not adjusted to rising productivity and rising profits. Mass purchasing power was not sufficient to match increased production. And all this maldistribution in our national economy led to the great deprssion.

★ ★ ★

NOW we see exactly the same pattern being followed again—profits too high, purchasing power too low, monopoly increasing, and a drive launched in Congress to wreck the labor unions and make them powerless to restore the balance. Murray warned:

"We cannot move far down the road of punitive legislation against labor inspired by monopoly industry and invoked by the legislative arm of government without disastrous consequences. These measures are forerunners of a serious depression involving all Americans."

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE LITTLE storekeeper was scared to death when two tough mugs walked into his store, deliberately spoiled some of his goods and began pushing him around, with threats of worse damage and violence if he didn't "come across."

He was almost relieved when a third and smoother character followed and said: "Lay off the rough stuff, boys. Don't you know how to treat a gentleman?

"I can see you need protection, mister. I wouldn't want these boys to get real rough with you. I believe in moderation. So I know you're going to be smart and pay for your protection."

★ ★ ★

FAR BE IT from us to suggest that any of the eminently respectable NAM leaders, publishers or Congressmen responsible for anti-labor strategy bear any resemblance to racketeers.

But maybe they got some ideas on smart tactics for putting over union-breaking legislation from going to gangster movies and seeing scenes like the one above.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF the most extreme anti-union measures, the Case bill, was passed by the last Congress but vetoed by the President.

Since then, the NAM, the big-business press and a number of Congressmen have been shoving the unions around verbally and threatening them with virtual arson and murder.

Hundreds of anti-union bills have been introduced to scare the living daylight out of American working people.

★ ★ ★

SHAGGY, baggy, professorial Senator Ball is one of the boys who is pulling this legislative rough stuff.

Frankly admitting he is out to weaken the unions, Ball has introduced bills to outlaw all union security and impose the open shop; to destroy national unions on the pretext of banning "industry-wide bargaining"; and to amend the Wagner act into a strikebreaking instrument for the frustration of collective bargaining.

Obligingly, the press has played up these three measures. The very simplicity of their extreme union-busting character has helped to concentrate public attention on them.

Meanwhile, the tough guys of the House, Hoffman, Smith and their ilk, are preparing for their innings before the House labor committee, with threats to cut the unions to pieces and trample on every one of labor's rights.

★ ★ ★

WHEN the top strategists feel that labor and the public have been sufficiently "softened up" by this barrage of rough stuff and threats, the stage will be set for the "smoothies" to move in.

Then Senator Taft and other Republican top-shots, oozing sympathy for labor and offering it "protection," will come forward counseling "moderation," in the form of the very legislation they've had in mind from the first — probably the Taft-Ball-Smith bill.

★ ★ ★

THIS MEASURE which is the old Case bill with some new frills, is actually as extreme as any. But it is smoother-sounding and more complicated. It is also more acceptable to those employers who are fearful of the "bull-in-the-china-shop" bills used for the softening-up process.

The CIO analysis of this bill shows that, under various fair-sounding pretenses, it would bankrupt union treasuries, revive the anti-labor injunction, tie up labor relations in the courts, and supply anti-union employers with almost every kind of strikebreaking and union-busting weapon their hearts desire.

★ ★ ★

THE SUCCESS of this strategy in fooling some of the public is shown by the fact that Taft, one of the authors of this new and more vicious Case bill, has actually been called a "liberal" by some columnists for criticizing the deliberate crudities of the Ball brand of rough stuff.

And Harold Stassen came near to being hailed as a champion of labor by some innocents for expressing some differences with Taft and Ball, although he actually approved most of the Case bill principles at the very same hearing.

The fact that the GOP high command feels such tactics are necessary, however, is evidence of some concern about the labor vote. While labor should not allow the wool to be pulled over its eyes, this should encourage it to increase public pressure against every kind of anti-union legislation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor; Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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HOME FRONT BATTLE

1,000 N. Y. State employes marched to the State capitol at Albany last week to attend hearings on Gov. Dewey's budget. Among the marchers were members of the CIO Public Workers Union, seeking pay increases. A few days later Republican presidential hopeful Dewey used state troopers to bar from the capitol another 1,000-strong delegation seeking housing and rent relief. In other states too, the legislators are hearing from the people.

BIG guns against labor are being aimed in Congress, but in 16 of the 45 state legislatures meeting this year employer interests are conducting a local battle designed to cripple unions and sap their power to bargain for better wages.

Five state legislatures have passed laws banning union shop contracts. In five other states such laws are imminent. In one third of the 48 states, legislatures are considering proposals that in some cases restrict picketing, require registration of unions and even outlaw the right to strike.

Laws banning the union shop in Arizona, Arkansas, Florida and Nebraska have already been matched this year in Virginia. In Tennessee both houses of the legislature have passed a similar measure. Only the governer's signature is needed—and his administration supported the bill.

In Georgia, North Carolina, Indiana and Massachusetts laws barring union security contracts are imminent.

Thus, out of 48 state legislatures, 10 either have passed or are expected to pass laws that strike at one of the strongest parts of labor's collective bargaining mechanism.

And among 45 legislatures meeting this year, 16 have had presented for consideration legislation that would in one way or another hamper union activity.

TYPICAL proposals range from the outright prohibition of strikes in utility industries to the requirement that strike notices be posted.

There are picketing restrictions, penalties withdrawing a union's bargaining rights, supervised strike votes, fact finding boards, requirements for union registration and for publication of unions' financial records, among the proposals.

Anti-union shop laws in four states already are being tested in the courts, either by CIO, AFL or jointly. These states are Arkansas, Florida, Arizona and Nebraska.

Among this year's crop of laws or proposed laws are those of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Arkansas.

Virginia has banned the union shop and outlawed strikes in public utilities.

In Tennessee the legislature—with the Governor expected to sign the bill—has banned the union shop and provided penalties up to a fine of $500 or a jail sentence of up to 11 months and 29 days, or both, for denying a person a job because of membership or non-membership in a union. Both houses passed the bill by large majorities.

In Georgia, the Senate unanimously approved bills barring the union shop and the check-off of union dues, and limiting picketing rights.

Picketing is described as the presence of two or more people at a place of business where a labor dispute is in progress. The law would prevent pickets from using "force, violence, threats or intimidation" to prevent any person going to or from work.

Meanwhile, the Georgia House rejected by 157-28 an unfavorable committee report on bills similar to those passed by the Senate, and ordered full debate on them. House approval is predicted.

In Arkansas Gov. Laney signed a bill passed by the legislature which makes effective immediately an anti-union shop amendment to the state constitution. Severe penalties are provided for anyone making union membership or non-membership a basis for employment.

AMONG the variety of laws that have been introduced, are the following samples:

COLORADO: Prohibits use of any union funds directly or indirectly for political purposes. Provides that on request from 10 union members an official state reporter shall be hired to report proceedings of a union meeting, and file a copy with the state.

CONNECTICUT: Directs the appointment of three judges to act as a compulsory arbitration board in labor disputes. Makes it unlawful for employes in any public utility or in any business or public service affecting the health and welfare of the people to strike.

DELAWARE: Provides that any person who strikes against the state or who belongs to an organization of government employes which asserts that right and who accepts employment with the state, shall be guilty of a felony.

IOWA: Provides that labor unions may sue and be sued and that their funds and assets are liable to judgment.

MICHIGAN: Requires unions to incorporate and make monthly financial statements to the state.

MINNESOTA: Declares strikes and other concerted action by public employes to be unlawful. Violators would be ineligible for re-employment for six months.

PENNSYLVANIA: Provides that contracts with public utility concerns shall be subject to compulsory arbitration when disputes cannot be settled otherwise.

The lineup is far from encouraging. Defeat of such measures will be accomplished only by the broadest possible unity of all forces—including CIO, AFL, legitimate independent unions and other liberal forces.

WHY am I sounding off about our membership meetings? Brother, I'll tell you...

Here's Why the attendance has DOUBLED in the last few months...

My idea is that maybe you should have a little notice in the paper every week, asking the locals to subscribe to The CIO NEWS, as we did.

It informs members who never come to meetings, and I'm sure helps attendance at meetings, as OUR MEETINGS HAVE DOUBLED SINCE WE HAVE BEEN GETTING THE CIO NEWS.

From a letter written by an officer of a CIO United Steelworkers local which recently subscribed to The CIO NEWS for all its members.

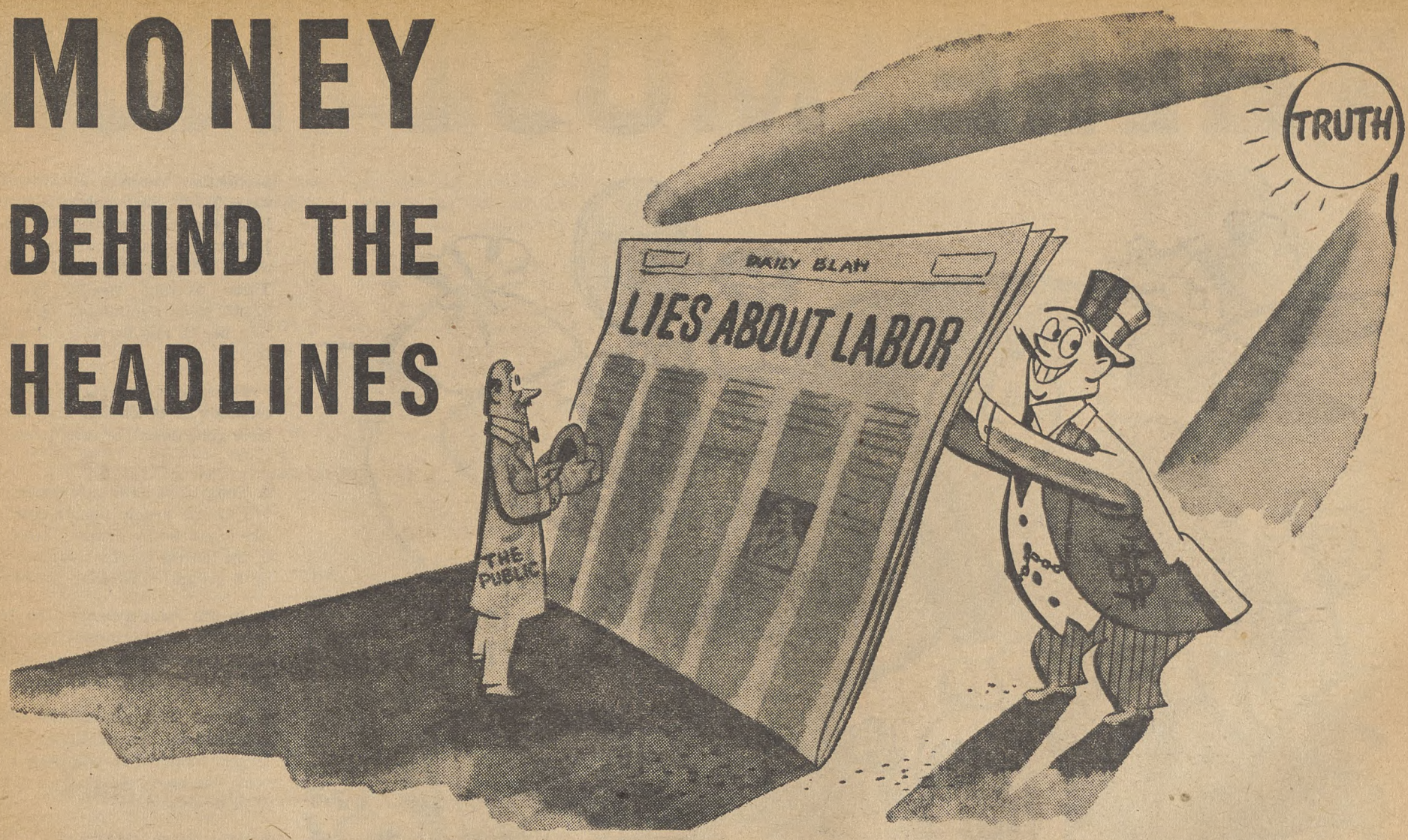
YOUR LOCAL too can have the CIO NEWS mailed each week to all its members at their home addresses—or to a more limited list of committeemen and other leading members, if you prefer — for any desired period, at these SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES:—If a group subscription is placed by a CIO Local Union for 100 or more members, the rate is ONLY 1¼ CENTS PER MEMBER PER WEEK — plus a charge, payable once only, of 4 cents per member for the initial cost of cutting the mailing list stencils.

Remember ... A GOOD UNION MAN AND GOOD CITIZEN IS A WELL-INFORMED MAN!

TAKE THIS MATTER UP AT YOUR NEXT MEETING
Send Subscriptions To The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Individual subscriptions $1 a year; $1.50 in Canada.
Group rates as above. Reduced rates for bundle orders.)

the CIO news

MONEY BEHIND THE HEADLINES



A vast outpouring of propaganda—millions of printed words and thousands of hours of radio time—is designed to convince the American people that labor is a "monopoly" and that its organizations should be weakened "to give business an even break."

Why is the propaganda so uniform? Has practically every publisher and radio network received some God-given gift of identical insight? Or is there another explanation for their policy of damning labor at every opportunity while carefully glossing over the sins of the banking and industrial magnates who really control the nation?

TAKE the case of William Randolph Hearst who directs his extensive chain of 17 daily newspapers from a lordly manor in the California hills. Hearst is ostensibly the owner of his vast network of papers, his International News Service, his handful of radio stations, his American Weekly Sunday magazine supplement and a few magazines. But a close look into Hearst's financial ties shows otherwise.

Sitting as a director of the Hearst Consolidated Publications is Henry S. MacKay, Jr., a lawyer. MacKay is also, it happens, a director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. The chairman of the $319 million insurance outfit is A. N. Kemp who flies across the country to attend meetings of the Chase Natl. Bank board of directors.

The Chase National Bank chairman is Winthrop W. Aldrich, brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Also on the Chase board is Bertram Cutler, a very close buddy of Rockefeller who is also a director of the Radio Corp. of America, and the Natl. Broadcasting System.

When Rockefeller's Standard Oil plants are being organized, is it any wonder that Hearst's press flashes pink and red at the mere thought of oil workers getting together to increase their wages and living standards?

Or when Rockefeller's brother-in-law, Aldrich who is also president of the Int. Chamber of Commerce, voices an opinion, is it any wonder that the Hearst press spreads it around with typical Hearstian gaudiness?

CHECKING the directorates of other large information enterprises reveals, in most cases, the close financial tie-ups of the newspapers, radio, movies and magazines with the giants of industry and banking.

Frank Gannett, publisher of 21 newspapers and owner of seven radio stations, is tied to Morgan's apron strings. One of the Gannett chain's directors is T. J. Hargrave, president of Eastman Kodak Corp., and holding a seat on the Eastman Kodak Board is J. F. Bell, chairman of General Mills Corps., the giant cereal and grain combine.

On the board of directors of General Mills is H. S. Sturgis, a vice-president of the First Natl. Bank of New York which outranks Chase Natl. Bank in size and influence. First Natl. Bank Pres. Alexander C. Nagle is also a director of U. S. Steel, and on the U. S. Steel board are a couple of J. P. Morgan partners, with Thomas S. Lamont as chief Morgan man.

So when Morgan's Big Steel opens it perennial fight agaist the CIO Steelworkers, Gannett is right on tap with his big guns. Morgan rolls out the ammunition and Gannett fires it. Gannett also operates a secret weapon, a backdoor fascist outfit called the Committee for Constitutional Government which is now bombarding the market with anti-Wagner Act propaganda.

JOHN Knight, publisher of four large daily papers, one of them the Chicago Daily News which he purchased for a million dollars two years ago, is also tied with Morgan's string.

A director on Knight's papers is John Stuart, chairman of Quaker Oats Co. One of Quaker Oats directors is Edward L. Ryerson, chairman of the Inland Steel Co. board and also a director of the New York Life Insurance Co., one of the largest insurance firms in the country. Ryerson's associate on the insurance company's board is Charles D. Dickey, a top man in the $30 billion Morgan monopoly.

This is the second of two articles exposing the financial tieups of the publishing industry. Behind the headlines are men whose interests are basically anti-labor.

Lester Armour of the meat packing Armour's also is dealt in on the Quaker Oats board and that could account for Knight's Chicago Daily News opposition to the CIO Packinghouse Workers. In addition Rawleigh Warner, a director of the City Natl. Bank of Chicago, also is represented on the Knight board of directors.

ARTHUR Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, holds hands with both the Rockefeller and Morgan interests. Sulzberger is a trustee on the Rockefeller Foundation in which big industrialists such as Walter S. Gifford, president of American Telephone & Telegraph, are enthroned.

Sulzberger is also a director of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co. which is owned jointly by the Times and the Kimberly-Clark Co. On the Kimberly-Clark board of directors is John M. Hancock, a director of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., affiliated with the Natl. City Bank of New York.

Directors of the National City Bank are G. H. Milliken. president of Deering, Milliken and Co. and a director of the New York Life Insurance Co., Gerard Swope, a General Electric director; and C. E. Dodge, vice-president of the Phelps-Dodge copper interests. Thomas S. Lamont, the Morgan partner, holds a Phelps-Dodge directorate while other Morgan luminaries shine on the GE and N. Y. Life Insurance boards.

When the Times adopts its "reasonable innocent bystander" attitude, in reality it's spinning a gambling wheel for Morgan or Rockefeller.

Such a wheel is now being spun by Morgan against small newsprint users. Morgan's partners are embedded in the Natl. Paper Co., the largest producer of newsprint. International has been squeezing out dribbles of newsprint to the labor press and small independent news publishing firms while shipping the greater part of its production to the larger newspaper chains.

An investigation of this squeeze play against small papers was slated by the Senate Committee on Small Business a few weeks ago but the hearings were suddenly called off under mystifying circumstances shortly before they were to start.

Ever since 1929, when the International Paper Co., was forced to give up its holdings in 10 newspapers, the large publishers have been buying their way into paper mills. The New York Times has its mill. Hearst has the Pejepscot Paper Co. in which Herbert Hoover had a large interest. Gannett. who once borrowed $2½ million from International to help finance four of his papers, still has credit with International.

One of the papers International was forced to sell was the Boston Herald-Traveler. It was snapped up by a group of Boston industrialists and bankers headed by S. W. Winslow, Jr., chairman of the United Shoe Machinery Co. board. J. L. Hall, the paper's vice-president, is a director in Westinghouse Electric, and Westinghouse is classified by the Senate Small Business Committee as being under the influence of Mellon millions.

TWO big chains, Scripps-Howard and McCormick-Patterson, are closed corporations. Though they are big business by themselves, their ties with bigger business haven't been exposed in any black and white financial statements usually published by other industrial firms.

Scripps-Howard is a family affair that is supposed to go, in 1952, to the grandsons of E. W. Scripps, founder of the chain. Roy Howard, guided by Napoleonic concepts of his power, now directs the 19-paper chain, its United Press and a couple of feature and photo syndicates. A cohort of his, William G. Chandler, is president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the NAM of the press.

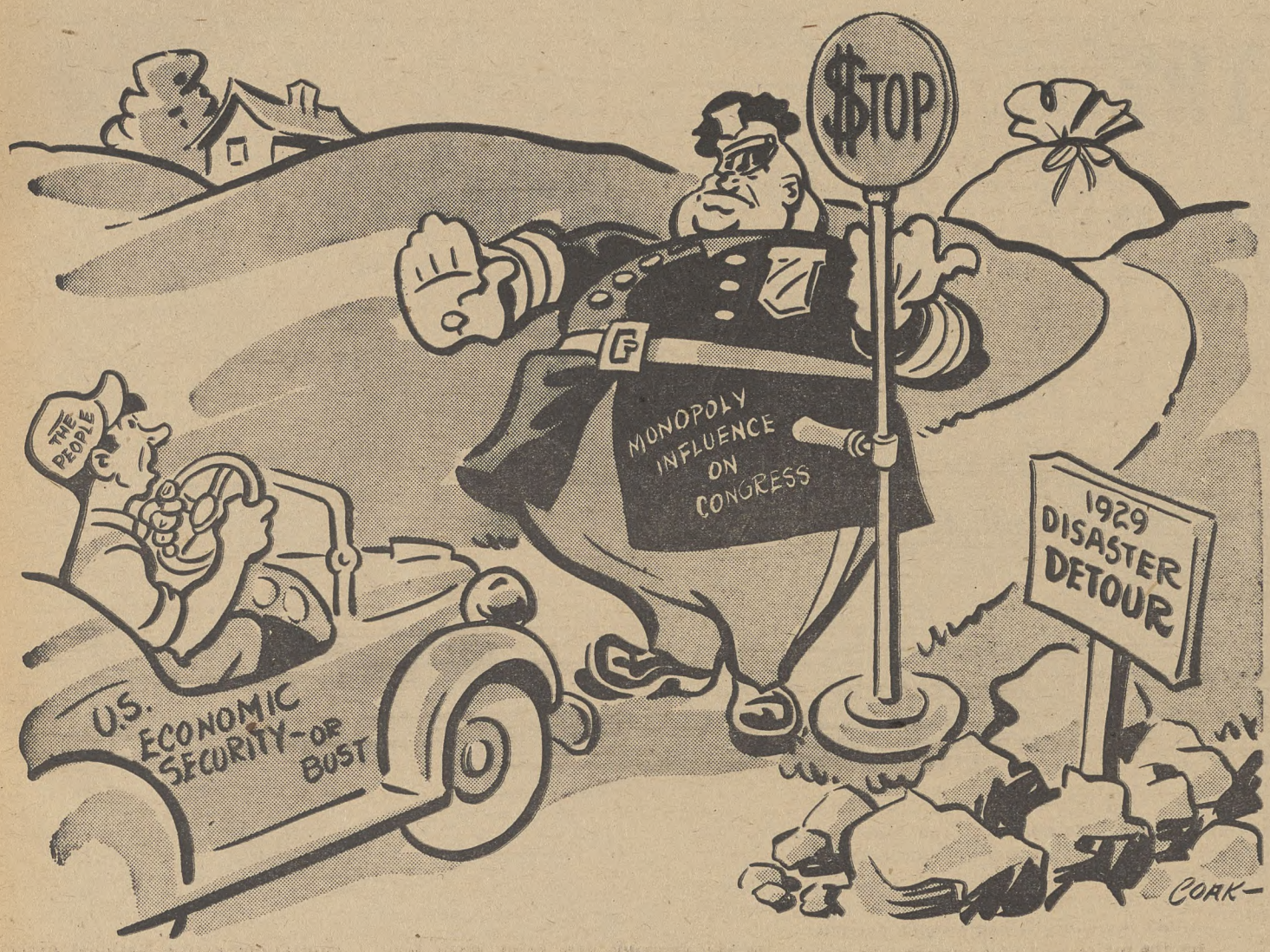
The McCormick-Patterson trio of papers, the N. Y. Daily News, Chicago Tribune and Washington Times-Herald, is also a family affair, operated by a brace of cousins.

The News and Tribune have the largest circulation, daily and Sunday, in the country. They also had the largest amount of praise for Hitler, before it became treasonous to spout too much of it. And they led the press pack against Roosevelt and his program of economic security for the people.

THE Morgan-Mellon-Rockefeller-Dupont interests, the big four of the eight financial groups controlling 99 of the nation's 200

(Continued on Page 10)

THERE MUST NOT



Prosperity and low wages don't ride the same bus. Some employers can't see this. They want to keep wages down while profits soar. They have influenced certain Congressmen to support their position . . . to help weaken unions . . . to undercut sharply labor's power to bargain for higher pay. If this happens, government will be taking an active role in pushing the nation toward another 1929 depression. Why this is so was developed by CIO Pres. Murray in testimony filed with the Senate Labor Committee this week. Excerpts from it follow.

FOR MANY months the American people have been subjected to a barrage, by speech, by press, by radio and by Congressional proposal—all seeking to show that the major ills of our nation are attributable to one group, to one class—labor. It is argued that national salvation lies in subjecting this culprit to all sorts of limitations, curbs, restrictions, in the public interest.

Before debating how far down the road we are to go, isn't it fair to ask whether we are on the right road at all?

If we are to establish an American economy of continuing full production and full employment, we must reverse the trends of the year and a half since V-Day. Unrestrained monopoly in finance and in industry is generating this trend. We must restore a balance within our national economy which will make possible a continuing expansion of our national income and its equitable distribution.

Our reconversion from war to peace has been dangerously lopsided, thus strengthening the position of those forces working toward monopoly and weakening the ability of workers, farmers, and independent businessmen, professional and white-collar workers to re-establish an equilibrium.

The time is very late, but it is not too late. We can achieve an expanding peace-time economy of full production and full employment by measures of co-operation between industry, labor and agriculture which run directly counter to the present drift. But Congress must make clear to the people of this country that it will not tolerate the efforts of monopoly to defeat the possibility of achieving such cooperation.

We cannot move far down the road of punitive legislation against labor inspired by monopoly industry and invoked by the legislative arm of government without disastrous consequences. These measures are forerunners of a serious depression involving all Americans.

HERE IN American which spent $2 billion to produce the atomic bomb, millions of men, women and children are living far below the levels of health and decency.

This is the problem to which, I submit, we must address our immediate attention. I therefore urge you to consider in more detail what the situation is today.

Here are some of the signs of danger in our situation:

Profits, after all taxes, are running far above even the high wartime levels set by leading corporations. At the same time take-home pay is below wartime levels while living costs, already at record highs, are still rising. And to complete the picture, the trend toward monopolistic control of our economy was accelerated during the war and proceeds apace today.

The President has estimated corporation profits for 1946, the first full peacetime year, at twelve billion dollars. This is approximately two billion dollars higher than the highest peacetime year. For 1947, estimated profits before taxes for all manufacturing corporations are $15.5 billion.

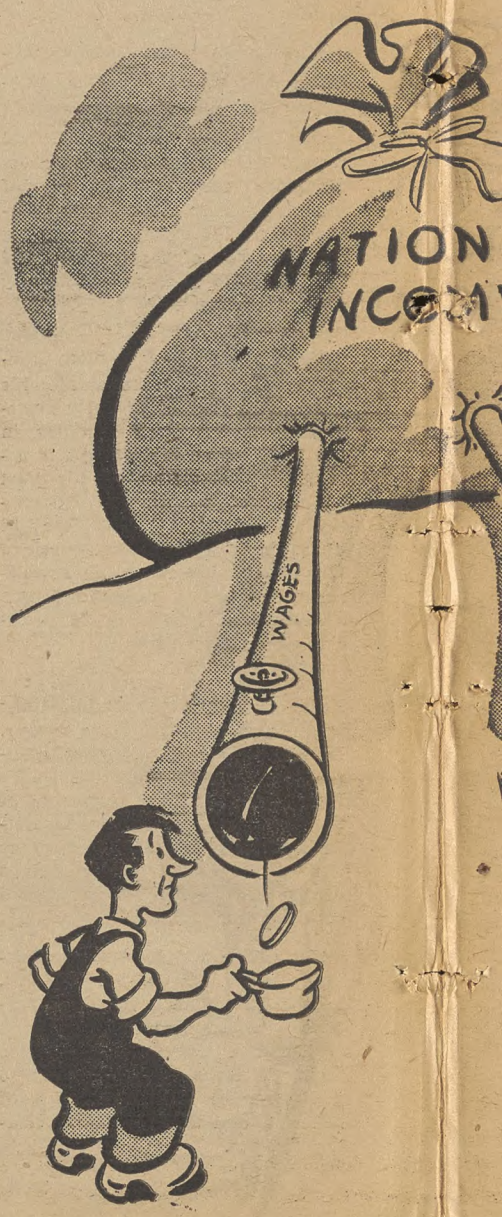
Meanwhile, the share of the national income going to wage and salaries has declined from 68% in the 1942-45 period to 62.5% in 1946, with a correspondingly larger share of the national income going to business. Consumer income must rise by $22 billion above the level of the third quarter of 1946 if the goods coming into the market are to find buyers.

Despite the wage increases of early 1946, the average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing were $45.83 in October 1946, or $1.47 lower than the January 1945 level. These 1946 wages could purchase only $39.27 worth of merchandise of 1945 dollars. These average weekly earnings are $24.69 below a minimum budget to maintain health and decency for a family of four.

These facts indicate how lopsided our economy is becoming, and how far we have gone down the road toward monopoly:

- Today 250 large corporations control 2/3 of the usable manufacturing facilities of our entire country. More than 180 of the largest corporations are controlled by 8 groups of banking interests.
- In the steel industry, the 10 largest corporations hold more than 3/4 of the ingot capacity; 3 banking houses control 8 of these 10 producers.
- As of 1935, among the 200 largest non-financial corporations and the 50 largest financial corporations a group of some 400 men held nearly a third of the 3544 directorships.

CONSIDER the parallels between the steps being taken today by industry and government and those taken after World War I. These parallels are frightening especially because it is difficult, for me and I suppose for all of us, to imagine the consequences of another depression and another world war.



T BE ANOTHER '29!

The 1920's witnessed several developments which in sum total contributed mightily to the crash of 1929:

1. A savage uncontrolled onslaught on the labor unions. This was an era of unbridled use of discrimination, the labor spy, flagrant provocation, company police, black lists and every other weapon in the arsenal of employers to cripple old organizations and prevent new ones. This open-shop drive of the early '20's led to a decline from a little over 5 million trade union members in 1920 to about 3,400,000 in 1929. Unions in basic industries were almost universally suppressed.

This was in part accomplished by "the judges of certain federal and state courts, who, by issuing almost as many anti-union injunctions as had been granted in the previous half-century, effectively blocked many unionization programs."

Closely related to this drive on the labor movement were two other major developments:

2. During this period of union weakness which corresponded with the boom '20's, profits of all corporations, after taxes, increased from $4 billion to $7 billion or 72% (1924-29.)

3. During this same period output per man hour or efficiency of the workers in manufacturing plants increased 35% according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rise in productivity was not reflected in higher wages as they increased but 1/2c an hour per year, but instead was reflected in higher profits.

The failure to adjust wages for rising productivity and rising profits resulted in a great maldistribution in our national economy. This maldistribution led to the most drastic depression America has ever known.

MANY if not most of the dangers I have described are the results of powerful economic concentrations, unnatural and improper in our economy, which more and more shape the destinies of this country.

These powerful economic concentrations were the unyielding enemies of labor throughout the 1930's. They demonstrated during that period that they had no program for leading the country into a period of lasting high-level production and full employment.

It is important to recall that it was possible for the most important part of American industry to operate with a very substantial profit when there were still 12 million unemployed.

A computation of the profits of the leading corporations for the first half year of 1939 by a conservative banking firm estimated their average profit at 7.1%. Thus, for the first time in our economic history it had become possible for the major part of American industry to operate at substantial profit levels while a quarter of the working population was unemployed.

It is this situation which existed right up until the beginning of the War boom which today overshadows the thinking of the average veteran and the rest of America's workers in farm, plant, office and store.

OUR people learned from the war what our economy can produce. Millions of our members and their sons and daughters entered the armed forces. New millions joined our unions to wage the battle of war production. And thousands of CIO representatives served in official capacities in the defense program, the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, the Office of Civilian Defense, and the War Labor Board.

The continuing efforts of labor on behalf of the war production program were given without stint and with a remarkable adherence to the no-strike pledge. Pressures on labor and its leaders increased, however, after the middle of 1943. Cancellation of war orders began and the problem of reconversion came to the fore. Congress passed the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, creating an Advisory Board to work with the new Director of that agency.

The machinery was never adequately used toward an orderly transition from war to peace. The failure to use and to perfect this machinery by legislative and administrative action towards these ends is, I believe, responsible for many of our present difficulties. It has led more or less directly to the demands now being made for anti-labor legislation.

Instead, throughout the war and ever since, Congressional committees have been actively pressing for the more rapid abandonment of controls on industry while maintaining them on labor. Meanwhile a host of anti-labor bills have been introduced to revise the basic principles of the National Labor Relations Act, to establish crippling restrictions on the right to strike, on the union shop, and on labor organizations generally, to impose compulsory arbitration, deprive labor of the right to any political voice, impose on unions devastating penalties for minor offences.

Congress should be straining its every effort to assure a sounder distribution of the income of our nation. You should be aware that the workers have not achieved sufficient strength to enable them to operate more effectively in defense of the national living standards, against the depredations of those powerful groups who are responsible for the situation in which we now find ourselves. We are faced instead with the danger of a drying up of the economic resources of the consumer.

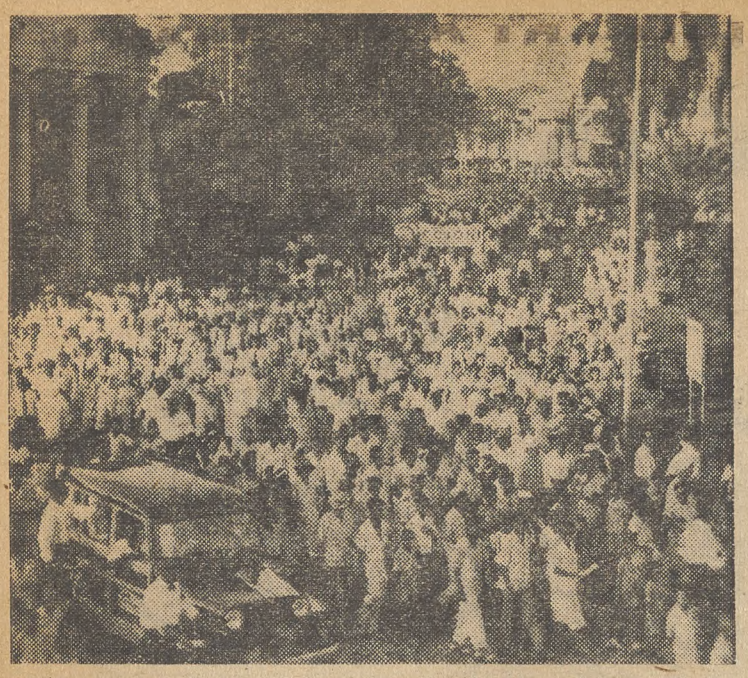
AS you consider the bills before you, it is important also that you pause and consider the exact nature of the institution which you are attacking. Do not fix your mind on the exceptions, the extreme, the occasional abuse. Remember that the legislation before you is directed against the institution itself. Trade Unionism: its form and its struggle to develop.

Yet today we actually find such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers expressing the view—echoed unfortunately in the halls of Congress—that it is just as necessary to outlaw the combined efforts of the employees of several employers to act jointly in the formulation of decent standards of wages and other working conditions as it is to outlaw combines calculated to fix the prices of commodities. One of the bills before you accepts in full that principle.

I FEEL it important to return to those issues. The bills before you can be supported only by a premise that the ills of our economy, the ills of our nation, reflect a need—and solely a need—for weakening labor at the bargaining table, for weakening labor at the expense of management, for compelling labor to accept from management without resistance the answer "NO."

If you are prepared to embark on a program of consciously weakening labor at the bargaining table, then you are prepared to say that the strength of government must be thrown behind those employers who are today prepared to protect their present and future profit levels against any demands for wage increases.

If that is your program, then we are truly embarking upon a new and dangerous era in the history of American government. Not merely will government be preparing to sit by and permit a repetition on a grander scale of the trends which led to the crash of 1929; government will be actually taking an affirmative and active role in impelling the country in the direction of such a catastrophe.



Approximately 20,000 U. S. government employes in the Panama Canal Zone celebrated the six-month anniversary of the founding of the CIO Public Workers in the zone. Two parades were held, one at Bilboa and other at Colon. About 12,000 took part in the Bilboa parade shown here.

BOSS-MADE INCIDENT PANICS TENN. ASSEMBLY

THE day bfore the Tennessee Senate voted this week for a bill to outlaw the closed shop, a union-hating firm created an incident that aided in the passage of the measure by both Houses.

The incident occurred at the Dickson shirt plant of Henry I. Siegel, where Vice-Pres. Gladys Dickason of the CIO Clothing Workers said an attempt was made to move goods in violation of an agreement made by management with the U. S. conciliators.

Workers at the plant, members of the CIO Clothing Workers, who have been on strike since Dec. 10, attempted to stop the trucks, but were restrained by U. S. deputy marshals. An hysterical legislature overlooked the facts and passed the bill to outlaw the closed shop.

This is not the first time that the Siegel firm made news. Last month a mob believed to have been inspired by anti-union companies broke up a picket line at another plant of the concern at Bruceton, near Dickson and ordered two Clothing Workers women organizers to leave town. Just last week a car driven by another ACA organizer was riddled with bullets in the Dickson area.

The ACW in Feb., 1943, won an NLRB election at the Dickson plant, but mangement resorted to every subterfuge to avoid collective bargaining and did not sign a contract until Nov., 1945. The strike occurred when the firm failed to negotiate a new contract.

Miss Dickason said that Siegel refussed to send bona fide negotiators from N. Y. City, firm headquarters, pleading that he could not make the trip because he was sick,

One of the things that enraged the Dickson plant workers, mostly women, was that they were forced to buy $100 worth of stock in the Bruceton plant, $5 being deducted from every pay envelop, ACW officials said.

Textile Workers

WIN $3 MILLION HIKE FROM 2 DIXIE FIRMS

A 10% wage increase that will put nearly $3 million a year more into the pay envelopes of 15,000 employes of the Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Va., and the Marshall Field Mills at Spray, Leaksville, and Draper, N. C., was negotiated this week by the CIO Textile Workers.

TWUA Executive Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi said the increase, which is subject to the ratification of the local unions, is expected to set the pattern for southern textile workers generally.

The raise amounts to an average increase of about 9c an hour and will boost its average straight-time hourly earnings from 86c an hour to 95c The average straight-time hourly wage of southern cotton textile workers was 39c an hour when the union started organizing textile workers in 1937.

"The successful conclusion of these negotiations virtually eliminates the possibility of widespread strikes in the southern textile industry," Baldanzi said. "In our opinion this increase for 10,000 workers in the Dan River mills and the 5,000 in the Marshall Field mills will become a south-wide pattern in a very short time.

"It is gratifying to be able to announce these increases. Although many obstacles had to be overcome, both the union and the mills stuck doggedly to their negotiations. The result is further proof that when both sides approach the collective bargaining table with a clear understanding of each other's problems and a will to make collective bargaining work, there are few problems that cannot be resolved.

"With the new southern textile wage pattern set, the union will enter into negotiations with employers of the other 135,000 southern cotton textile workers under contract with TWUA. We are confident of the outcome."

GENERAL ELECTRIC TALKS POSTPONED

Wage and contract talks scheduled to begin Feb. 17 in N. Y. City between the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the General Electric were postponed by mutual agreement until Feb. 25.

Negotiations with Westinghouse opened Feb. 17 in Pittsburgh as scheduled.

Meanwhile, the NLRB this week found the Western Electric Co., Kearney, N. J., guilty of discriminating against UE in favor of Western Electric Employes Assn. A dispute between the Association, which is affiliated with the independent Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers, caused a four-hour strike of all telephone workers in Dec., 1945.

BIG MONEY BEHIND THE HEADLINES

(Continued from Page 7)

biggest corporations, have the economic life of the country tied up tighter than a lynch rope.

They've directed the gradual elimination of competition among newspapers so that a virtual monopoly of the printing of news and opinion exists in 1,277 cities. In only 117 cities are there rival newspapers.

While throttling competition on a local basis, the newspaper publishers have been extending their monopolies statewide and regionally. Of the 54 existing chains, only 14 have blossomed out on a national basis.

The same tight hold has been established among the 11,000 weekly newspapers, 9,000 of which get the same ready-to-print material from the Western Newspaper Union. "Boiler Plate King" John Perry who runs WNU also has a string of seven daily papers, two weeklies, four radio stations and a paper mill.

Topping it all off is the Associated Press which collects and passes on national and world-wide news to 1,250 member papers. AP's directors represent the leading publishers and chains in the country.

Monopoly is plainly seeking to shape and deaden the thinking and opinions of the American people and it has all the propaganda resources of the country at its command, doing the job day after day.

WHILE labor has established a substantial press of its own, its influence scarcely touches a good-sized unorganized portion of the population. Important industrial cities still do not have any labor press to counteract the poison in the non-competitive dailies.

Yet labor is well able, through its broad and vast membership, to create weekly newspapers on a local scale. The CIO NEWS has led the way in this relatively unexplored field by developing local editions on a cooperative basis, cutting printing and circulation costs to a minimum. The development of more local editions is possible.

Other cooperative editing and printing firms, privately owned, are now operating in New York, New Jersey and Georgia. Many state CIO Councils are publishing statewide papers and many local CIO unions have papers of their own. These are mere scratches on the nation's surface.

If there is any force that will loosen the monopolistic grip on the daily and weekly press, it is labor's efforts to support and broaden the labor press that will do it.

CALLS PLAN TO TRANSFER U. S. WORKERS JOB CUTTING

The CIO United Public Workers this week asserted the news that 4 federal agencies operating from N. Y. City are planning to move to Washington has aroused vigorous protest from 7,000 federal employes and their families. The protest is based on lack of living quarters in the Capital.

Three agencies are scheduled to return to Washington by Feb. 28, and another by March 22. They are Personnel Research Section of the Adjutant General's office; Wages and Hours Division of the Labor Dept.; Program and Accounting Division of the Production and Marketing Section of the Agriculture Dept.; and the N. Y. Branch of the Central Office of the Veterans Administration. UPW Pres. Abram Flaxer said:

"How can any responsible government official decide to move thousands of workers and their families to an area where it is practically impossible to find a place to live? This can only mean one thing, it is a job cutting device aimed at firing thousands of employes. Those who wish to keep their jobs will have to separate from their families because of the housing shortage in Washington."

22,000 JOIN CIO IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE CIO has gained more than 22,000 new members in North Carolina since its Southern organizing drive got under way last May and "our campaign is picking up speed," State Director William Smith of the CIO Organizing Committee reported this week.

"We have won 47 NLRB elections and lost 16 since the drive started," Smith said.

"Although textile manufacturers have strongly opposed the unionization of their employes, workers in more than 50 North Carolina mills are now represented in collective bargaining by the CIO Textile Workers.

"Employes of 8 plants of the huge Marshall Field Co., in Leaksville and Spray have the TWUA-CIO as their bargaining agent. The same is true at the 2 plants of the Entwhistle Mfg. Co., in Rockingham, at the 6 plants of the Erwin Mills in Durham and Cooleemee, at the 3 plants of the Clifton Cotton Mills in Clifton, and the Chadick-Hoskins Mills in Charlottee.

"Manufacture of cotton textiles in North Carolina is largest of any state in the South, employing more than 217,000 people, and

WILLIAM SMITH
Helps Sign 22,000

we expect a tremendous step-up in organizing activity in this industry in the very near future.

"As an indication of this, at several mills where the TWUA lost earlier NLRB elections we have since been victorious.

"Six petitions for elections in textile mills are now pending with the NLRB.

"The campaign in the state's tobacco industry has been a tremendous success. One local union of the Food & Tobacco Workers in eastern North Carolina now has more than 10,000 members.

"An all-out drive among the woodworkers of the state is under way and already three 'wood' elections have been won by the CIO at Rocky Mount, Wilson and Kinston. Four more 'wood' elections have been petitioned for.

"Prospects for a very large woodworkers union are extremely bright. The drive is now being concentrated around the Lumberton-Laurinberg-Elizabethton area and is being extended to the entire eastern part of the state.

"Response to our Furniture Workers drive has exceeded our fondest hopes. It is now centered in the High Point-Thomasville and Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton areas. Elections have been won in several plants and others are expected soon.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Max Perlow, Secy-Treas. CIO Furniture Workers of America, reports: America Seating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., CIO Furniture Workers 729, UIU-AFL 392, neither 132.

Ben Stahl, CIO field rep., reports: W & H Jewelry Co., Providence, R. I., CIO Playthings; Jewelry & Novelty Workers 106; no union 44. This is the eighth shop organized here for PJNW and is largest to date. Organizational activities at W & H were directed by Stahl and John Galuccio, PJNW Intl. Rep.

Harvey O'Connor, publicity director, CIO Oil Workers reports: Field production, construction, maintenance and machine shop employes of Husky Refining Co., at Cody, Wyo., OWIU-CIO 28; against 4. Intl. Rep. Paul E. Eaton was in charge of the drive. Gulf Refinery Workers at Cleveland, Ohio, OWIU-CIO 129; against 122. Intl. Rep. J. B. Larimore in charge. Coltexo Gasoline employes in Texas Panhandle voted 14 to 10 for OWIU-CIO.

NLRB election, Minerva Foundry, Minerva, Ohio, CIO United Steelworkers of America 100% vote. Rep. Knapp handled the election under the direction of Dist. Director I. W. Abel. NLRB election Ohio Can and Crown Co., Massilon, Ohio, USA-CIO 115; against 93. Rep. Claude Cooley handled the situation under direction of Dist. Director I. W. Abel.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern Calif., reports: Geneva Steel Co., Provo, Utah, USA-CIO 1161; AFL 991; no union 14. USA dist. dir. Charles Smith was in charge, assisted by USA Reps. Brunton, Soldrum, Hancock, Gatewood, Despol, Phil Thimmes, Bills, Conway, Angelo, Ratner, McJannett, Blakely, and Allison. USA Vice-Pres. James Thimmes was in complete charge and spent several days in Provo, prior to the election.

Burt J. Mason, CIO field rep., Chicago, Ill., reports: Columbia Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., (production and maintenance employes), CIO Textile Workers 85; UIU-AFL 33; neither 2.

John C. Lawson, Intl. Secy-Treas., Stone & Allied Products Workers reports: Southern Cotton Oil, Camden, S. C., USAPWA-CIO 24; no union 2. Southern Cotton Oil, Charlotte, N. C., USAPWA-CIO 30. General Shale Co., Knoxville, Tennessee, USAPWA-CIO 30, no union 9.

Morris Pizer, Intl. Pres. United Furniture Workers of America, reports: J. Natwick & Co., Moorefield, W. Va., UFWA-CIO 34; no union 30. Intl. Rep. Sam Fox in charge. Period Table Co., Evansville, Ind., UFWA-CIO 45; no union 38. Intl. Rep. Harry Davidson in charge. Sealy Matttress Co., San Francisco, Calif., UFWA-CIO 17; Whse. Union 6; no union 3. (This election was conducted in the shop). Intl. Rep. Edelmiro Huertas was in charge.

Ralph Dawson, CIO field rep., San Francisco, Calif., reports: Swift Fertilizer, Hayward, Calif., ILWU-CIO 18. no union 3. Barr Food Products, Oakland, Calif., ILWU-CIO 15; AFL Teamsters 7. Bro. Joe Gomes of ILWU was in charge.

Anthony J. Federoff, CIO Regional Director in Pittsburgh, Pa., reports the results of the election in the breweries in Western Pennsylvania. CIO 1734; against 259. This result is significant. The AFL Teamsters have conducted a campaign of terrorism in order to force these workers to join in their Union. When the election was called for they refused to go on the ballot.

They still continue their ruthless methods which are giving the best argument for the enemies of labor. The Brewery Workers have negotiated a contract with these firms for more than 50 years. President Dan Tobin of the Teamsters professes much piety in the observation of contracts, yet permits this ruthless un-American conduct to go on. The Brewery Workers have given their answer.

Meetings have been held all over the country protesting the vicious attack on labor taking place in Congress and in State Legislatures. If our movement is to be progressive, if we are not to be driven back to government by injunction, industrial spies, gunmen and whatever, every member of organized labor and every friend of labor must rally now and protest this vicious onslaught.

Profits of corporations are soaring. Cost of living has advanced rapidly, monopolistic interests are gaining ground in their attempts to destroy private enterprise. The wealth of the nation is rapidly getting in the hands of a few. Yet, certain representatives in Congress can only see one thing—and that is to attack labor, the only force that can prevent a debacle like the country experienced in the days of Hoover.

Not one word is being said in Congress against these gigantic combines and their excessive profits. Now is the time to rally to protect your liberties. Let your Congressman know how you stand and tell him what the trusts are trying to do to the country.

CIO, AFL PROTEST ATTEMPT TO PUBLISH STRUCK PAPER

A DEMONSTRATION of 500 CIO and AFL strikers and union sympathizers encircled the Springfield, Mass., Daily News building Feb. 18, protesting distribution of the newspaper, which had appeared the day before for the first time in 144 days.

Strikebound for more than four months by a walkout of AFL typographers, sterotypers and pressmen and the CIO (Mass.) Newspaper Guild, the paper made its comeback Feb. 17 with nonunion supervisory workers doing the printing. Next day management admitted the comeback had been brief when it saw the size of the demonstration around the plant.

Springfield residents are depending for their news on today, tabloid published by striking members of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO).

CHARGE BLUE BLOOD PANEL DRAWN TO TRY FISHERMEN

THE trial of Local 36 of CIO Fishermen, 14 members — with average annual earnings of $2,500 a year — and their international's Sec. Jeff Kibre on monopoly charges opened this week in Federal court in Los Angeles.

Defense counsel challenged the selection of the jury—charging the jury panel was studded with blue blood names drawn from country club lists—and moved for dismissal of the indictment.

The government's suit accuses the local and the union officials of conspiring to fix prices on fish. The San Pedro local is composed mainly of small boat fishermen who catch mackerel and albacore for the canneries and fresh fish and lobster for the fish markets.

Viewing the government suit as an attempt to destroy their union, the fishermen point out that their system of agreeing on prices in advance is comparable to the establishment of a piece rate in a factory. It is only by collective bargaining in advance, they say, that they can avoid haggling over prices with dealers after each haul, always a disadvantage because the fish cannot keep for more than a day.

The price obtained determines the take-home wage of the fishermen, who get paid on a percentage basis of the gross receipts. The fishermen also point out that they have none of the characteristics of a monopoly since their union can not possibly control the supply of fish and has in fact encouraged production.

The question of racial discrimination was also introduced but union counsel told Federal Judge Pierson M. Hall that he would not "press the point because of lack of time and because the defendants are convinced they can prove their point on grounds of occupational discrimination alone."

A defense request that some defendants be excused until the following week when the trial will actually get underway was denied. Hearings on the move to quash the indictment were expected to take several days.

Joining in the defense was former state Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, who argued that the case should be dismissed because the government had failed to bring specific charges against the defendants.

PACKING UNION HEAD ENTERS CUDAHY TALKS

Hopes were raised this week for a peaceful settlement of contract negotiations between the CIO Packingtonhouse Workers and the Cudahy Bros. Packing Co., Cudahy, Wis., as the union's Pres. Ralph Helstein met for the first time with company representatives.

Negotiations have been in progress since last August. At a mass meeting held last week, the union's membership had expressed their willingness to strike "in order to secure the same kind of a contract covering other packinghouse workers."

1,500 CLERKS WIN BROAD INSURANCE

A liberal contract for insurance coverage providing that the employer pay the premiums for his 1,500 employes, was signed this week by the C. F. Smith Co. chain stores, Detroit, Mich., and the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union.

Workers in 315 stores in Detroit will get 60% of their average weekly earnings up to 52 weeks of sickness or disability, payment of surgical, medical and hospitals bills and lump sums for partial or total dismemberment or accidental death.

PAPERWORKERS BAR ALL 'ANTI-DEMOCRATIC' OFFICERS

By Nathaniel Goldfinger

WITHOUT a dissenting vote, 250 delegates to the CIO United Paperworkers, policy convention at Cleveland this week decided to bar opponents of democratic government from positions as officers or representatives.

The convention decided to apply the CIO wage policy to the paper industry. Other convention action included unanimous agreement to boost the per capita tax to the national Paperworkers' office to 75c.

Reports of officers showed that during the three years of its existence locals have increased from 78 to 147 and the membership has grown more than 150%. The Paperworkers now have 200 contracts.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization who is chairman of the Paperworkers, presided, but on Tuesday while Haywood was attending the CIO vice-presidents' meeting in Washington, Robert J. Davidson, former Paperworkers' director, pinch-hit for him.

Other speakers included Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers; Sec.-Treas. Charles Lanning of the CIO Rubber Workers, and Kermit Eby, director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

The convention went on record for continuance of the Wagner Act without amendments and for the 65c minimum wage bill, and pledged the Paperworkers to fight anti-labor legislation.

The resolution on democracy declared:

"We condemn Communists, Nazis, Fascists and all other political parties groups and philosophies that advocate the destruction of our democratic form of government and the establishment of dictatorship. Only those who subscribe to the democratic form of government as stated in the U. S. Constitution shall be eligible for position as officers, representatives or agents of UPA or its subdivision."

Another resolution pledged UPA to "fight for full enjoyment of all rights by all Americans regardless of race, color or creed or national origin."

SIOUX CITY CIO GIVES $4,000 TO POLIO DRIVE

Contributions totaling $4.001 were made to the March of Dimes campaign by Sioux City, Iowa, CIO affiliates. Contributors included the Packinghouse Workers, United Mill Workers, Office & Professional Workers and the Newspaper Guild.

Two Steelworker's staff representatives, Ernest Mitchell and Archie Casanta, collected 22,000 dimes at a Columbus, Ohio, corner. They attracted attention by using a loud speaker hidden in a barrel.

LABOR NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

★ ★ ★

Some Tires Are Death Traps

TIRE FRAUD: Tire Companies were called upon this week to destroy rejected tires "beyond repair."

The request was made by Dist. 1 Rep. Rex Murray of the CIO Rubber Workers, who said that certain dealers who were buying mutilated "rejects" as scrap rubber, were patching them up and selling them to the general public.

"These tires are regular death traps for those who use them," Murray said.

Murray cites one instance where he witnessed several hundred such tires being repaired for resale "at the rate of several hundred per week. This practice is being followed in other sections of the country."

★ ★ ★

PROTEST BIAS: A sharp protest on government discrimination against Negro workers was sent this week to Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, by Vice-Pres. Thomas Richardson of the CIO Public Workers.

Richardson cited names of agencies which openly stated that they were not hiring Negro clerical workers who had become available during the process of liquidation of a Federal wartime agency.

COMPANY FIGHTS ACA: The CIO American Communications this week filed unfair labor practice charges against the Southern California Telephone Co., with the NLRB. The company is charged with encouraging and coercing its employees to become members of the Telephone Workers Industrial Union by having its supervisors distribute and obtain signatures of its employes on TWIU application cards.

GOP's AIKEN HITS PARTY TACTICS

A high-ranking Republican severely criticized his party this week for obeying "a little group of blind, selfish, ruthless men, whose voices are loud and persistent and whose influence is far out of proportion to their numbers."

The critic was Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, who warned that the country will hold the Republican Party responsible—"we can no longer sustain our claim to the support of the voters by simply asking, 'had enough?'"

Aiken declared the people gave the Republicans "no mandate to take from the American working man his high standard of living and his right to organize effectively to maintain that standard."

"They gave no mandate," he said "to repudiate the agreements which the U. S. has made in good faith with other countries.

"They gave no mandate for this Congress or the government to blunder along a diplomatic and military path which leads straight to a third world war."

With Republican leaders sitting in stoney silence, Aiken continued:

"They gave no mandate to set the railroads of America and other businesses controlled by great financial interests above the provisions of the anti-trust laws.

"They gave no mandate to cut the taxes of those best able to pay by 20%, and leave the great burden of taxes on the shoulders of those least able to bear it."

What's going to happen during the next 24 critical weeks?

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PUNITIVE LABOR LEGISLATION *with more strikes and less production or industrial peace?*

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EDITED BY HENRY WALLACE

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CIO-2

Ask Open Tax Hearings

CLOSED tax hearings, scheduled by the House Ways & Means Committee, are unfair to the public, the Committee for Progressive Taxation charged this week. CIO is affiliated with the Committee.

The Tax Committee urged Rep. Knutson (R. Minn.), chairman of the House body, to give liberal organizations the right to present their case for a program which would "help bolster the purchasing power of the low and middle income groups which has been drastically cut by the inflationary rise in living costs."

The Tax Committe pointed out that Knutson's bill, H.R. 1, "would give the bulk of tax savings to the 3% of the families who make more than $7,500 a year, while providing a pittance in the way of savings to the 97% of families who make less than this amount."

"A married man with two children who makes $3,000 a year would only get $27.40 in savings, or 53c a week. By contrast the married man making $300,000 a year would get $46,654 in savings or $897 a week."

The Tax Committee is supporting a minimum cost of living exemption of $3,000 for a family with two children.

Included on the committee are the Natl. Farmers Union, Natl. Assn. of Consumers, Natl. Lawyers Guild, Consumers Union, League of Women Shoppers and Progressive Citizens of America.

NEW BILL GUARDS RIGHTS OF WOMEN WORKERS

AN important new Women's Bill which has wholehearted support of the CIO was introduced last week in Congress. Sponsored by representatives of both political parties, including all seven of the women members of the House, this bill (H.R. 2007) aims to remove unwise discriminations against women and yet preserve labor laws which protect women in industry.

The new bill proposes that it be the declared legislative policy of the U. S. to make no distinctions on the basis of sex, "except such as are reasonably justified by differences in physical structure, biological or social function."

It calls for the appointment by the President of a Commission authorized to study political, civil, social and economic sex discrimination and to recommend legislation needed to correct it. Federal agencies would be required to report their practices on sex equality, and state agencies would be asked to cooperate.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan has urged all CIO unions and members to cooperate with other groups in supporting the new bill and to continue to oppose the so-called Equal Rights Amendment long opposed by the CIO on the basis that it would actually deprive women workers of all protective legislation on hours of work, minimum wages, etc.

The Natl. Committee on the Status of Women stated in Washington that the Women's Bill is backed by more than 25 national organizations and many women leaders including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Judge Dorothy Kenyon.

Blast 'Bloody Shirt' Carson Nomination

A man who has achieved the doubtful title of "Bloody Shirt" because of his strike-breaking activities is not fit for appointment to the U. S. Maritime Commission.

That was the stand taken this week by the CIO Maritime Committee in opposing the nomination of Joseph K. Carson, former mayor of Portland, Ore.

In a letter to the Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee, CIO Maritime Committee Exec. Sec. Hoyt S. Haddock cited official government reports exposing "the shootings, tear gassing, planting of bombs and the improper use of city police for investigation of matters within the province of the federal government which the Carson Administration used to thwart the organization of unions and to terrorize workers."

CIO PLEADS FOR CO's

MEYER Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee this week charged that "the prosecution of conscientious objectors is indicative of lack of faith in the endurance of our free government."

Bernstein appeared before the President's Amnesty Board, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. The CIO convention at Atlantic City called for freeing of 1,000 objectors and the restoration of civil liberties to 5,000 others.

Bernstein also pointed out that the prosecution of conscientious objectors abridges religious freedom. He said that the treatment of conscientious objectors was in sharp contrast to that accorded war prisoners, who had been freed.

He declared that the arrest of conscientious objectors who struck against forced labor was similar to the sort of abuse organized labor had suffered.

The board appeared favorably impressed by Bearnstein because he told them he was appearing as a result of convention action. The board members asked representatives of the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars whether they had taken a poll of their members.

RANKIN BARS WITNESSES

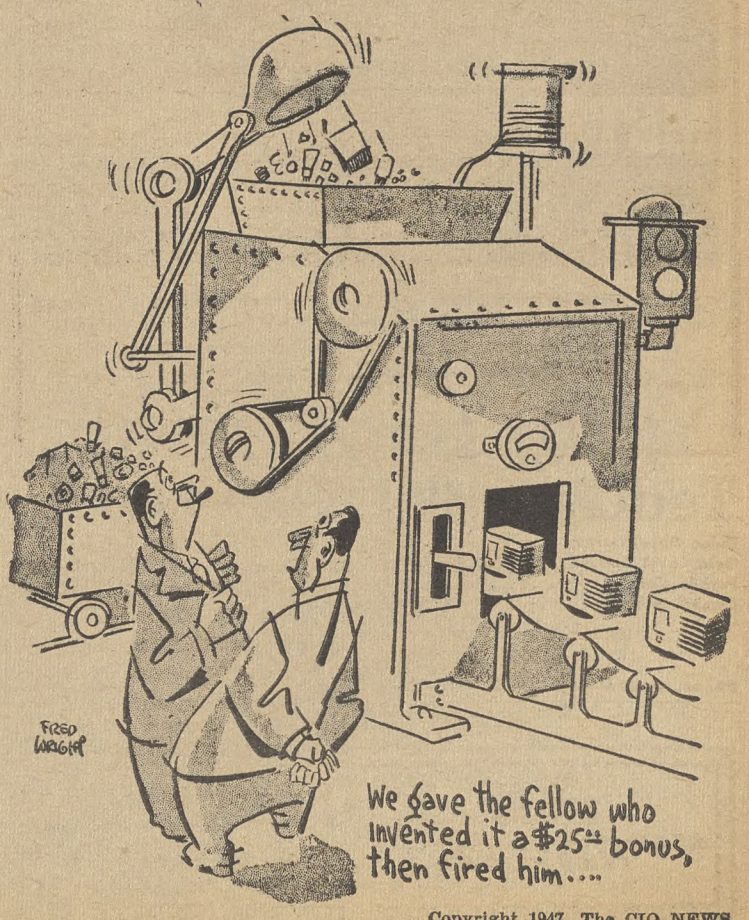
The American Veterans Committee this week was denied the opportunity of requesting the House Veterans Committee to raise the present $200 a month on-the-job veterans' training ceiling to $325.

This led Charles G. Bolte, national AVC chairman, to charge that the committee refused to hear AVC witnesses because Rep. John Rankin (Miss. polltaxer) objected to AVC's endorsement of anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation. Bolte said Rankin had threatened the committee with filibustering or taking "a walk."

The CIO at its Atlantic City convention asked for the removal of on-the-job training ceilings.

Despite the committee's refusal to hear the AVC, observers believe that the prospects for passage of one of the several bills, which range all the way from raising the ceiling by various amounts to lifting it.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans' Administrator, who suggested the present ceiling, this week told the committee that he felt that it is Congress' job to fix the ceiling.



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WOMEN AT WORK

WHAT has happened to women's jobs since the war? What postwar gains have been made in minimum wage laws for women? Is there any government job training program available for women?

These are some of the questions answered in publications recently issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor and now available for distribution.

A new bulletin, "Employment of Women in the Early Postwar Period," reveals that while women's jobs are gradually returning to the prewar pattern, some of the wartime gains made in manufacturing and trade occupations appear to be lasting.

Some of the distinct problems which involve working women in the postwar period as outlined in the bulletin are: Lack of job openings at their highest skill levels; sharp drops in earnings; low seniority rating in lay-offs because of their later entrance to the labor force; the larger number of older women drawn in during the war who want to continue working; and the desire of many women formerly employed in the household and other service fields to remain in manufacturing.

* * *

IN A REPORT on "Progress in State Minimum-Wage Rates since V-J Day," Women's Bureau Director Frieda Miller tells of postwar gains under State laws which will mean better pay at minimum levels and improved working conditions in industries employing more than a half million women in 11 States and the District of Columbia.

To date the only state which has set minimum wages for household and agricultural workers is Wisconsin. It has a top minimum in larger towns of 45c an hour for all types of employment.

Oregon has the highest basic hourly minimum—66c for women and minors employed in canning and related industries, and Massachusetts has a 60c minimum for an estimated 126,000 women in clerical, technical and similar jobs.

* * *

FREE JOB TRAINING for women in daytime or evening classes is being offered in local trade and high schools throughout the country, under a program financed by local, state and federal governments, states a leaflet issued by the Women's Bureau.

Training classes can be started for almost any kind of job provided that at least 10 persons request the same course, and attend the required number of hours.

Almost every large community offers training to women who want to work in beauty shops, garment factories, restaurants, stores, offices, cleaning and dying shops and bakeries.

Instruction is also offered in various places for other fields, such as hotel service and management, practical nursing, doctors and dentists' assistants, interior decorating, pattern drafting and household service.

Women wishing information on classes available in their community should contact their local school superintendent or director of vocational education.

* * *

"LAND OF WOMEN" is what a recent Women's Bureau report on working conditions in Paraguay calls this South American republic.

This preponderance of women is due to the long and bitter wars that have torn Paraguay and decimated its male population.

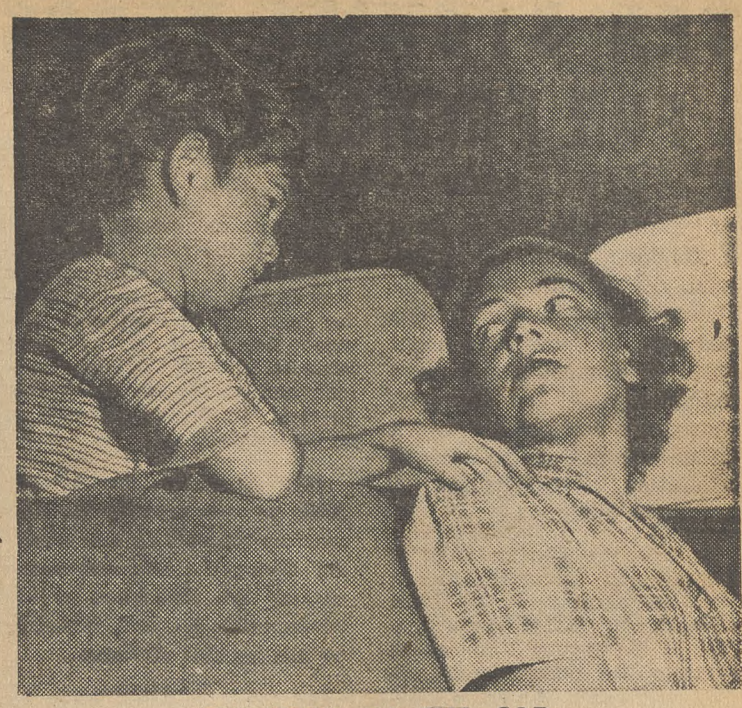
"Women are the farmers, the shopkeepers, the factory workers, the school teachers, and in many instances they are the mainstays of the family," states the report which is based primarily on an official visit to Paraguay made by Miss Mary Cannon, chief of the Women's Bureau's Intl. Division.

She found that wages in the plants she visited were seldom more than 400 pesos a day, or the equivalent of slightly over $1. Hours were generally eight per day and 48 per week.

* * *

AMERICAN DELEGATES to the first meeting of the national councils of the Women's Intl. Democratic Federation which opens in Prague, Feb. 20, will bring up the question of the treatment of Negro women in the U. S. The two delegates from the U. S. representing the American Congress of Women are Vice-Pres. Eleanor S. Gimbel and Treas. Helen Phillips. They sailed for Europe Feb. 4.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



CHILDREN IN THE CAR

All of your attention is what you want to give your children—some of the time! But when you are driving the car, they must learn to take their place in the critical situation. If you will make common sense rules for them and stop the car when they do not conform they will become good passengers. They will learn that safety demands that (1) they must sit, not stand (2) they must not touch the wheel or control board (3) sometimes you cannot answer them or even look at them. A glance off the road may be costly in lives and dollars.

Sprucing Up

LEG FLATTERY

By HANNA SHERMAN

AMERICAN women are known the world over for their pretty legs. We deserve that reputation because it's true of enough of us. However, some girls—even movie stars—do have legs that are far from perfect and nobody ever notices it.

The reason: they know the art of effective dressing and make their bad points seem non-existent. You too, can give your legs the illusion of shapeliness.

A common plaint is that legs are too heavy. The new fashions, with their wider and longer skirts, are a boon to the girl with heavy legs. They are wonderfully slimming. Wear them by all means.

On the other hand, tight, very short skirts are especially unbecoming and should be shunned. On the positive side, wear sheer, dull textured hose and simple shoes.

Your legs will look slimmer too, with shoes that are not too delicate and too narrow looking. Choose a shoe of simple style, one that's not cut too high over the instep. Square or round toes are good along with low soles, platform and the wall last type.

The heel of your shoes should be sturdy in appearance, no matter what its height. Watch out for delicate French heels and avoid them if you can. Don't worry about your feet looking too big.

The wider your foot looks, the more slender the leg will appear. It's the total effect that counts.

Bow legs also look better in skirts that are slightly longer. (Choose the longest length in the mode.) Have your skirt reasonably wide at the hem line. Slanting your stocking seams slightly inward will also help to create the illusion you're after. Again avoid fancy hose and shoes.

Knock knees are obviously less noticeable when the knee is covered. The legs look prettier in skirts of moderate width. Very wide or very narrow skirts tend to accentuate knock knees.

IF YOUR LEGS are too thin, remember that they will look more rounded in light colored, lustrous hose. Low heeled shoes are especially good for you. And with thin legs you'll find flattery in skirts that fall in soft folds.

If you have one of these problems, keep in mind that the rest of your costume can draw attention away from this bad feature. Trimming above the waist will help draw the eye upward. Becoming hats, interesting necklines, do the same. Keep your hair neat looking and wear it in an attractive style. All to make sure that attention will be focused on your good points.

The thing to do about a figure fault (or any feature you don't like) is to minimize its importance. If you draw attention to your good feature and never talk about a drawback people may never notice it.

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SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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BUY BONDS

Book Review

TEN STORMY YEARS FOR FRENCH LABOR

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

If you've been doing some thinking about the CIO's relationship with the World Federation of Trade Unions and want to know more about union developments in foreign countries, you'll find Henry W. Ehrmann's new book, "French Labor—From Popular Front to Liberation," a timely and informative study.

It tells the stirring story of the rise and fall of the French labor movement from the height of its power during the stormy days of the Popular Front to its disintegration under French appeasement and German occupation, and concludes with the account of labor's heroic part in resistance, final liberation and regeneration from the ashes of defeat.

No organized labor movement existing today has ever been tested in hotter fires than French labor was during the decade from 1934 to 1944, the period Dr. Ehrmann covers in his book. In this trial by fire, many past errors, bitter animosities between conflicting labor groups, and outworn theories were burned away, and formerly respected labor leaders fell to their destruction.

In March 1936 at the famous convention at Toulouse which reunited labor's right and left wing after a split of 14 years, Leon Jouhaux, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) told the delegates: "A new dawn rises. It shines with a brilliancy that begins to drive off the darkness."

EVEN as Jouhaux was speaking, Dr. Ehrmann points out, Hitler's troops were occupying the Rhineland. The chaos and disaster facing French labor in the years ahead through which it had to fight its way before it was again to face a "new dawn," is told in the book with keen insight and understanding.

Dr. Ehrmann relates in damning detail the record of the collaboration of big business in France with the Germans, showing how certain reactionary elements hated and feared French labor so bitterly that they willingly and eagerly became traitors to their country to get revenge on the unions.

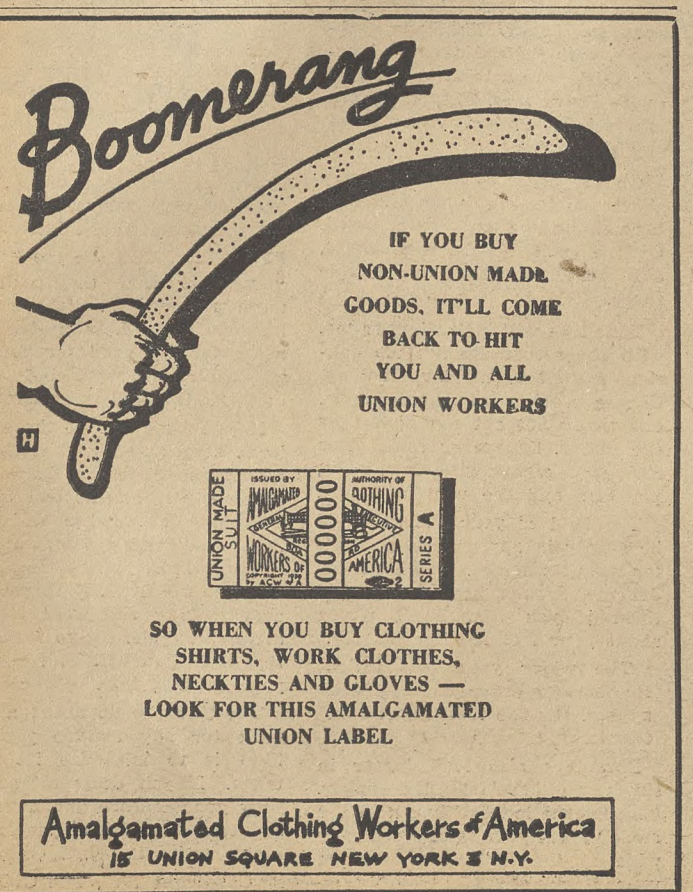
His carefully documented study answers squarely the lie, so often repeated in this country during the war and occasionally now, that labor, by its unreasonable demands, brought on the downfall of France.

The tragic mistakes made by some French labor leaders who were led to ruin by their failure to recognize that they were following wornout theories inherited from the past and no longer applicable, offer valuable lessons for labor everywhere.

SKETCHED in the book are the careers of a number of outstanding labor leaders, including Jouhaux, the grand old man of the CGT, whose union record extends over a period of 50 years, and who came through the stormy decade unbowed. Turned over to Hitler's forces by the Vichy government in 1941, Jouhaux was released from a German prison camp after the liberation of France, and today is one of the vice-chairman of the WFTU.

The original draft of this study of French labor was done in connection with a research project conducted by the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research. Later it was revised, enlarged and published by the Institute of World Affairs as one of a series of investigations dealing with problems of European reconstruction.

French Labor—From Popular Front to Liberation, by Henry W. Ehrmann, Oxford University Press, N. Y., $4.



CIO BUYS BLANKET BUNDLE

THE National CIO Community Services Committee has purchased 2,500 of CARE's new blanket packages for distribution to CSC's labor trustees in Czechoslovakia, announces Leo Perlis, director of the Committee. Total cost of the order was $25,000.

CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) introduced the new blanket package for Europe recently at a special conference at the New York Dress Institute. Men's women's and children's clothes, fashioned out of the blankets by top American designers, were shown.

Each CARE blanket package contains two all-wool blankets from Army surplus. Due to the shortage of sewing materials abroad, each parcel contains a pair of scissors, package of needless, thread, safety pins and thimble. In addition two pairs of composition heels and soles with nails are included.

Total cost of the package is $10. Orders for these packages can be sent with check or money order to CARE, 50 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. CIO members can place orders through the CIO Community Service Committee, 1776 Broadway, N. Y. 19, N. Y.

A STUDY OF UNIVERSITIES AND LABOR

A valuable aid for CIO unions and Councils which have been cooperating with schools and colleges in sponsoring courses for workers is a study by Caroline F. Ware, "Labor Education in Universities," issued by the American Labor Education Service.

In general these programe fall into five principal types—resident programs for one or two semesters; resident institutes ranging from a wek-end to six or eight weeks; weekly classes held at an academic center; extension classes and programs in the union hall, neighborhood school or other convenient place; and special projects.

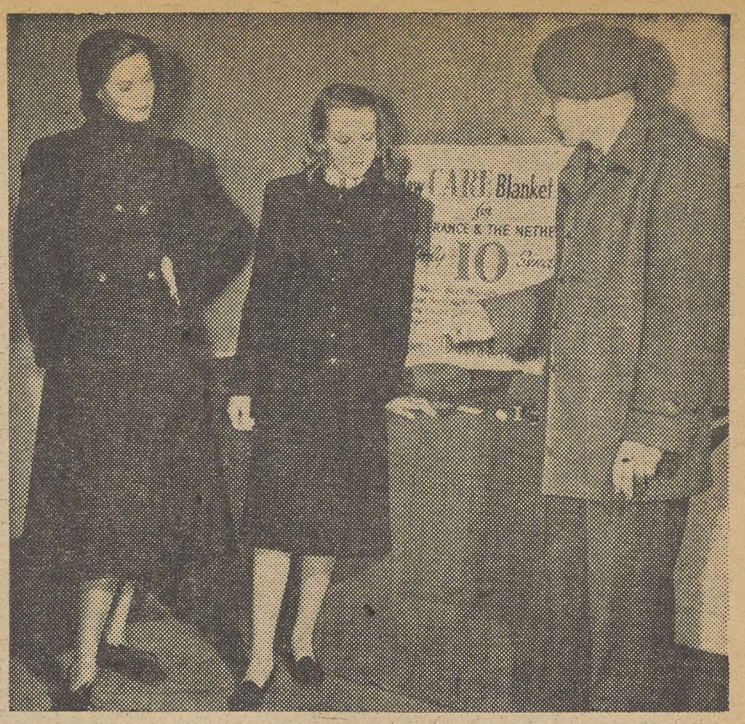
The book gives a brief description of various programs of these types, including those sponsored by CIO unions, and lists in the appendix all those held in the academic year 1945-46.

Labor Education in Universities by Caroline F. Ware, American Labor Education Service. 176 Broadway, N. Y. 19, N. Y.

CIO Teacher On Town Meeting Program

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the CIO Teachers Union in New York City, will be one of the speakers on America's Town Meeting of the air, Thursday evening, Feb. 27, 8:30 to 9:30 (E. S. T.) over the ABC network.

Subject for discussion is "How can we get and keep good teachers in our schools?" The other speakers will be Dr. Pearl A. Wanamaker, Benjamin Fine and Congressman J. Edgar Chenoweth.



Costumes for anyone in the family can be made out of CARE's new blanket package now available for delivery in Europe. The work of American designers, the clothes modeled above were made frome one of the blanket packages.

New Film

ARE FISHERMEN WORKERS?

A new film, "The Case of the Fishermen," showing the hard, grinding toil of the workers of the sea, will be introduced in whole or in part as evidence on behalf of the CIO Fishermen & Allied Workers of America at the anti-trust trial against the union, which opened Feb. 18 in Los Angeles.

The Dept. of Justice has charged the fishermen with engaging in monopolistic practices.

Going to the heart of the Government's case which hinges on the question of whether fishermen are businessmen or workers, this two-reel, 16mm sound film tells the story of a typical fishing trip made by the America II, a union boat from San Pedro, California. The shots of the hardships and grueling nature of fishing and the close-ups of the kind of men who follow it give a convincing negative answer to the claim that they are "businessmen."

Shots of CIO Counsel Lee Pressman explaining what constitutes real monopolies give the legal aspects of the case. Examining the main points in the monopoly charges, Pressman holds that the fishermen are exonerated on every count.

Union Films produced this movie. Price of "The Case of the Fishermen," is $45 for sale to unions; $10 for rental. For further information write Union Films, 1908 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A California fisherman mends his net, often torn by large fish trying to escape.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHILE THE UNION-ORGANIZING MEETING WAS TAKING PLACE, CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — GATHERS HIS MEN FOR AN AMBUSH... BUT IT IS HIS OWN DAUGHTER, RUBY, WHO UNWITTINGLY FALLS VICTIM!

YOU'RE DEMRIGHT THE KILLER OF THIS GIRL IS GOING TO BE PUNISHED! SHERIFF, ARREST JIM BARRY!

YOU'RE NOT JUST A PLAIN RAT, CARRUTHERS — YOU'RE A STUPID ONE! DO YOU KNOW WHO YOUR MEN KILLED?

NO SASS FROM YOU, MISTER. I'M ARRESTING YOU FOR THE KILLIN' OF THIS GAL AND...

YOU WON'T GET AWAY WITH THIS FRAME-UP!

WHA...?

YOU'RE RIGHT, JIM! THERE AIN'T GOIN' TUH BE NO FRAME-UP HEREABOUTS!

THIS HERE GAL WASN'T AT OUR MEETING. SHE WAS COMIN' IN FROM OUTSIDE WHEN SHE WAS SHOT IN THE BACK! YO' AND YOUR MEN WERE OUTSIDE... WITH GUNS!

SURE WE WERE OUTSIDE... AND WE SAW NOBODY COMING IN! THIS GIRL IS ONE OF YOU AND WAS SHOT RIGHT IN HERE! HERE ARE ENOUGH WITNESSES TO PROVE IT!

RECKON THAT SETTLES IT, JIM BARRY! YO'RE COMIN' ALONG QUIETLIKE... OR I'LL DRILL A HOLE IN YO RIGHT NOW!

NO, I'M NOT COMING, SHERIFF! YOU'VE GOT AS PRETTY A FRAME-UP HERE AS I EVER SAW, BUT...

YES... A GREAT FRAME-UP EXCEPT FOR ONE THING, CARRUTHERS, *LOOK!*

THE INNOCENT VICTIM OF YOUR GREED! YOUR OWN DAUGHTER!

RUBY!

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NEW PRICE RECORD!

THE high cost of living is still going up! The Bureau of Labor Statistics this week reported that wholesale prices hit a new postwar peak during the week ending Feb. 15.

The new price level (which will soon be reflected in retail price increases) was:

- 33.5% higher than for last year.
- 66.4% above 1937.
- 50% above 1929.

The Bureau said the wholesale price level is 143.1% of the 1926 price average.

The rise was principally due to higher prices for agricultural products, led by livestock, grain, poultry, fruits, vegetables and cotton, according to the BLS.

10 MILLION FACE LOSS OF WAGE-HOUR RIGHTS

THE House Judiciary Committee this week voted to wipe out the rights of about 10 million workers under the Wage-Hour Law.

The Committee, which was discussing legislation to outlaw portal pay, approved an amendment to the law which would allow employers and employes to negotiate compromise settlements of wage claims.

While 10 million organized workers covered by the Wage-Hour Law need not unduly fear the provision, the 10 million unorganized workers would find the law had become meaningless, according to Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.).

Celler said the clause which would ban any floor on settlements would allow an employer to put an extra $10 in the pay envelope of a worker who might be entitled to much more, along with a release form for the worker sign. Result: injustice.

ON the Senate side, a subcommittee of the upper house's Judiciary Committee allowed a three-year limit on claims, but also barred portal suits and hedged them with restrictions which will make them unprofitable. The hedging was "insurance" against the possibility that the Supreme Court might declare unconstitutional the outright ban.

The bill would outlaw present claims arising from work or travel performed outside the working day, as understood by custom or contract, and would bar future claims.

RENT CONTROL IN PERIL DUE TO BUDGET CUT

HOUSE Republicans cut President Truman's 1948 budget by six billion dollars this week, thereby imperiling vital public services, including the entire rent control program

The vote was 239 to 159. Twelve Democrats voted with 227 Republicans for the cut. One Republican, 157 Democrats and one American-Labororite voted against it.

The vote followed another earlier in this week, with the House approving by 320-25 the so-called Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill. The bill not only cut the appropriations requested by serveral government agencies but demanded that the Office of Price Administration return to the Treasury nine million dollars previously reported.

OPA officials have stated that if the Senate upholds the House action, the OPA will be unable to maintain rent control, sugar rationing or any of the few functions still left to that agency.

Removal of rent control by failure to appropriate funds would undercut the people's fight to protect themselves from proposed blanket 10 to 15% increases, and would leave them open to mass evictions by landlords who would thumb their noses at the law.

Warn Rent Hike Would Hit Trade

It's plain business common sense to fight for rent control, employers are advised in a business tipsheet issued by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

The biggest threat to profits in the near future, the publication says, "is the likelihood of a general adjustment in rent ceilings that would raise the nation's rent bill about 10-15%."

"Quite apart from the merits of the landlords' case for higher income, taking an extra $500 million from consumers every month for rent is sure to dent sales and bend prices for many consumer goods," it warns.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Confirmation of David Lilienthal to Atomic Energy Commission.	Former TVA head, outstanding liberal, was named to Atom post by Pres. Truman.	Senate Atomic Energy Comm. about to vote after mud-slinging campaign by Sen. McKellar.	Wire your Senator and Sen. Hickenlooper, chairman, to vote confirmation of Lilienthal.
S. 49 S. 70 Capehart-Wiley Bills HR 584 Gwynne Bill	Bills to limit workers' rights to collect on portal-to-portal suits are being extended to wreck vital sections of the Wage-Hour Act.	Full House and Senate Judiciary Committees considering bills; will be on the floor soon.	Wire, write Senators & Congressman to reject bills.
S. 55 Taft-Ball-Smith anti-union bill.	Sets many new rules for unions. Bars check-off, limits health fund, sets up 60-day cool-off periods, outlaws jurisdictional disputes, etc.	Referred to Sen. Labor & Public Welfare Comm. More CIO witnesses appear this week. See testimony of Pres. Murray elsewhere.	Write Senators and Committee members to reject proposals.
S. 105 Ball anti-union security bill	Outlaws various forms of union security, union shop, etc.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Send protests to your Senators, to Senator Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
S. 133 Ball anti-bargaining, bill	Bars any unions from negotiating with employers outside same "labor marketing area." Would atomize collective bargaining.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Send protests to your Senators, Sen. Ball, and members of Senate Labor Comm.
HR 1968 Cut in Appropriations for OPA and other agencies	Demands OPA return $9 million. Would destroy effective rent control.	Passed by House of Representatives; in Senate Appropriations Committee.	Write, wire all Senators to oppose, demand additional funds.
S 360 Ball Amendments to Wagner Act.	Proposes batch of Wagner Act changes to aid employers. Weakens status of bargaining under law.	Referred to Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Hearings now in session.	Write your Senators and Sen. Ball; demand defeat as dangerous to industrial peace.
S. 415 Hawkes Rent Control Bill	One of several bills on rent control. Provides for 15% increase, no controls on new homes.	Sub-committee of Senate Banking & Currency Committee preparing report and bill.	Write, wire Committee and Senators to defeat this bill.
S. 528 Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill	Extends rent control "as is" to June 30, 1948. Would keep lid on rents.	Sub-committee of Senate Banking & Currency Committee preparing report and bill.	Write, wire Senators to pass this bill, keep rents stable.
HR 725 Case Bill	Revises Wagner Act, permits U. S. to get injunctions vs. unions, permits states to bar union security, etc.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Apt to be merged with other bills. Hearings now in session.	Write your Congressmen for defeat of this and other versions of same bill.
HR 17, 34, 68, 75, 76 Anti-strike bills	Proposed by five GOP Congressmen. Gives Pres. power to break strikes, compel arbitration.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Hearings now in session.	Demand defeat as dangerous to natl. welfare.
HR 1 Knutson "soak-poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut; little saving for low income families, big profits for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm. CIO demanding open hearings.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill to place heaviest tax burden on high incomes.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

TENANTS MAY APPEAL OPA EVICTION OKAYS

TENANTS in rent control areas throughout the nation were benefited this week by an OPA regulation outlining their right to appeal if the area rent office should okay their landlord's application for a certification of eviction.

The OPA regulation flowed directly from a Jan. 20 U. S. Supreme Court ruling that a group of determined New Yorkers were within their rights in protesting eviction by appealing to a higher echelon within OPA.

From now on, any tenant whose landlord has been given a certification of eviction may file an appeal with the OPA regional office, of which there are eight in the U. S. If the application is filed within 30 days, the tenant gets an automatic stay of his eviction until 30 days after a decision has been made on his appeal.

If he is turned down by the regional body, he may still appeal to OPA's national office, and beyond that to the five-man emergency Court of Appeals in Washington. OPA warns, however, that the regional office may turn down an appeal if it is "frivolous, dilatory or not made in good faith."

Another important regulation now provides that a tenant will be notified and brought before the proper appeal body to explain his side of the story when the landlord appeals a turndown on his application for certificate of eviction.

But in all cases, OPA cautioned, landlords must proceed under state law, and OPA certificates merely state that the contemplated eviction does not violate the rent control laws.

Landlords, the agency said, never had to clear evictions with OPA for such cases as non-payment of rent, committing a nuisance or using the rented dwelling for immoral purposes.

WAGE-HOUR LAW CRISIS

(See Page 12)

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March 3, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Working against labor night and day would wear out anyone — even Senator Ball. This candid shot of the Minnesota Republican was made at the Senate Labor Committee hearings as CIO witnesses testified.

Nate Fine Photo.

Committee Action

VETERANS' PAY HIKE

THE House Veterans Committee this week approved a bill to boost the ceiling for monthly salaries for on-the-job training from $175 to $250 for veterans with no dependents, from $200 to $325 for veterans with one dependent, and from $200 to $350 for veterans with more than one dependent.

Subsistence rates of $65 a month for no dependents and of $90 for one or more dependents for veterans studying under the GI Bill remained unchanged under the bill.

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee—like the representatives of the American Veterans Committee—this week was denied the opportunity to ask that all limits be lifted for on-the-job training ceilings and that subsistence payments for veterans be increased.

When the committee decided to bar the AVC it ruled that only veterans' organizations would be permitted to testify. Rep. Rankin (Miss. polltaxer) who is able to muster enough votes to control the committee even though he is not chairman, argued that the AVC is not a veterans organization because it admits former members of the Merchant Marine.

Aid to Vets Praised

A SPEECH by Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee in which he declared that the CIO seeks to champion the veterans' job rights drew the applause of the American Legion Employment Conference at Washington, D. C.

The meeting was in contrast to previous Legion Employment Conferences where there were sharp differences of opinions over seniority between the CIO and the Legion.

That issue was settled by the U. S. Supreme Court, which upheld the CIO's position that a veteran is entitled to seniority equal to all the time he spent in the service. The Legion wanted to give the veteran a job without respect to other workers' length of service.

BERNSTEIN pointed out that the Steelworkers are seeking to obtain contracts providing that a veteran shall be given the same wage rate promotions, and other benefits he would have received had he not gone away; training to enable him to do his job, and a leave of absence to study.

Another objective is to provide that a disabled veteran shall not be "bumped" from his job by anyone. Bernstein said that such a contract had just been negotiated by the Steelworkers this week.

Bernstein declared in his speech that 39.1% of the employes in the nation's steel mills —201,488—are veterans, and that one-fourth of the CIO's members are ex-servicemen.

"You mean the Republicans haven't ended rent control yet?"

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LAND GRAB WOULD ROB NATION OF $13 BILLION

THE cattlemen's and the sheep growers' lobby is on the loose. Their objective is to buy 266,611,300 acres of U. S. forests and grazing lands for as little as 20 cents an acre.

This means that the American people would be fleeced out of $13 billion.

A little arithmetic shows the proportion of the proposed "steal." In Colorado alone the land is valued at $50 an acre. Multiply 226 million acres by $50 and then by 20 cents. Subtract the smaller figure from the larger one.

The $13 billion difference is the cattlemen's and sheep growers' gain.

Fantastic? Not at all.

This scheme was aired at a meeting of the Natl. CIO Committee for the Missouri Valley Authority, in a speech by Benton J. Stong, editor of the National Union Farmer, publication of the Farmers' Union.

John Brophy, director of CIO Councils, who is chairman of the CIO Committee, presided at the meeting at Denver last weekend.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant Councils director, told of the efforts of the steering committee in behalf of the bill for the Missouri Valley Authority, which would assure that a large area of public lands would be administered for the benefit of all the people.

The MVA Bill was re-introduced this week by Sen. Murray (D., Mont.). The bill would set up a system of dams and power plants along the Missouri River similar to those operating under the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The CIO Committee passed resolutions to support the MVA bill, oppose the scheme of the cattlemen's and the sheep growers' lobby, continue cooperation with the Regional Committee for the MVA and endorse the publication Voice of the Valley, which Stong edits.

Red Cross Support

Pres. Philip Murray has pledged CIO support of the 1947 Red Cross drive for $60,000,000 through the program of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

"I know that CIO unions and members throughout the nation will respond generously to the American Red Cross appeal for assistance in the unfinished task of serving our servicemen and veterans and their families," Murray told Red Cross Chairman Basil O'Connor.

Mexican War Vets

Veterans of the Mexican border warfare have organized to seek pensions and other benefits. Those who served in the Army in that area between 1911 and 1919 should get in touch with Louis E. Aldrich, 131 Second Ave., West Haven, Conn., a CIO Steelworker, who is Senior Vice-Commander of the Mexican Border Veterans.

10% RENT HIKE UP IN SENATE

A double-barrelled attack on rent control and OPA moved into its final phases on Capitol Hill last week.

A Senate Banking sub-committee, after conducting several weeks of hearings, came up with 3-2 approval of a measure to grant an immediate 10% hike in rents and weaken every phase of rent control activity. The bill was drawn up by Sen. C. D. Buck (R., Del.).

At the same time foes of rent control moved to cripple OPA activities by sharply slashing funds for the government agency, already weakened by previous assaults on its functions.

At issue is the question of appropriation of needed funds to keep OPA in effective operation until the end of the government's fiscal year on June 30.

The House has already voted 320-25 for H. R. 1968, which would have rescinded nine million dollars already appropriated to OPA and left the agency with scarcely sufficient funds to close its operations at once.

Relief for the government agency came in partial form from the Senate appropriations subcommittee, which voted to give OPA 22 millions for operations and liquidation expenses sufficient to carry the agency on a limping basis until the June 30 deadline.

THE Buck Bill, which spells doom for any effective rent control, moved out of the Banking sub-committee with a 3-2 vote. In opposition were two liberal Democrats, Taylor (Ida.) and Sparkman (Ala.). Majority votes were cast by Sens. Buck, Bricker (R. O.) and Cain (R. Wash.).

The bill, which goes to the full Senate Banking Committee and then to the Senate floor for debate and vote, supercedes the Hawkes bill, behind which foes of rent control had previously rallied.

It provides a 10% rent increase at once; ends federal control in any state which passes its own rent measure—regardless of quality; eliminates OPA as a rent enforcement agency by leaving all action up to individuals, who would have to file suits in federal courts; and removes controls from housing which rents for $225 a month or more.

MEANWHILE the CIO, through Chairman R. J. Thomas of the CIO Housing Committee, warned the Democratic party leadership on Capitol Hill that it could not expect to attract workers' support by bowing to the whims of the conservative Republican majority.

"The American people have been told that the official position of the Administration . . . is to continue the present federal rent control program through OPA," Thomas wrote to Sen. Alben Barkley (D. Ky.).

Thomas pointed out that leading spokesmen of the Democratic party were conspicuously missing from the small group of 25 Congressmen who voted to keep OPA in business.

'Unity' Says Green, 'But Only on AFL Terms'

THE AFL wants "organic unity" with CIO before it will consider a united campaign against anti-labor legislation.

That was the gist of a letter sent this week by AFL Pres. William Green to CIO Pres. Philip Murray. The letter was in reply to one from Murray urging joint action against bills to cripple labor.

Green also turned down a suggestion that jurisdictional disputes be discussed by him and Murray with the Senate Labor Committee. Murray had advanced the plan with the hope of reaching an agreement which would eliminate them.

Meanwhile, Congress has before it over 200 bills designed to weaken unions, and a third of the state legislatures either have passed or are considering anti-labor legislation.

Green said that until organic unity is achieved, "no good purpose will be served by attempting to deal with a vital problem in a temporary and make-shift way."

Murray, however, had called for "putting first things first." He said last week:

"Any program which comprehends the perfection of organic unity comprehends extended discussion over a considerable period of time.

"The immediate situation is what we are concerning ourselves about—to unite to formulate a program of common action to combat anti-labor legislation."

CIO Board Meets March 13-14

The CIO Executive Board will meet at Washington, D. C., March 13 and 14, according to a call sent out this week by President Murray and Secretary-Treasurer Carey.

The meeting will be at CIO headquarters. No announcement was made of subjects to be discussed.

Clothing Cost Up 68-84%

MEN'S clothing costs 84% more than it did in August 1939 and women's clothing 68% more, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported this week.

The Bureau said cotton clothing is 127% higher than in 1939, wool clothing 60%, and silk, rayon and nylon apparel 56%.

Leading the field are shoes, men's topcoats, suits, business shirts, work clothing and socks, and women's hosiery, house dresses and rayon underwear.

One small ray of sunshine was the report that the retail prices of all consumers' goods and services had dropped one-tenth of 1% from mid-December to mid-January.

Most of the small drop in the general cost of living was due to a decline in retail food prices. This decline was almost matched by a 1% rise in the cost of clothing from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. During the preceding month, just after price controls were abolished, clothing prices jumped 3.2%.

The drop in retail food prices, however, is expected to be wiped out soon, as retail markups follow a rise in wholesale prices—particularly for hogs, corn and wheat.

Wheat futures on the Chicago market hit their highest level in 30 years and corn futures their highest level for 27 years.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) and Colleagues as CIO President Murray Testified

Was Taft seeking guidance from Above or counting the bulbs in the chandeliers?

UE's James Matles and Albert J. Fitzgerald

We have been called Communists, probably because we are doing a good job for our members.

Warning to the Senate

UNION BUSTING WON'T PAY

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

USING the twin yardstick of practical experience and democratic goals, a dozen CIO witnesses last week sought to convince the Senate Labor Committee that proposed anti-labor legislation will do the country no good.

A dozen officials of CIO unions followed up the appearance of Pres. Philip Murray before committee members in the high-ceilinged Senate caucus room. They filed statements amounting to several thousand words. They cited experience after experience from practical industrial relations. They pointed to dangerous loopholes and hidden traps in the various bills up for consideration.

In effect, they said, "Why follow the lead of reactionary business interests in crippling American labor unions? Look instead, to the real causes of discontent in America — high prices, declining purchasing power, poor housing, the unwillingness of government to adopt badly-needed social legislation."

What effect the testimony had on the committee, headed by Ohio's presidential aspirant, Sen. Robert Taft, will be known in the next three or four weeks when the committee delivers its report. Hearings, in session for several weeks, will terminate March 8.

FOR the Automobile Workers, Pres. Walter Reuther told the committee that a man's wages "have depreciated" to a point below that required to provide his family with a decent living . . . There is nothing in the proposed legislation which your committee is considering that will give him that sense of security or that will avert the industrial conflict that will inevitably grow out of this situation if it is not corrected."

As Reuther hammered away at the idea that the bills deal with "symptoms rather than root causes," he clashed on several occasions with Sen. Ball, the shaggy Minnesota Republican who has beaten the drums most loudly for bills to "protect" workers from their own organizations.

THE clash with Ball, as well as well as with Sen. Taft, reached a climax when three top leaders of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers took the witness stand. From almost the beginning of their testimony, the union officials were heckled about their political attitudes and those of their union.

Pres. A. J. Fitzgerald snapped back at Ball that "we have been called communists more than any other oraginzation, probably because we are doing a good job for our members." He told Taft, in answer to a suggestion for a law that no communist might hold union office, that "I have serious doubt that it would be in accord with the Bill of Rights."

All three officials — including Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak and Organization Director James Matles — denied communist affiliations. Emspak attributed such charges to "adventurers" who wish to weaken the union.

Fitzgerald, after repeated heckling on the issue, told Taft that he had witnessed at the committee hearing "one of the finest examples of red-baiting."

"We came here to testify on labor legislation," he said. "We had been on the stand only two minutes before you injected the Communist issue."

The UE officials filed with the committee a 54-page booklet which attested to the democratic nature of the union and charged that "powerful employer interests" are seeking to weaken labor at the bargaining table through restrictive legislation.

The Congress, before acting on corporations' requests to "translate into law any of this multitude of bills to fatten the rich on food from the poor man's table," would do well to ponder "what answer they shall give to the people when next they stand before them," the UE statement said.

GEORGE BALDANZI, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers, cited a dozen examples to show that the proposals were badly thought-out and would cause only trouble and unrest—the direct opposite of the stated goals of the bills' sponsors.

Prior to the development of TWUA, Baldanzi said, the textile industry was an economic burden on the country, with a wage-level so low that many decent employers were ashamed of the industry.

Recalling weekly paychecks as low as 15c—after deductions for rent, groceries, etc.—the TWUA leader said that wages in the woolen and worsted industry had jumped from 47c an hour to $1.16 as a result of union activities in the last 10 years.

Baldanzi, talking directly to Ball, said that changes in the Wagner Act called for by the Minnesota Republican, would hurt workers in their bargaining with employers.

He mentioned the Gaffney Mills in South Carolina, where the company has long refused every offer of mediation and arbitration, has refused to bargain, and has kept wages at a low level. Enactment of the proposals would rob the workers of status as employes, take the union's bargaining status away, make the strike illegal, and make it subject to legal action—all because of a recalcitrant employer.

IN the clothing industry, said Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the effect of cooperation between management and labor, has led through industry-wide bargaining and the union shop to better relations and better production.

"The combined efforts of labor and management have eliminated competition at the expense of the workers through their oppression, exploitation and degradation," Potofsky said.

This "long and successful experience," he added, has led to the solid belief that the anti-labor legislation "would not improve but seriously hamper" happy relations between the union and employers.

The Natl. Maritime Union was represented at the hearings by Hoyt Haddock, who presented testimony prepared by Pres. Joseph Curran.

The anti-labor bills, Curran said, are not proposed " in good faith" but are designed to "wreck the bargaining process and to so weaken the unions that they may not possibly cope with organized and powerful employers.

From Pres. O. A. Knight of the

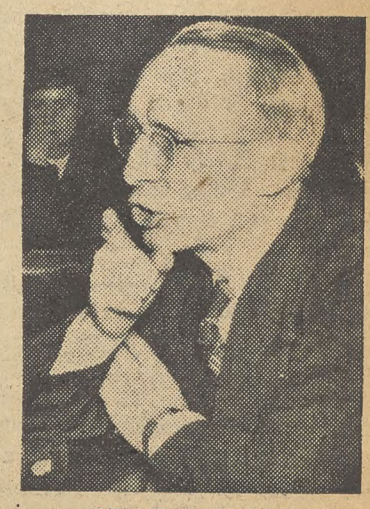
(Continued on Page 10)

UAW's Walter Reuther

Wages have dropped so a man cannot provide his family with a decent living.

ACA's Joseph Selly

Too much of our national income for profits, too little for wages.



Oil's O. A. Knight

Anti-labor bills would upset established bargaining precedents.

TOOL 'UNION' DENIED CHARTER

THE so-called Tool Owners Union this week was denied the right to operate in N. Y. State. The "union" was called "a fascistic organization" by a State Labor Dept. board which unanimously denied its application to incorporate.

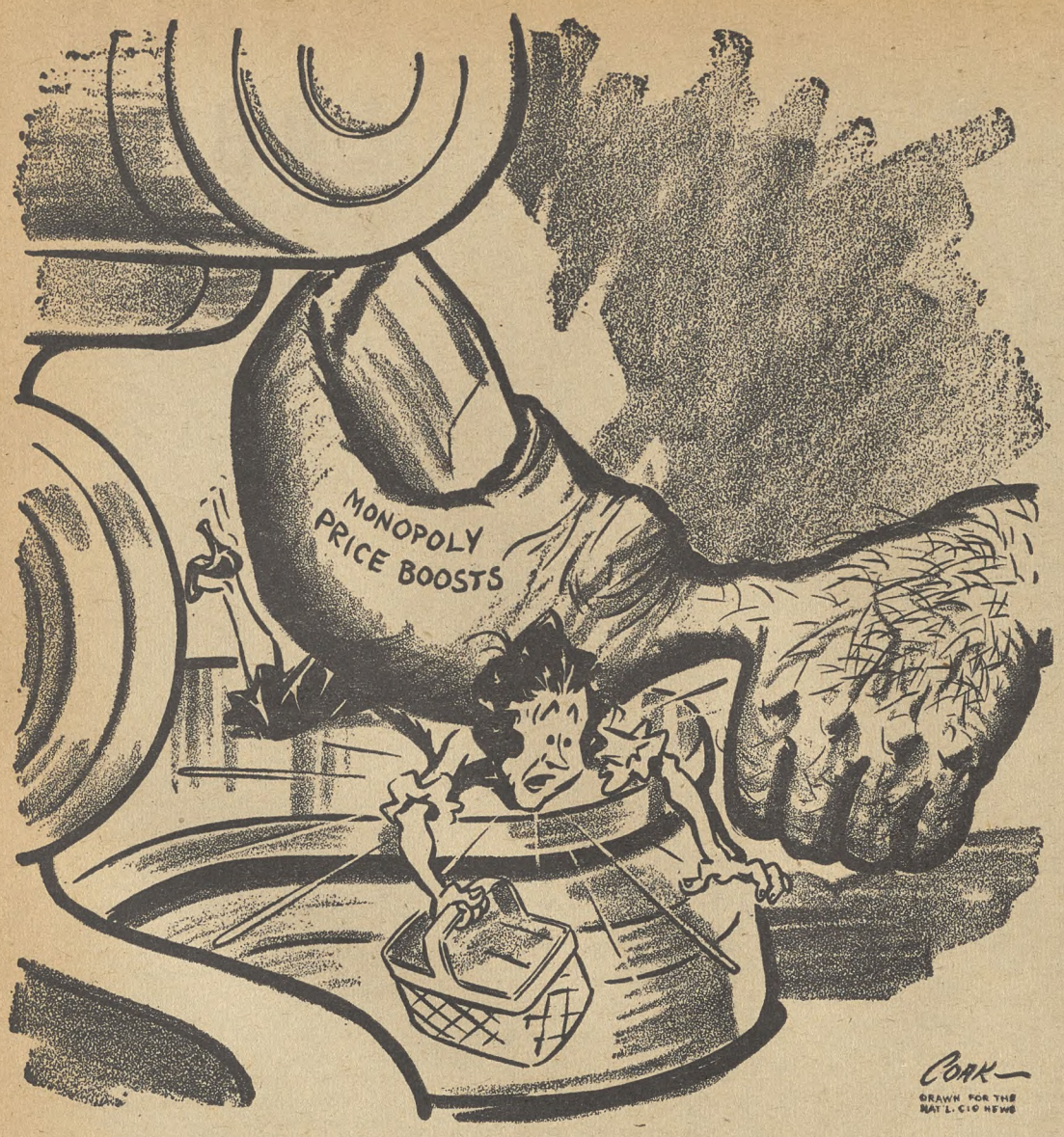
The board sharply criticized the organization's undemocratic aspects—particularly its limitation of all final authority to its three founders, Allen W. Rucker, a Lexington, Mass., economist; his wife; and his business partner, Fred H. Nickels.

The TOU has been buying large newspaper ads to push a program which union representatives testified is anti-labor.

The State has authority over the organization's application to incorporate under a law which requires approval of outfits using in their names such terms as "union," "labor" and "brotherhood."

In denying the application, the State board said:

"No more fascistic organization with all the potentialities for undemocratic action, and danger to our way of life, has yet come before the official attention of this board."



WEIGHTED SCALES

REMEMBER all the advice so freely given to labor a few months back, that it shouldn't ask for increased wages but should just wait for prices to drop?

We were told living costs were going to hit the slides any minute. And when some food prices actually went down a teeny-weeny bit between mid-November and mid-January, the papers all said, "See, what did we tell you? That's just the beginning. Now won't you be good?"

But instead of this little break being followed by a general decrease in living costs, the very opposite has happened.

★ ★ ★

PRICES have turned sharply upward on nearly everything. Last week hog prices reached new record highs, with predictions of pork chops retailing at $1 a pound. Other meat animals, grains, cotton and eggs joined in the spectacular rise.

Wholesale prices on all commodities have jumped to an all-time peak, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This foreshadows more increases in retail prices, which have already been rising steadily since January 15 and are expected to continue upward to new high levels in June.

With food, clothing, fuel, furniture and miscellaneous goods and services all on the rise, the only item in living costs that has remained relatively stable is rents. But now the landlords' lobby, with strong Republican encouragement, is hell-bent to raise rents too.

★ ★ ★

A CONCERTED attempt was made to blame wage increases for last year's price rises, despite the fact that prices were raised out of all proportion to the small increases in labor costs; and despite the fact that by far the greatest price increases occurred after the destruction of price controls, in a period when there were no significant wage increases.

When the Nathan report was published and the CIO announced its intention of seeking substantial wage increases, the greatest hullaballoo was raised that this would only lead to still further price increases.

Since then, the CIO has not yet obtained the wage boosts it is demanding. Existing contracts have been extended in steel and other industries. There have been no widespread general wage increases.

Yet prices have soared upward again anyhow. And, much as they would like to do so, labor's enemies can't blame labor for these increases.

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IT SHOULD now be abundantly clear that the monopolists, once relieved of public controls, push up prices as high as the market will bear, regardless of whether or not wages are raised.

Labor's real wages were sharply cut last year, and they are now being cut ever deeper by each new increase in living costs.

Clearly labor has no other alternative than to demand substantial wage increases, if working people are to maintain anything like a decent standard of living, and if there is to be sufficient mass purchasing power to keep the wheels of production turning.

★ ★ ★

THE RECENT and continuing price increases weight the scales of our economy still further against the workers and other low-income consumers.

These scales have long been upset by what Philip Murray calls the "lopsided, discriminatory maldistribution of wealth."

While prices and profits are soaring to unprecedented heights, while new records are being broken in dividend payments, while labor productivity is constantly mounting, the real wages of the workers are going lower and lower and the consuming power of the people is decreasing.

This shocking maldistribution of wealth, this lack of economic balance, can only lead to another depression, as Murray points out, unless it is speedily corrected by increasing the wages and purchasing power of the people.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

I WAS ploughing through the financial section of the New York Times, when whom should I run into but Boo-Baboon!

Boo-Baboon is the leading character in a children's story, which goes something like this:

All the animals were starting out for a picnic. But Boo-Baboon burst out crying, "Boo-hoo, there isn't going to be any picnic. I know, because my feet hurt—and that means it's going to rain."

The other animals were thoroughly alarmed. And when Boo-Baboon said his feet might get better, if he had something to eat, they gave him everything he asked for.

But after he'd eaten their sandwiches, Boo-Baboon burst out, "Boo-hoo, my feet hurt worse than ever. I just know it's going to rain and there won't be any picnic."

So the other animals gave Boo-Baboon their fruit and their candy and everything else they had for the picnic.

But each time, Boo-Baboon just guzzled it up and then complained his feet hurt worse than ever.

The other animals were desperate, until finally two children came along and said to Boo-Baboon: "Why, you big silly, your feet hurt because your shoes are too tight. Just take them off, and your feet won't hurt any more."

★ ★ ★

IN BETWEEN all the predictions on the financial pages that stocks will go up, if they don't go down or stay where they are, there runs a note of purposeful bewilderment exactly like that of Boo-Baboon.

The Wall Street wizards have been boo-hooing for months that there isn't going to be any prosperity picnic, unless Big Business gets everything it wants.

First B. B. wanted the lifting of the excess profits tax, and got it. Then it wanted higher prices, and got them. Then it wanted an end to OPA, and got that.

Next, B. B. demanded a Republican victory, which was supplied. Then it asked more labor productivity, and got production breaking all records. Then it wanted a truce to labor troubles, and got that.

But each time Big Business has had each wish granted—making its stomach bulge more and more with record-breaking profits and dividends—it has let out a new Boo-Baboonish boo-hoo.

Each time it complains more loudly that its feet still hurt—that the stock market is not reacting as it should to increased profits—and that that means it's going to rain (investors are fearful of a depression) and there isn't going to be any prosperity picnic.

★ ★ ★

THIS IS how Boo-Baboon now expresses himself in the New York Times, under the by-line of Robt. H. Fetridge:

"Since quite obviously one hardly can find fault with the present direction of corporate earnings, increased dividends, levels of productivity, or the mounting rate of labor efficiency, it is equaly plain that such factors as the foregoing are not in themselves of principal importance to investors or speculators for the time being." (Their feet still hurt.)

He even adds that anti-labor legislation, banning of portal-to-portal pay, reduced Federal spending and lower taxes have been confidently anticipated without helping much, and complains:

"The ease with which corporate profits in recent months have passed from famine to feast levels is suggestive to Wall Street of the ease with which the reverse could develop." (Won't anything stop B. B.'s feet from hurting?)

★ ★ ★

ALL THROUGH this boo-hooing of Big Business, the CIO has been pointing out that to appease its gluttonous appetite won't stop B. B.'s feet from hurting, but will actually stop there being any picnic by letting it swallow all that goes to make a picnic.

To be perfectly frank, we think B. B. just has a stomach-ache from over-eating.

As to his feet hurting—investors having a hunch there's going to be a depression—there's a perfectly simple solution for that.

B. B.'s shoes are too small—due to low wages and high prices, there isn't enough mass purchasing power to assure the demand necessary for continuing prosperity. To remove this cramping influence, by raising wages and lowering prices, is the best way to remove fears of coming depression.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

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Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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Report to Truman

Cites Annual Wage Value

GUARANTEED wages on a year-round basis are "valuable to the entire nation" and should be given serious consideration by government, labor and industry, Pres. Truman was told this week.

The Advisory Board of the government's Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion forwarded to the White House the detailed study of year-round wages prepared at its direction by a special committee with strong approval and recommendations.

On the OWMR advisory board are CIO Pres. Murray, AFL Pres. Green and numerous business leaders and economists. The study, which was conducted under the direction of Murray Latimer, former head of the Railroad Retirement Board, is the most important analysis of the problem yet made in this country.

"The Board believes that the study shows clearly that plans guaranteeing wages or employment, when suitably adapted to the needs and conditions of the industry or establishment, are valuable to the entire nation and afford a whosesome and desirable means for improving both worker and employer security," the Board's letter to Pres. Truman emphasized.

THE Board letter contained five major conclusions:

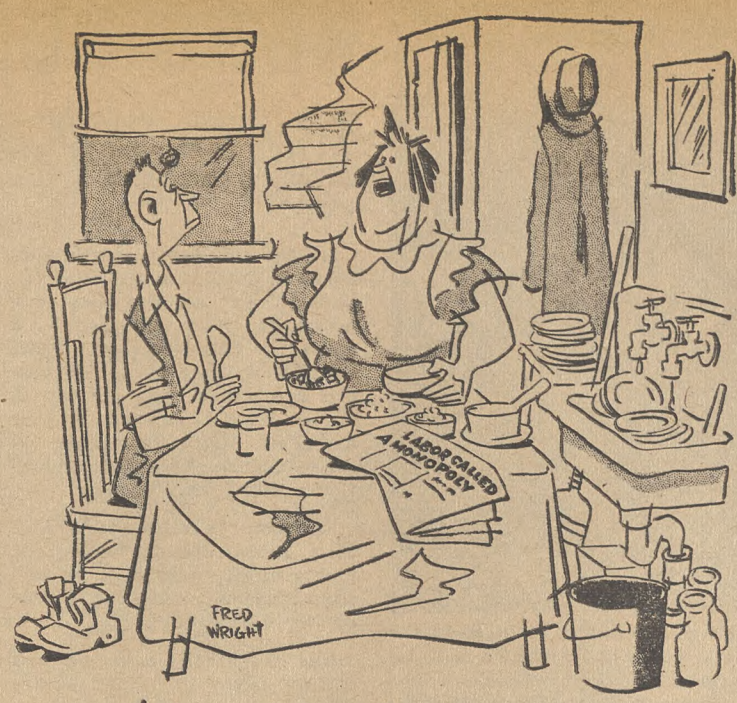
1. Guaranteed annual wage plans should not be placed in operation by law, but through collective bargaining action.

2. "Stabilizing of employment and its effectuation through wage or employment guarantees, wherever possible, are matters of mutual concern to employers and employes. Each party has the definite responsibility of seeking to stabilize operations within a plant or industry in order to advance the level of general economic security of the nation."

3. Progress toward adopting year-round wage guarantees are affected by existing laws covering social insurance, minimum wages, tax and fiscal policies. All such programs should be studied with a view to coordinating them to attain the most stable employment conditions.

4. Guaranteed wages are a "significant, but not an all-sufficient tool" for developing national economic stability and security.

5. "There is urgent need for achieving nationwide economic stability so essential to our national welfare and to the establishment of world security and peace. Since the guaranteed wage is one of the instruments for the elimination of industrial and employment fluctuations, continuing study to advance the frontiers of knowledge in this area should be undertaken. In addition, government agencies should provide data and information to those interested in wage guarantees."



Now that you belong to a monopoly, how about buying me a fur coat.....?

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IT'S PRECINCTS THAT COUNT!

THE CIO Political Action Committee dusted off the stoop of its new Washington, D. C., office this week and opened for business with a 1947 program designed to activate union members on a ward and precinct level.

Meanwhile, a statement from PAC Director Jack Kroll called for intensified mobilization against anti-labor legislation pending in Congress and in many state legislatures. Kroll said:

"Full cooperation should be extended to legislative, educational and other committees and all CIO representatives working on this situation.

"Support should be sought from the community and all means of publicity employed to place before the public the fact that whenever labor is weakened or destroyed democracy is the loser."

PAC's emphasis on building ward and precinct organization was praised by CIO Pres. Philip Murray as a "noteworthy development."

"Only when the people in their towns and communities are concerned with the activities of their government on a local, state and national level, and are determined to express their desires through engaging in political action, can genuine progressive government prevail," Murray declared.

PAC's new Washington address is 728 17th St. N.W.

WORLD LABOR

REPRESENTATIVES of some 80 organizations—including the forces of organized labor—sat down with leading officials of the United Nations last week to get a first-hand knowledge of how the new international apparatus really works.

Representing CIO was Michael Ross, director of international affairs. During the course of the week-long conference, Ross explained the functioning of the World Federation of Trade Unions—with which CIO is affiliated—to the spokesmen of the other organizations.

★ ★ ★

CIO's NATL. Maritime Union last week joined in an appeal to halt the deportation of 217 Indonesian seamen from the U. S. to Dutch-controlled Batavia.

The seamen were detained in late 1945 when they refused to man Dutch ships carrying troops and supplies to reinforce Dutch armies fighting the Indonesian independence movement, according to a Federated Press report.

With Batavia in Dutch hands, the appeal to the Justice Dept. pointed out that the men will undoubtedly be punished for their past activities.

Working with the NMU on the case are the Natl. Lawyers Guild, the American Committee for Indonesian Independence and the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

★ ★ ★

YELLOW DOG contracts are being forced on Filipino government employes by the Roxas administration, and the island trade unions don't like it.

Amada Hernandez, acting chairman of the Congress of Labor Organizations, charged recently that the government is forcing its employes to sign pledges not only against the right to strike but even to belong to union organizations.

Belief of the union officials is that if the government succeeds in extracting pledges from large numbers of workers, it will then pass legislation freezing the situation into law.

The next step, CIO leaders predict, is to extend the practice to private enterprise as well, since the unions represent the principle bulwark against efforts to hand the islands' economy over to complete big business domination.

★ ★ ★

GRAPES of Wrath, the movie based on John Steinbeck's book on the refugees of the dustbowl ten years ago, isn't going to be shown in Norway's capital city.

Oslo city officials banned the showing because American producers insisted on a tag-line pointing out that the poverty conditions depicted in the movie were not typical and were caused by "natural disasters" and accidents.

It's pointed out that more usual movie scenes of wealthy characters tripping about from swank mansions to swank night clubs and back again, aren't typical of the great mass of Americans, either—but the movie producers don't go out of their way to say so.

'Wolf' Cry Hides Real Monopolies

THE American people are being sold a bill of goods—that labor is a "monopoly." The truth is that cries of "wolf" directed against unions are a cover-up for a steadily increasing control of all phases of business by gigantic monopoly interests.

This was brought out by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his testimony last week before the Senate Labor Committee.

Citing the cut in real wages and the rise in prices and profits, Murray said:

"These facts are in very large measure the result of the growing control exercised over our economic life by giant concentrations of power in the form of virtual monopoly.

"Have you gentlemen considered the implications of the fact that 250 large corporations control two-thirds of the usable manufacturing facilities of our entire country? Have you considered the implications of the fact that by reliable calculation more than 100 of the largest corporations in our nation are controlled by eight groups of banking interest?

"In the steel industry, the 10 largest corporations hold more than three-fourths of the ingot production capacity; three banking houses control eight of those 10 producers.

"AS reported to the Temporary Economic Committee by the Securities and Exchange Commission, approximately 8/100 of 1% of the population own one-fourth of all the corporate stock in the country and approximately 6/100 of 1% of the population own one-half of all the corporate stock in the country.

"Among the largest 200 non - financial corporations, the top of the book shareholders accounted for 60% of the common stock shares outstanding.

"As of 1935, among the 200 largest non-financial corporations and the 50 largest financial corporations a group of some 400 men held nearly a third of the 3544 directorships.

"THESE are terrifying facts. They pose the Number One problem before this country today. They are all the more significant when it is recognized that they are a product of a trend which is still going on.

"If what I have reported to you as to the present extent of monopoly control is startling, consider that the 200 largest non - financial corporations owned one-third of our national assets in 1909, 48% in 1929 and 55% a few years later.

"Consider that in 1880 the four largest producers in the iron and steel industry owned 25% of the country's rolling mill capacity. In 1938 the percentage was 64.

"I shall not burden you with additional statistics to prove the direction in which we have been moving. There can be little dispute as to the existence of such a movement. As a result, two basic economic facts of today may be stated:

"1. We are now in a situation where a small group of men controlling giant combines and combinations of interests are in a position to dictate the movemet and activities of an overwhelming portion of our entire economy.

"2. The process of amalgamation, merger and concentration is continuing today in a trend whose sigificance is best summarized in some recent remarks of Mr. Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in charge of anti - trust prosecution, who said:

" 'The monopoly problem is today more serious than at any time since the passage of the Sherman Act . . . The real source of the threat to free enterprise . . . lies in monopolistic control over our great industries. If we really believe what we constantly say about the necessity of preserving free enterprise then the time to act on this affirmation of belief is now . . . it is sheer delusion to believe that we can tolerate regimentation by monopoly without in time necessitating regimentation by government.'

"There is a peculiar irony therefore—amusing if it were not so vicious and unprincipled and so devastating potentially in its effect on the welfare of the people—in the outcries of those who call Congress to action against the 'monopoly' of labor."

The Buffalo, N. Y. teachers this week formed a united front when the CIO Teachers Union, the Independent Teachers Federation and rebellious members of the AFL Federation of Teachers walked out in a strike for higher wages. High school pupils pour hot coffee for strikers.

TEACHERS REVOLT

THIS was the week of the teachers' revolt.

Their anger against low wages—which become increasingly lower as prices mount—broke out in Buffalo where a strike closed the city schools, in Dover, Del., where half of the State's 1,500 teachers marched on the Capitol, and in N. Y. City and Georgia where strikes were threatened.

Dissatisfaction with low wages was the basis of their discontent, but strike action by members of the AFL Federation of Teachers and superintendent-dominated education associations was a rank-and-file repudiation of their no-strike policies and of their leaders.

The CIO Teachers Union, the independent Buffalo Teachers Federation and the more militant members of the AFL teachers' union went on strike in Buffalo. The AFL union did not strike, and the Central AFL Trades and Labor Council failed to support the walk-out on the grounds that strike was not being conducted by a labor organization.

The Greater Buffalo CIO Council, on the other hand, urged members of its affiliated unions to keep their children away from school during the strike.

Full support for the strike was voted by the CIO Teachers Union in N. Y. City, which has been campaigning for several weeks for a $1050 annual wage increase. The union is fighting a bill to outlaw strikes of teachers and other public employes and Gov. Dewey's plan to make municipalities pay for salary increase through consumer taxes.

Delaware teachers, whose minimum wage is now $1,680, marched on the capitol to oppose a bill passed by the legislature and awaiting the approval of Gov. Brown. The bill would set the minimum at $2,000, and provides increases of $200 to $800. The teachers want a flat increase of $1,000.

Teachers in Bulloch and Fannin counties, Ga., threatened to walk out if the state assembly fails to continue the present 50% increase after March 31. The Bulloch County Education Assn. went on record as being in favor of a state-wide walk-out.

SHOULD WIN IN A WALK

The CIO American Communications Assn. this week consented to a NLRB election March 28 to determine the collective bargaining agent for 6,000 Western Union employes in the N. Y. City area.

The choice will be between ACA and the AFL Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which petitioned for the election. The ACA has defeated the AFL union in 3 previous elections.

The CIO union notified Western Union Feb. 5 of its intention to open negotiations for a new agreement to succeed the present contract which ends March 31.

ACA leaders are confident of victory and declare that the AFL petitioned for an election solely to stall negotiations on wage increases and other improvements.

NEWS GUILD PRINTS A DAILY

THE eleventh daily newspaper in 89 years got under way in Camden, N. J., this week.

It's the only one currently published in Camden and it's not like any of the others that have gone before, for it is published by a union, the CIO Newspaper Guild. Its staff is made up of the men and the women who put out J. David Stern's Camden Courier and Post before they went on strike and he suspended publication and sold out.

The paper is called the Camden Free Press, had 10 pages and plenty of advertising on its first appearance as a daily, but it came out amid difficulties.

One of the chief headaches was getting newsprint. The country was combed to find it.

Robert McLean, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and of the Associated Press, got an estimated 45,000-50,000 tons of newsprint used yearly by the Philadelphia Record when he purchased that paper and Camden papers from Stern.

McLean said that he was reserving enough of the paper supply for the potential purchaser of the week-day Record, but a story in Editor & Publisher, which reflects the thinking of the big newspaper interests, indicates that he may be casting a wishful eye at this reserve.

The story said that "supplies of newsprint alone are a deterrent to the unleashed progress" of the new Sunday Bulletin, which was started after McLean took over the Sunday Record. The story went on to complain that the two issues of the new paper were "early exhaused." The Bulletin sold 750,000 copies of the 180-page second Sunday paper.

The anti-trust division of the Justice Dept., which caused the Associated Press to change its rules after prosecuting it on an anti-monopoly charge that went to the Supreme Court, continues to study the sale of the papers to McLean. Both Stern and McLean's counsel have been quizzed.

ROBERT McLEAN
Should Princeton Be Proud?

Princeton Univ. last week-end ignored these facts, cited McLean of the class of '13 as "a leader in the continuing struggle for a free press," and awarded him a Doctors of Laws degree.

But the Camden Free Press got enough newsprint for its 10-page paper. Bob Collins of the four-man editorial board said:

"It was a miracle we ever got on the streets at all. I don't think any newspaper in the U. S. ever got going under conditions like ours. We're a Camden paper but we go to press in Wilmington, Del., and even our copy boys have to run copy 30 miles.

"Our city room on the third floor of strike headquarters (Ed. Note: In the Camden local of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers) has no desks, no phones. To answer the telephone we have to go downstairs to strike headquarters. In fact, the editorial dept. is divided in two, half of us in Camden and half in Wilmington where Transradio has set up our wire service.

"We started from scratch—no mat service, no filler service and Transradio is geared for radio, not for a newspaper. But we have one big asset: a Helluva good staff."

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

NINETY percent of the members participating in the referendum conducted by the CIO Rubber Workers voted for a strike against the Big Four, the U. S. Rubber, Firestone, Goodrich and Goodyear.

The union ordered the vote about two weeks ago after the Big Four refused to bargain on the union's demand for a 26c an hour increase.

The Rubber Workers' 18-man bargaining committee was meeting with the general executive board to prepare an offer to the companies, as the CIO News went to press.

* * *

A local of the CIO Public Workers has been set up at San Quentin prison, including guards and other staff workers. Among demands of the new local are a reduction of weekly hours from 48 to 40, restoration of choice of shifts according to seniority and furnishing of uniforms by the state.

* * *

The first union contract in the history of brokerage was signed last weekend between the CIO Office and Professional Workers and Herzfeld and Stern, N. Y. City. The contract includes a $5 general increase in weekly salary, retroactive to Jan. 1, a guaranteed annual bonus of 7½% of net profits before partners' drawings, and improved vacations.

CIO Thrives On Opposition In Virginia

"KNOWLEDGE of the benefits of unionism is having much more effect on Virginia workers than the opposition of groups which call themselves 'Citizens' Committees,' so the CIO campaign in this state is making steady progress," State Director Ernest B. Pugh of the CIO Organizing Committee said this week.

"The CIO has won 34 NLRB elections in Virginia since our drive began late last May," Pugh said. "We have lost only five.

"When the news got around that a 10% increase had been won for 10,000 CIO Textile Workers at the Riverside and Dan River Mills at Danville, bringing the minimum wage there up to 80c an hour, there was a noticeable increase in requests for organization from workers in unorganized mills throughout the state.

"All Danville welcomes the $2 million addition to the local payroll.

"In another successful wage drive, the City of Richmond, as a result of persistent efforts by the CIO Public Workers, increased the pay of all city employes by 15%, effective Feb. 1.

"Also spurring the organizing drive are the wage increases the Textile Workers already have obtained or have pending in 10 woolen, synthetic, cotton and carpet mills in Danville, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Grottoes, Buena Vista,

ERNEST B. PUGH
Leads Virginia Drive

Front Royal, Fredericksburg, Staunton, and Waynesboro. In organized mills this affects some 25,000 workers and represents some $6 million in additional annual payrolls.

"Other than in textile mills, wages have been increased by new CIO contracts in Norfolk, Martinsville, Bristol, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Big Island, Richmond, Covington and Waynesboro.

"New local unions established as a direct result of the organizing campaign have about 5,000 members. Old, established locals have increased their membership about 2,000 since the drive started.

" These two figures, however do not reveal the true progress the CIO has been making because they do not include members in the 16 plants for which petitions for certification are pending or at the plants where we have been organizing but have not yet asked for elections."

Pugh said the elections won involved employes of automobile, brewery, clothing, tobacco, furniture, chemical, glass, newspaper, oil and gas, paper, shoe, steel, textile, utilities and woodworking plants.

"Organization is rolling along despite the opposition of so-called 'Citizens' Committees' in Smithfield, South Boston, and Altavista and, to a lesser degree, in two other Virginia communities," Pugh said.

"The 'difficult' places are being organized in due time. The 'impossible' places take a little longer."

OIL UNION WINS 22c

The CIO Oil Workers last weekend won a 22c hourly wage increase for all contract-covered employes of the Texas Co. east of the Rocky mountains. OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight recommended ratification of the proposal.

At the same time a threatened strike against Standard Oil of California, thrice postponed, was called off to permit union members to vote on a company offer of a 20c hourly raise which Knight approved subject to ratification. Other major California oil companies have indicated they would agree to settle on similar terms.

Texas Co. employes at Port Arthur, Tex., largest single group affected by the Texaco proposal, have ratified the settlement and other groups are expected to take similar action shortly.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

James P. Sweeney, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Trenton, N. J., reports: American Bridge, CIO Steelworkers 148; AFL 133. Organization was under the direction of USA Rep. Fred Clarici. The plant has been under contract with the AFL for 3 years.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., New Haven, Conn., reports: American Felt Company, Glenville, Conn., TWUA-CIO 114; no union 107.

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., General Electric Co., Henderson, Ky., UERMWA-CIO 131; AFL 32. UE Rep. handled the campaign.

John C. Lawson, Secy.-Treas., CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers, General Shale Co., Kingsport, Tenn., USAPWA-CIO 99; AFL 3; neither 23. Pres. Sam H. Scott was in charge of this organization work.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Oreg., reports: Gayheart Logging Co., Heppner, Oreg., IWA-CIO 13; no union 6; Linnton Box, Portland, Oreg., IWA-CIO 75; AFL 45; no union 0. This plant has been under AFL Union Shop Contract for the last seven years.

Pete Mosele, Director, Dist. 2, USA-CIO, reports: Rheem Manufacturing Co., (Atlas Steel Barrel Division), Bayonne, N. J., USA-CIO 95; no union 4; Teamsters Union, AFL 3. There are approximately 125 workers in this plant. We have taken over an independent union.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Southern Calif., reports: Superior Record Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UERMWA-CIO was recognized by the company through a cross-check of cards. 25 people involved. Oragnizer Van Dyke was in charge. Shell Oil Co., Inc., CIO Oil Workers 4; against 0. Field Rep. Carl E. Allen of the Oil Workers was in charge. Reynolds Metals Co., CIO Furniture Workers 54; AFL 46.

Adams Hat Co., three stores, two in Los Angeles and one in Long Beach, contract signed with the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, containing union shop, $12.00 a week wage increase, etc. Intl. Vice Pres. Leonard Levy was in charge. Bond Stores, the URWDSUA-CIO was recognized by the company as the bargaining agent. 30 people involved. Levy also was in charge.

ILWU Warehousemen's Local 6 scored two victories in NLRB elections in the East Bay this week: Barr Foods Inc., potato chip plant, Oakland, Calif., CIO 15; AFL Teamsters 7. Swift Fertilizer Co., Hayward, Calif., a subsidiary of Swift Packing Co., CIO 18; no union 3. Negotiations will begin immediately for contracts.

Morris Malinger, USA Staff Representative, reports: Taylor and Wilson Mfg. Co., McKees Rocks, Pa., USA-CIO 89; against 2.

Anthony J. Federoff, CIO Reg. Dir., Pittsburgh, Pa., reports: Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc., McKees Rocks, Pa., United Foremen of America, Local Industrial Union No. 1514-CIO, 49; against 33.

Martin Gerber, Director, Region 9, UAW-CIO, reports: Motor Rebuilders, Inc., of Trenton, N. J., recognition was obtained through the medium of a card check which disclosed that all of the 41 employes of this firm had signed UAW-CIO authorization cards. Rep. Dick Holmes of Furniture Workers was in charge. Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co., CIO Steelworkers 26; against 6. Reps. John Despol and James Reed of USA-CIO were in charge. Riviera of California, CIO Clothing Workers 4; against 1. Reps. Griselda Kuhlman and M. Reyero of ACWA-CIO were in charge.

The United Paperworkers of America last week held their first policy convention last week, which was distinguished by the unity that prevailed and the determination of the rnak and file delegates and officers to maintain such and to build their organization stronger by fullest degree of cooperation in organizing the unorganized.

The writer presided over the convention and then proceeded to Cincinnati and met international representatives of our various international unions to map out a program to give the fullest support to the CIO's position, resisting this vicious unwarranted program as is being proposed in the halls of Congress and in the various state legislatures.

From there I went to Knoxville and Memphis, Tennessee, addressing Southern Organizing Committee meetings of local unions, which were well attended, particularly in Memphis where the hall was packed to capacity. With Sec.-Treas. Sherman Dalrymple of the CIO Organizing Committee and CIO State Director Paul R. Christopher, I addressed these gatherings.

The workers were enthusiastic and pledged to establish local committees in enabling the workers to organize the unorganized plants. They also declared for full support to CIO's position against these attacks being made upon us in the legislative halls of the nation.

I attended a similar meeting in New York City which was an enthusiastic one and which was called under the auspices of the CIO Regional Office, CIO City Council, and various international organizations.

Similar meetings are being held all over the country under the auspices of CIO Regional directors. Labor is becoming aroused over these unwarranted attacks upon them, while employers are allowed to run rampant making unprecedented profits and openly defying the Wagner Act, receiving encouragement to do so by the activities of certain members of Congress.

New Yorkers Fight Legislative Threat

Support of 23,000 white collar workers in the fight against anti-labor legislation was pledged to CIO Pres. Philip Murray by Regional Dir. Aaron Schneider of the United Office and Professional Workers in N. Y. City.

The union is conducting a series of lunch-hour meetings in white collar centers to swing office workers behind the fight against restrictive legislation.

CIO RALLIES TO SAVE UNIONS

CIO is aroused by the threat of U. S. and state anti-labor laws and is holding protest rallies throughout the nation.

Rallies have been held in Cincinnati, Kansas City, Mo., St. Paul and Chicago, and in Knoxville and Memphis organizational and protest meetings were combined. Meetings are planned in Detroit and other industrial centers.

These rallies are following the directives sent out by CIO leaders, Allan S. Haywood, vice-president and director of organization; John Brophy, director of the industrial union councils, and Nathan E. Cowan, legislative director.

Plans were made at a meeting of CIO State, city and regional leaders and international union representatives this week in N. Y. City for a monster rally sometime March 15 and 25—to which CIO Pres. Philip Murray will be invited.

Haywood, who spoke at several of the rallies, warned that the purpose of the pending bills was to remove the gains labor has made in the past 50 years, and issued a call for immediate action lest labor regret failure to act for a generation.

The makers of the famous Louisville Slugger ball bats, Hillerich-Bradsby Co., Louisville, found that they could not push around their employes, members of the CIO Steelworkers. They struck this week for higher wages.

Union Shop Ban Seen in Georgia

Georgia's House of Representatives followed the Senate this week in passing identical bills outlawing the union shop and banning mass picketing. The House votes were 157-28 and 146-16 for the respective bills.

The Senate, meanwhile, 40 to 1, approved submission of a constitutional amendment forbidding union shop contracts. It is expected that the House will concur. If the governor signs the measure, the issue will be submitted to the voters.

One resolution praised Murray for his "eloquent and vigorous defense of the rights of the American people" when he appeared before the Senate Labor Committee to challenge the anti-labor proposals and their proponents.

At Albany, Lee Pressman, general CIO counsel, warned the Capital District CIO legislative conference that labor must fight for its life today at Washington just as hard as it fought in the picket lines last year.

Efforts are being made to enlist prominent people in these rallies. In Los Angeles, a jury is being impaneled from a list of 100 outstanding non-labor leaders to hear the facts of the CIO wage demands and the people's case against anti-labor legislation. A judge will preside at the trial and an attorney will present CIO's case.

PROTEST BIAS IN U. S. HIRING PRACTICES

THE CIO Public Workers, the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the Natl. Negro Congress and the American Jewish Congress this week protested growing discrimination in government hiring.

Representatives of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Natl. Negro Congress met with UPW Vice-Pres. Thomas Richardson to formulate a policy to meet discrimination, as the union issued a U. S. government memorandum showing shocking evidence of bias against Negro employes.

The memorandum sent by mistake to a Negro employe of the Wage Stabilization Division who had been recommended for another job in the Agriculture Dept. said:

"Attached are the applications I talked to you about. EXCEPT FOR COLOR—they look like good girls." The memorandum was intended for the agency personnel head.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, this week sent a letter of protest to Senate Majority Leader Wallace H. White, Jr., (Me.), because, he charged, applicants to his office for jobs on Senate Committee are being asked their religion.

CIO STRIKE LEADER ENDS JAIL TERM

Philip Connelly, Los Angeles CIO council secretary will be released from Los Angeles County Jail custody March 3. Connelly originally was sentenced to serve 60 days for his part in leading a peaceful picket line during a CIO strike last year. He was given 10 days off for good behavior.

FISHERMEN FIGHT 'LOADED DICE' IN SUIT AGAINST THEM

By CHARLEY ELLIS

Final arguments to dismiss a jury panel and quash a grand jury indictment on a Dept. of Justice charge of monopoly against 15 members of the CIO Fishermen's Union were made by defense attorneys this week in Judge Peirson M. Hall's Federal Court in Los Angeles.

After five days and 65 exhibits presented in support of the defense motion, Attorney Ben Margolis wound up the defense case against jury selection by drawing an analogy between games of chance and methods of selecting federal and grand jurors.

He described as similar to using two loaded dice the current practice of selecting jury panels from Blue Book lists of rich blooded society citizens. He urged use of the County Registrar's voting list which is not done now and said "no one has to pay anything to get on such a list nor do they need golf clubs."

If Judge Hall denies the defense motion to dismiss the Government's suit, a prosecutor representing the Anti-Trust Division of the Dept. of Justice will attempt to prove that the $2,500-a-year fishermen are actually monopolists.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

WHEN TEEN-AGERS ARE ANNOYING

Constant nagging about the way 'teen-agers hog the family phone, dress like tramps and use slang we cannot understand, does not mend matters. It only makes these youngsters feel we don't understand them—that they are misfits in our world and we in theirs. The more certain a boy or girl is that mother and dad are on the whole sympathetic to their growing pains, the more acceptable are our suggestions and corrections. We are apt to be less sharply critical of 'teen-age behavior if we remember what we were like at that age. Our parents, too, wondered what we were coming to.

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BOOKS FOR PARENTS

PARENT'S Magazine has awarded its annual medal for the best parents' book published during the past year to Dr. Benjamin Spock for "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care," published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, and reprinted by Pocket Books under the title, "Pocket Book of Baby and Child Care."

These eight books received honorable mention for their contributions to the field of child guidance and parental interest:

Off to a Good Start, by Irma S. Black; Harcourt Brace.

The Child From Five to Ten, by Gesell and Ilg; Harper.

Baby—A Mother's Manual, by Stella Applebaum; Ziff-Davis.

My Country School Diary, by Julia Weber; Harper.

There's Music in Children, by Emma D. Sheehy; Holt.

Peace of Mind, by Joshua Liebman; Simon & Schuster.

Color Blind, by Margaret Halsey; Simon & Schuster.

Recreation and the Total Personality, by S. R. Slavson, Assn. Press.

Sprucing Up

YOUR CROWNING GLORY

By HANNA SHERMAN

"WHAT shall I do about my hair?" is the question I hear most often. And there's a reason. It's the thing people notice first about us. If you fret about your hair —don't. Because you can change all that.

Nothing responds to intelligent care as obligingly as your crowning glory. Any gal, unless she has a very rare ailment, can have beautiful hair. It will take a few minutes of your time every day and the price of some very

inexpensive aids to hair beauty.

Brush, brush, and brush your hair nightly with a clean brush. This removes accumulated dust and gives the hair fine lustre. Also massage your scalp with your finger tips. It's a fine way to stimulate circulation. Your well brushed hair should be shampooed every ten days — at least.

It's a good idea both from the standpoint of saving money and for the care of your hair to shampoo it yourself. Give it at least two soapings. Rinse it thoroughly and rinse again.

A softening next-to-the-last rinse will give your hair beautiful highlights and sheen. Use half a cupful of vinegar to a wash basinful of water for dark hair, the juice of a whole lemon for blond.

You can give yourself one of those expensive hot oil shampoos at home. Just heat castor oil, or salad oil and apply with cotton directly to the scalp and on ends of the hair. Then wrap your head in a steaming hot towel.

After fifteen minutes remove the towel and shampoo as above. Or cover the hair carefully and leave the oil to do its good work overnight. Shampoo in the morning. A hot oil treatment will work wonders for dull looking, dyed or bleached hair.

USE the right shampoo—especially for problem hair. For dry hair, the coconut oil type is best. For oily hair we suggest the new cream type shampoo.

For excessively oily hair physicians and surgeons soap should prove a boon. Normal, healthy looking hair will respond to any good shampoo.

Experimenting with setting your own hair can be fun. After a shampoo, partly dry it with warm towels. Then brush your hair while it is still wet. Comb it smooth and set it. When you set your own hair, you will find that big pin curls will result in more natural looking ringlets.

Whether or not you need wave set is something for you to decide for yourself. It can do no harm. Allow your hair to dry thoroughly and brush it well again before you dress your hair. A small amount of brilliantine brushed into the hair will make it behave better.

There are some things that absolutely require the services of an expert and are dangerous to experiment with yourself. Do not trim your own hair, dye it, or give yourself a permanent.

Hair care requires little but consistent effort. Ask the girl with the hair you admire. She knows it's worth it.

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SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

Union Dues Buttons
Gold Label Buttons
Parade Caps
Committee Badges
Convention Badges
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Union Flags
Union Banners
Baseball Uniforms
Bowling Shirts
Brief Cases
Union Card Cases
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All Merchandise 100% Union Made and Bears the Union Label

179 W. Washington Street — Room 503

Phone: Central 9868 CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS Established 1905

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

PRINTERS

Book and Job Work—Prices Reasonable
THE HANFORD PRESS, Printers
507 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone National 4715
UNION PRINTERS • CATERING TO UNIONS
Greenspan & Botkin, Props.

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago III.

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED DUES BUTTONS
RECOGNIZED UNION LABELS—NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNS & SKETCHES
MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
Your Orders Will Have Our Best Attention
New York Representative Herbert R. Lerman—New York 12, N. Y. 60 Green St., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. Chicago 22, Ill., BRUnswick 7815

REPORTING

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THE AMERICAN
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U. S. Report

SHOWS IMPORTANCE OF WORKING WOMEN

WOMEN are playing an increasingly important role in the world of today, states the annual report of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, issued this week.

Chief among the factors responsible for this, says the report, are:

1) The Nation's need for goods and services made and performed by women.

2) The economic need of millions to support themselves or supplement the family income.

The 16 million women in the labor market today comprise close to 28% of all employed persons. During the war women formed more than a third of all workers.

Certain industries and occupations, states the report, are almost entirely dependent on women workers. In 1940 women formed 75% of the nation's teachers; 98% of the nurses, nine-tenths of the telephone operators and household employes; two-thirds of the workers who waited on the public in hotels and restaurants; two-fifths of those who sold merchandise in shops and stores, and more than three-fourths of the operatives who made apparel and accessories.

The report also pointed out the falsity of the notion that women do not need to work. A wartime survey of 13,000 women made by the Bureau revealed that 84 in every 100 had to support themselves, and in many cases dependents also.

HOLD THE RENT LINE, a radio transcription of a 15-minute discussion between four speakers representing the CIO, AFL, American Veterans Committee and Natl. Assn. of Consumers, is now available. Wire or write the CIO Cost of Living Committee, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.

Monopoly At Work

PICKING THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE

The price of almost everything—from matches to auto tires, from vitamin pills to house paint—is influenced by business combinations called monopolies. Monopolies on an international scale are called cartels. This is the story of how they work.

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FEW people know it, but a sinister and invisible pickpocket dogs their footsteps day and night, sneaking their money away from them in dozens of different ways. This pickpocket is the cartel.

A cartel is a complicated and confusing thing, purposely made hard to understand in order to conceal what it is doing. And yet everyone should know what it is and how it works, for the cartel system vitally affects the daily lives of practically all the people on the globe.

The stenographer, powdering her nose, before going out for lunch, is probably using powder containing the cartel - controlled chemical, bismuth.

An excellent job of simplifying this complicated subject, by putting it into bread-and-butter terms that everybody can grasp, has been done by Darel McConkey in a new book, "Out of Your Pocket," just published by Pamphlet Press. McConkey for three years was on the staff of the Kilgore Committee, one of the Senate groups which made an extensive investigation of cartels.

In the medicine cabinet nearly every item contains some element or chemical that has been carefully cornered by the cartels.

The amount of material dug out during these investigations is enormous, but little of it has reached the public in a form the average reader can understand.

As Senator Harley M. Kilgore states in a foreword to the book, "There is no lack of information about the solemn treaties negotiated among the governments of sovereign nations," but unfortunately "there is another kind of international agreement whose details and principals are never made public except by compulsion or accident. And this kind of international agreement — made in secret among business interests—is frequently of greater importance." Such agreements are called cartels.

The cartel (pronounced cartell, with accent on last syllable) is defined in the book as "an arrangement among companies in the same industry to prevent, control, or eliminate competition with a view to making the greatest possible profits. The companies involved in cartels are frequently the largest in the field, so an international cartel may be defined as a system of monopolies, usually in different countries, doing business by a series of agreements."

McCONKEY explains in terms of people's daily lives, how these international trade treaties and their restrictive methods affect jobs, prices and quality of goods.

He says:

"You can't light a match, turn on a light, dress in the morning, put on your shoes or glasses, take a vitamin pill, cook a meal, paint anything from a chair to a house, or go for a ride on rubber tires without, many times each day, putting a few dollars, or dimes or pennies or mills into the cash box of one of the many corporations which are or have been members of cartels.

"You can't bring in the morning paper without putting your hands on a cartel. Newsprint paper is tied up in a cartel, which helps to account for the newsprint shortage during the war and for many months after.

"You can't even get a glass of water from the tap without a three-way pay-off to cartels. The water is purified with chlorine, which is controlled by a cartel. The glass you drink from has in it certain arsenic compounds controlled by a cartel. And the glass was shaped in a machine controlled by a cartel . . . .

Woven about the earth is the web of the dyestuff cartel. It controls every color on every clothesline in the world.

"Cartels, with the greatest thoroughness, penetrate and cut across the lives of men, women, and children, on every level, in every home, and in every profession, avocation and recreation."

A cartel does business by a system of undercover restrictions. "It restricts everybody but the master-cartel," states the book. "Cartels make money — and keep control — by making less goods and selling less goods —at higher prices."

The capacity to produce, new inventions and technological changes, supply, and use of new materials—all are subject to restriction. Cartels conceal what they are doing by making secret agreements with big businesses in other countries, and by undercover attempts to evade the anti-trust laws.

Numerous cases are cited in the book to show how big American companies were conniving with foreign firms and making deals harmful to the United States defense program up to and even some months after a state of emergency was declared.

ONE of the strangest of the cartels described is that built on matches. The story of Match King Kreuger and the huge international empire, founded on these little tipped sticks costing the smallest fraction of a cent, is as fantastic as an Arabian Nights tale.

There's also the story of how the powerful optical cartel, through a system of patents and licenses limiting the right of manufacture, kept a rigid control of prices and forced up the cost of spectacles two to four times what they should be.

The American Optical Co. in 1920 had more than 35% of the nation's business in spectacles. By 1941 it had acquired 261 branches. Bausch and Lomb, another big concern, dictated to 165 wholesalers through control of six big wholesale chains.

Ira Mosher, who in 1945 was elected president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, that great believer in Free Enterprise, was general manager of American Optical and under indictment for violating laws guaranteeing free competitive enterprise.

TAKING up the problem of what people can do to fight cartels, McConkey suggests some practical steps that will help:

Keep the trustbusters at work. Join and work with consumer cooperatives. Press for consumer information and government research. Support a bill to control the use of patents for monopolistic purposes. Urge the regulation of trade associations.

And above all, he warns, "Watch out for an atom cartel! It hasn't come out in the open very far yet, but there are unmistakable indications of a desire to form a cartel in atomic power. If that ever comes, God help us!"

Out of Your Pocket—The Story of Cartels by Darel McConkey, Pamphlet Press, Reynal & Hitchcock, $1.00.

28 million people in the U. S. wear glasses. 34 million others need glasses but can't afford them. Domestic monopolies have kept prices high.

CHURCH HEARS FROM LABOR

By CHARLES C. WEBBER

A number of CIO leaders took an important part in the National Study Conference on the Church and Economic Life held in Pittsburgh, Feb. 18-20. It was one of the most significant gatherings of church people ever held in the U. S.

Convened under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches in America, this nation-wide affair was attended by 350 Protestant laymen and clergy representing 27 religious demoninations. Congressmen, businessmen and professional men and women, farmers, consumer representatives and CIO and AFL labor leaders were among the 230 or more lay delegates who made up two-thirds of the body.

The primary purpose of the conference was to initiate a process of face-to-face discussion among church people who have had first hand experience in the economic order. Representatives of labor played a very important role in the achievement of this purpose.

Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern CIO public relations representative, by her insistence on the church's responsibility to help establish the commonwealth of God and man on earth, helped the delegates reach almost unanimous approval of the important statement that "the principles of the Christian Gospel are applicable to the structure of social relations, to the organization of society, as well as to the personal relations of human beings."

KERMIT Eby, CIO director of education & research, and chairman of one of the three sections of the conference, made several contributions that greatly influenced the final "Report of Findings."

"Government," Eby said (its role was much debated), "is the expressed will of the majority of the people who vote. We in the CIO are concerned with the degree of participation of people in government. We believe if the majority of people express themselves in government, that government will be liberal."

The conference declaration that "the responsibility to provide the opportunity (for all) to work rests on all segments of our society" and the conclusion that "churches should encourage their young people to recognize leadership opportunities in the labor movement to exercise Christian vocations" are in the final report because of Eby's suggestions.

VICTOR G. Reuther, United Auto Workers education director, made the discussion on "freedom" realistic by asking the delegates if they meant "freedom to exploit or freedom from exploitation." When the role of clergymen in strike situations was under consideration, he maintained that clergymen had "little right to intervene if they had not familiarized themselves, before the strike, with problems."

His observations, like those of Kermit Eby, influenced the final report, for in it we find the conference declaring:

"The Clergy should have the special training needed to secure a basic understanding of economic problems and their impact upon individual and social life. This specific training should not be book knowledge alone but should include first hand contact with individual and economic groups."

A. WHITEHOUSE, Cincinnati district representative of the CIO Steelworkers, and J. Robb, director of USA-CIO District 30, asserted that the issue of guaranteed annual wages should be dealt with both as a crucial problem in economic life in which church people should be concerned and as a specific matter for immediate action.

In consequence of their efforts, the conference declared that "it is desirable to work toward an economy which provides an assured, adequate, annual income for every family."

Charles C. Webber, Chaplain to organized labor and president of the Virginia CIO (who covered the conference for **The CIO NEWS**, together with Harold Fey of the **Christian Century** and Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL, were instrumental in getting the conference to include in its final report a statement that the churches must face up to their "relations with labor unions in church printing houses and elsewhere."

NUMEROUS attempts were made by the conservatives at the conference to get statements into the final report against the closed shop. Their efforts, however, were defeated, due in no small part to the able rebuttal by Cruikshank and Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO assistant director of research.

S. Sponseller, CIO regional director, Cleveland, Ohio, made a valiant attempt to eliminate the reference to labor as a monopoly. His efforts, however, were in vain. The conservatives triumphed on this issue as they did in preventing the conference from going on record that "the larger community cannot tolerate the excessive concentration of wealth."

Highly significant from the Christian Labor point of view are the recommendations in the Report urging Protestant Churches to:

"Develop an informed, objective, unprejudiced and Christian attitude in the approach to economic problems.

"Promote equal and unsegrated opportunity for all, including members of racial or other minority groups.

"Seek to discover and proclaim the truth about economic conditions and speak out against clear instances of specific injustices."

Nurses at the Tung Hua Hospital in Hongkong, China, enjoy the off-duty recreation provided by their YWCA club. During a recent cholera epidemic, the YWCA organized nurses to fight spread of the plague during their off-duty hours. A drive for funds to aid the YWCA's work abroad is now under way. Headquarters are at 600 Lexington Ave., N.Y. 22, N.Y.

CIO Education Conference

A LIVELY and instructive program on down-to-earth issues has been planned for the National CIO Educational Conference to be held March 13-16 in Columbus, Ohio. Some 500 delegates representing state and city councils as well as chairmen of educational committees from locals affiliated to CIO International unions will attend the affair, which is sponsored by the National CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Here are some of the specific problems which will be discussed:

- How to organize a one-week summer school or a one-week after-work school.
- Methods used in distributing pamphlets and getting union and non-union people to read them and act on them.
- Use of visual aids in the union. Delegates will have the opportunity of learning how to run a sound movie machine and sound filmstrip machine. There will be continuous showing of good movies which unions can use, and instruction in how to get the most out of these movies. The new filmstrip on the Nathan report on a National Wage Policy will be among those shown.
- How to run interesting local union meetings, and increase attendance and encourage members to serve on union committees; how to build local women's auxiliaries.
- How state and city councils and locals can cooperate with community groups.
- Programs for education against intolerance.

More than 100 staff people from various CIO unions will aid CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby and Asst. Director George Guernsey in conducting the various sessions of the conference.

Representatives of city and state CIO Councils who have not yet sent in the $2 registration fee are urged to wire George Guernsey, CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., by March 7 if they wish to attend the conference. After March 10 all communications about the conference should be sent to the Neil House Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. Reservations at this hotel will be made for those who register in advance.

UNION BUSTING

(Continued from Page 3)

Oil Workers Intl. Union, the committee heard the proposed prohibitions on industry-wide bargaining and union security condemned as upsetting established precedents in the industry.

G. L. Patterson, testifying for Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers, warned that suggested changes to bring union contract cases to the courts would add to litigation, delay and unrest.

America is not suffering from the effects of trade unionism, the committee was told in a brief submitted by Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen. The country, Bridges said, "suffers from the abuses and excesses of employers. It is the monopolistic drive for profits which is at the core of America's economic problems today."

Pres. Joseph Selly of the American Communications Assn. suggested that the heart of the problem is the fact that "too great a proportion of our national income is going into profits and too small a proportion into wages." Legislative enactment of Pres. Roosevelt's Bill of Economic Rights, rather than punitive measures against the unions, will be the best aid to the situation, he told the committee.

DONALD Henderson, head of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, derided employer arguments that "unions such as ours are monopolies. You cannot have a monopoly that is run by all the people; it is a contradiction in terms," he said.

Henderson charged that food process workers, far from being deprived of their present union rights, should be given the same status under the law as workers in other industries. He pointed to discrimination against the food workers in both the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Social Security Act and the Wagner Act.

Several hundred white collar workers, members of the Office & Professional Workers, converged on the Senate Office Building during the hearings to protest failure to permit UOPWA Pres. Lewis Merrill an opportunity to appear before the committee.

"He doesn't like the editorial policy."

From the Guild Reporter

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHILE THE UNION MEETING IS TAKING PLACE, CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — HAS HIS MEN SURROUND THE MEETING PLACE. RUTHLESSLY, HE ORDERS A GIRL SLIPPING INTO THE PLACE SHOT... AND TOO LATE, DISCOVERS THAT HE HAD ORDERED THE MURDER OF —

RUBY... RUBY... MY LITTLE GIRL...

YOUR OWN DAUGHTER! THE VICTIM OF YOUR GREED!

WE BEST LEAVE HIM ALONE, FOLKS. MEETING'S OVER FOR TONIGHT...

MY HEART'S TWISTING INSIDE ME FOR THE POOR MAN...

RECKON IT'S HIS OWN FAULT, THOUGH.

SHE'S DEAD! MY GIRL'S DEAD!

TAKE HER TO THE HOUSE... I'M A-GOING TO GET THEM WHO KILLED HER!

YOU! YOU BROUGHT THE UNION INTO THIS TOWN! *I'M GOING TO KILL YOU!*

YOU'RE CRAZY, CARRUTHERS! YOUR MEN THOUGHT RUBY WAS ONE OF THE GIRLS FROM THE UNION... THAT'S WHY THEY SHOT HER! YOU'RE THE REAL KILLER!

SHORE! I ORDERED HIM TO SHOOT- BUT I WOULDN'T HAVE DONE THAT IF THERE WAS NO UNION TO BUST! SO IT'S THE UNION THAT'S RESPONSIBLE.

YOU CAN'T BLAME THE UNION FOR THIS! *YOU* KILLED HER!

FIRST I'M A-GOING TO KILL THE GIRL YOU LOVE...

SHERIFF... YOU BETTER STOP HIM! HE'S CRAZED WITH GRIEF!

I'M NOT A-STOPPING NOBODY! LEASTWISE NOT TO SAVE UNION ORGANIZERS!

114

WAGE-HOUR LAW CRISIS

WORKERS' rights under the wage-hour law appeared headed for a crippling blow last week as the House passed HR 2157, the first anti-labor bill of the 80th Congress to come up for a vote.

Based on the alibi that it is intended to curb portal-portal wage claims, the bill of Rep. Gwynne (R. Ia.) will weaken all enforcement of the wage hour law and make difficult workers' claims for every type of chiseling on the part of unscrupulous employers.

The vote was 344 to 56.

Liberal Congressmen were quick to attack the bill in the course of the House debate.

The measure, said Rep. Sabbath (D. Ill.) is "an ill-advised, and poorly-constructed catch-all for harrying labor unions . . . it aims, if not utterly to destroy labor, at least at weakening the cause of labor by taking away legal rights of equity."

Commented Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.): "He (Rep. Hobbs of Alabama) spoke truly when he said that we are doing this thing piece-meal, this destruction of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

"When we contemplate voting out a bill which will undermine the Wage-Hour Bill," said Rep. Helen G. Douglas (D., Calif.), "we are jeopardizing the earning power of millions of American people."

"When the buying power of one-third of the people goes down, what happens?" she asked. "Production goes down. When production goes down, what happens? Employment goes down. That is what this Congress should be concerned with.

"Full production, full employment, sound consumer buyer power alone will keep our economy sound and healthy."

THE bill reported out by the House Judiciary Committee went far beyond the terms of last year's Gwynne bill, and it even went further in some respects than the bill proposed by the sub-committee which had conducted hearings on the portal and wage-hour situations.

As reported by the committee, the bill gives workers only one year to file claims under the Wage-Hour law. This one-year statute of limitations is unique in American law, since in almost every other type of busines proceeding, from three to seven or more years are provided.

It allows workers and employers to settle wage claims under the wage-hour law out of court, and will thereby give employers —particularly in non-union shops —an easy way of violating the law and settling their damages at bargain rates.

And by setting up standards of custom and "good faith," it opens a very wide portal for chiseling employers to escape from Wage-Hour law provisions. Any employer will be able to argue that his law violation was done in "good faith," and having established his claim will be immune to damages.

CIO witnesses at the Judiciary sub-committee hearings pointed out at considerable length that the good faith clause, together with the one-year limit for workers to file claims, will practically undo the benefits when the Fair Labor Standards Act.

S. 70, the bill reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee, is somewhat milder in its provisions, although this bill too would cause major changes in the Wage-Hour act. It provides for a two-year term to file damage suits, in contrast to the 12-month period in the House.

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OPEN SHOP DRIVE IN FLORIDA

The logical successor of open shop laws—an outright drive to crack the CIO and AFL—was proposed to a conference of employers this week at Tallahassee, Fla., by state Atty. Gen. Tom Watson.

Watson told the conference, which he called especially for the purpose, that Florida industrialists should "combat closed shop unionism with open shop unionism" and specifically urged the bosses to "encourage" the entry into the state of the Confederated Unions of America, a group of alleged independent unions.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
S. 70 HR 2157	Offer major, crippling amendments to Wage-Hour Law under guise of banning portal suits.	Passed by House, reported out by Senate committee.	Wire Senators to reject all efforts to weaken wage-hour law.
S 55 Taft-Smith-Ball bill S 105 (anti-union security) S 133 (anti-bargaining bill S 360 (Wagner Act amendments)	Bills would weaken unions, prohibit union security, industry-wide bargaining, curb strike rights, strengthen employers vs. unions.	Senate Labor Committee ends hearings March 8. Will probably issue report soon after.	Wire Senators to defeat all bills to cripple union rights.
Buck rent control bill	Ups rent ceilings 10%, ends effective enforcement by OPA.	Approved by Senate Banking Sub-committee. Up for full committee vote soon.	Wire Senators to defeat weakening of rent control.
S. 528 Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill	Demands OPA return $9 million. Would destroy effective rent control.	Passed by House of Representatives; in Senate Appropriations Committee.	Write, wire all Senators to oppose, demand additional funds.
HR 1968 Cut in Appropriations for OPA and other agencies	Extends rent control "as is" to June 30, 1948. Would keep lid on rents.	Sub-committee of Senate Banking & Currency Committee preparing report and bill.	Write, wire Senators to pass this bill, keep rents stable.
HR 725 Case Bill	Revises Wagner Act, permits U. S. to get injunctions vs. unions, permits states to bar union security, etc.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Apt to be merged with other bills. Hearings now in session.	Write your Congressmen for defeat of this and other versions of same bill.
HR 17, 34, 68, 75, 76 Anti-strike bills	Proposed by five GOP Congressmen. Gives Pres. power to break strikes, compel arbitration.	Referred to House Labor Committee. Hearings now in session.	Demand defeat as dangerous to natl. welfare.
HR 1 Knutson "soak-poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut; little saving for low income families, big profits for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm. CIO demanding open hearings.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill to place heaviest tax burden on high incomes.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

UN-AMERICANS ON THE LOOSE

• UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

Fifteen bills will be introduced in the 80th Congress by the House un-American Activities Committee, according to Rep. Parnell Thomas (R. N. J.), chairman of the group.

One of the bills will provide for dismissal of any government employe whose loyalty to the United States is "found to be in doubt"—presumably by a new government agency which the Committee wishes to establish to centralize all witch-hunting among government workers.

Second on the list of bills is one to raise the crime of contempt of Congress from a misdemeanor to a felony, with punishment set at $5,000 or five years in jail.

• SUBPENA POWERS

By a vote of 349-29, the House Labor Committee won the right last week to subpena witnesses and books, records, correspondence, memorandum and other data in connection with investigations the committee may wish to make.

Backing the request for additional powers were Rep. Hartley (R. N. J.), head of the Labor Committee and an outspoken critic of unions. A leading proponent of the measure was Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.), one of the most reactionary members of the House.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) warned, however, that "this power of subpena will be used against labor in every single critical period in industrial relations. It will not be used for the purpose of obtaining information, but it will be used as a sledge hammer to smash the rights of labor by indirection."

"That was my fear," added Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.. And the veteran Illinois liberal pointed out that he had heard no complaints that the Labor Committee was unable to find witnesses to appear before its legislation hearings.

• NEWSPRINT HEARINGS

Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R. Nebr.), who heads the Senate Small Business Committee, has ordered hearings on the newsprint shortage to start March 4. The newsprint tightness has had a serious effect on smaller papers throughout the country, while big publishers, who work closely with the newsprint monopoly, have had little trouble.

A report issued by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), former committee chairman, pointed clearly to the effects of monopoly controls in the industry as a major basis for the shortage of paper.

It is unlikely, however, that the committee under Sen. Wherry's direction will proceed along similar lines. Wherry, a leading foe of OPA and price controls last year, has hired as counsel for the committee Ray Dickel, who conducted a war against OPA in behalf of a wholesale food group.

First witness for the committee will be Cranston Williams of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., the big business or ganization which helped lead the fight against controls over newsprint supplies and prices.

CAREY ON U. S. 'CREDO'

An American Credo based on "a lack of fear of the stupid traditions and false patterns of the past, and likewise of lack of fear of what the future holds" was voiced last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in a speech at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

Carey, awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree, addressed the college's annual "Animated Magazine" meeting, along with leaders of government, industry and cultural affairs.

The American credo, the CIO officer added, "cannot accept less for its proponents than world citizenship. It must continue to proclaim its fearlessness abroad as it must continue to proclaim it at home."

What the world accepts as the spirit of Americanism, Carey noted, is the thought expressed recently by David Lilienthal that all institutions must be designed "to promote and to protect and to defend the integrity and the dignity of the individuals."

CIO EDUCATION ACROSS THE NATION

A Special Supplement—Pages 7-10

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

STUCK WITH IT !

HOUSE VOTE ON WAGE-HOUR BILL

Here's how the House of Representatives voted on HR 2157, the bill to pass serious weakening amendments to the Wage-Hour Law. The bill, strenuously opposed by all labor, was passed by a vote of 345-56. 230 Republicans and 115 Democrats voted for the bill; 5 Republicans, 50 Democrats and one American Labor Party Congressman voted against. A vote against the bill is marked with a plus sign; a vote for the bill is marked with a dash; and not voting is signified by a circle. **(Story on page 16.)**

ALABAMA
Frank W. Boykin (D) —
George M. Grant (D) —
George W. Andrews (D) —
Sam Hobbs (D) —
Albert Rains (D) —
Pete Jarman (D) —
Carter Manasco (D) —
Homer Jones (D) —
Laurie C. Battle (D) —

ARIZONA
Richard F. Harless (D) —
John R. Murdock (D) —

ARKANSAS
E. C. Gathings (D) —
Wilbur D. Mills (D) —
James W. Trimble (D) —
Fadjo Cravens (D) —
Brooks Hays (D) O
W. F. Norrell (D) O
Oren Harris (D) —

CALIFORNIA
Clarence F. Lea (D) —
Clair Engle (D) O
J. Leroy Johnson (R) —
Frank R. Havenner (D) +
Richard J. Welch (R) +
George P. Miller (D) +
John J. Allen Jr. (R) —
Jack Z. Anderson (R) —
Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) —
Alfred J. Elliott (D) —
Ernest K. Bramblett (R) —
Richard M. Nixon (R) —
Norris Poulson (R) —
Helen Gahagan Douglas (D) +
Gordon L. McDonough (R) —
Donald L. Jackson (R) —
Cecil R. King (D) +
Willis W. Bradley (R) —
Chet Holifield (D) +
Carl Hinshaw (R) —
Harry Sheppard (D) O
John Phillips (R) —
Charles K. Fletcher (R) —

COLORADO
John Carroll (D) +
William S. Hill (R) —
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) —
Robert F. Rockwell (R) —

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William J. Miller (R) —
Horace Seely-Brown (R) —
Ellsworth B. Foote (R) —
John Davis Lodge (R) —
James T. Patterson (R) —
Antoni Sadlak (R) —

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Emory H. Price (D) —
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George A. Smathers (D) O
Joe Hendricks (D) O
Dwight L. Rogers (D) —

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E. E. Cox (D) —
Stephen Pace (D) —
A. Sidney Camp (D) —
James C. Davis (D) —
Carl Vinson (D) —
Henderson Lanham (D) —
W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D) —
John S. Wood (D) —
Paul Brown (D) —

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John Sanborn (R) —

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Fred E. Busbey (R) —
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Adolph J. Sabath (D) +
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Thomas L. Owens (R) —
Thomas S. Gordon (D) +
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Ralph E. Church (R) —
Chauncey W. Reed (R) —
Noah M. Mason (R) —
Leo E. Allen (R) —
Anton J. Johnson (R) —
Robert B. Chiperfield (R) —
Everett M. Dirksen (R) —
Leslie C. Arends (R) —
Edward H. Jenison (R) —
Rolla C. McMillan (R) —
Sid Simpson (R) —
Evan Howell (R) —
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C. W. Bishop (R) —

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George W. Gillie (R) —
Forest A. Harness (R) —
Noble J. Johnson (R) —
Gerald W. Landis (R) —
E. A. Mitchell (R) —
Earl Wilson (R) —
Raymond S. Springer (R) —
Louis Ludlow (D) O

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Henry O. Talle (R) —
John W. Gwynne (R) —
Karl M. LeCompte (R) —
Paul Cunningham (R) —
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Ben F. Jensen (R) —
Charles B. Hoeven (R) —

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Edward H. Rees (R) —
Clifford R. Hope (R) —
Wint Smith (R) —

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Brent Spence (D) +
Virgil Chapman (D) —
W. Howes Meade (R) +
Joe B. Bates (D) —
John M. Robison (R) —

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Hale Boggs (D) O
James Domengeaux (D) O
Overton Brooks (D) —
Otto E. Passman (D) —
James H. Morrison (D) O
Henry D. Larcade Jr. (D) —
A. Leonard Allen (D) —

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Margaret Chase Smith (R) —
Frank Fellows (R) —

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Lansdale G. Sasscer (D) —
J. Glenn Beall (R) —

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Harold D. Donohue (D) —
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George J. Bates (R) —
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Angier L. Goodwin (R) —
Charles L. Gifford (R) —
Christian A. Herter (R) —
John F. Kennedy (D) +
John W. McCormick (D) +
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) —
Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) O

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Clare E. Hoffman (R) —
Bartel J. Jonkman (R) —
William W. Blackney (R) —
Jesse P. Wolcott (R) —
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Albert J. Engel (R) —
Roy O. Woodruff (R) —
Fred Bradley (R) —
John B. Bennett (R) —
Howard A. Coffin (R) —
Harold F. Youngblood (R) —
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John Lesinski (D) +
George A. Dondero (R) —

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George MacKinnon (R) —
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Walter H. Judd (R) —
Harold Knutson (R) —
H. Carl Anderson (R) —
John A. Blatnik (D) +
Harold C. Hagen (R) O

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Arthur Winstead (D) —
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John Bell Williams (D) —

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C. Jasper Bell (D) —
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Dewey Short (R) —
Parke M. Banta (R) —
Clarence Cannon (D) —
Orville Zimmerman (D) —
Claude I. Bakewell (R) —
Walter C. Ploeser (R) —
Frank M. Karsten (D) +

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Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) —

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Howard H. Buffett (R) —
Karl Stefan (R) —
A. L. Miller (R) —

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Norris Cotton (R) —

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Clifford P. Case (R) —
J. Parnell Thomas (R) —
Gordon Canfield (R) —
Harry L. Towe (R) —
F. A. Hartley, Jr. (R) —
Frank L. Sundstrom (R) —
Robert W. Kean (R) —
Mary T. Norton (D) +
Edward J. Hart (D) +

NEW MEXICO
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George L. Lusk (D) O

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Henry J. Latham (R) —
Gregory McMahon (R) —
Robert Tripp Ross (R) —
Robert Nodar, Jr. (R) —
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Joseph L. Pfeifer (D) +
Eugene J. Keogh (D) +
Andrew L. Somers (D) +
James J. Hefferman (D) O
John J. Rooney (D) +
Donald L. O'Toole (D) +
Leo F. Rayfiel (D) +
Emanuel Celler (D) +
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Fred R. Coudert, Jr. (R) —
Vito Marcantonio (ALP) +
Arthur G. Klein (D) +
Sol Bloom (D) +
Jacob K. Javits (R) +
Adam C. Powell (D) +
Walter A. Lynch (D) +
Benjamin J. Rabin (D) +
Charles A. Buckley (D) +
David Potts (R) —
Ralph W. Gwinn (R) —
Ralph A. Gamble (R) —
Katharine St. George (R) —
Jay LeFevre (R) —
Bernard W. Kearney (R) —
William T. Byrne (D) +
Dean P. Taylor (R) —
Clarence E. Kilburn (R) —
Hadwen C. Fuller (R) O
R. Walter Riehlman (R) —
Edward Arthur Hall (R) —
John Taber (R) —
W. Sterling Cole (R) —
Kenneth B. Keating (R) —
James W. Wadsworth (R) —
Walter G. Andrews (R) —
Edward J. Elsaesser (R) —
John C. Butler (R) —
Daniel A. Reed (R) —

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John H. Kerr (D) —
Graham A. Barden (D) —
Harold D. Cooley (D) —
John H. Folger (D) —
Carl T. Durham (D) —
J. Bayard Clark (D) —
C. B. Deane (D) —
Robert L. Doughton (D) —
Hamilton C. Jones (D) —
Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D) —
Monroe M. Redden (D) —

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Charles R. Robertson (R) —

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William E. Hess (R) —
Raymond H. Burke (R) —
Robert F. Jones (R) —
Cliff Clevenger (R) —
Edward O. McCowen (R) —
Clarence J. Brown (R) —
Frederick C. Smith (R) —
Homer A. Ramey (R) —
Thomas A. Jenkins (R) —
Walter E. Brehm (R) —
John M. Vorys (R) —
Alvin F. Weichel (R) —
Walter B. Huber (D) +
P. W. Griffiths (R) —
Henderson H. Carson (R) —
J. Harry McGregor (R) —
Earl R. Lewis (R) —
Michael J. Kirwan (D) +
Michael A. Feighan (D) +
Robert Crosser (D) +
Frances P. Bolton (R) —
George H. Bender (R) —

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George B. Schwabe (R) —
William G. Stigler (D) —
Carl Albert (D) —
Glen D. Johnson (D) +
A. S. Mike Monroney (D) —
Toby Morris (D) —
Preston E. Peden (D) —
Ross Rizley (R) —

OREGON
Walter Norblad (R) —
Lowell Stockman (R) O
Homer D. Angell (R) —
Harris Ellsworth (R) —

PENNSYLVANIA
James Gallagher (R) —
Robert N. McGarvey (R) —
Hardie Scott (R) —
Franklin J. Maloney (R) —
George W. Sarbacher, Jr. (R) —
Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R) O
E. Wallace Chadwick (R) —
Charles L. Gerlach (R) O
Paul B. Dague (R) —
James P. Scoblick (R) —
Mitchell Jenkins (R) —
Ivor D. Fenton (R) —
Frederick A. Muhlenberg (R) —
Wilson D. Gillette (R) —
Robert F. Rich (R) —
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R) —
Richard M. Simpson (R) —
John C. Kunkel (R) —
Leon H. Gavin (R) —
Francis E. Walter (D) —
Chester H. Gross (R) —
James E. Van Zandt (R) —
William J. Crow (R) —
Thomas E. Morgan (D) +
Louis E. Graham (R) —
Harve Tibbott (R) —
Augustine B. Kelley (D) +
Carroll D. Kearns (R) —
John McDowell (R) —
Robert J. Corbett (R) —
James G. Fulton (R) —
Herman P. Eberharter (D) +
Frank Buchanan (D) +

RHODE ISLAND
Aime J. Forand (D) +
John E. Fogarty (D) +

SOUTH CAROLINA
L. Mendel Rivers (D) —
John J. Riley (D) —
W. J. Bryan Dorn (D) —
Joseph R. Bryson (D) —
James P. Richards (D) —
John L. McMillan (D) —

SOUTH DAKOTA
Karl E. Mundt (R) —
Francis Case (R) —

TENNESSEE
Dayton Phillips (R) —
John Jennings, Jr. (R) —
Estes Kefauver (D) —
Albert Gore (D) O
Joe L. Evins (D) —
J. Percy Priest (D) —
Wirt Courtney (D) —
Tom Murray (D) —
Jere Cooper (D) —
Clifford Davis (D) —

TEXAS
Wright Patman (D) —
J. M. Combs (D) —
Lindley Beckworth (D) —
Sam Rayburn (D) —
J. Frank Wilson (D) —
Olin E. Teague (D) —
Tom Pickett (D) —
Albert Thomas (D) —
Joseph J. Mansfield (D) O
Lyndon B. Johnson (D) —
W. R. Poage (D) —
Wingate Lucas (D) —
Ed Gossett (D) —
John E. Lyle (D) —
Milton H. West (D) —
R. Ewing Thomason (D) —
Omar Burleson (D) —
Eugene Worley (D) —
George H. Mahon (D) —
Paul J. Kilday (D) —
O. C. Fisher (D) —

UTAH
Walter K. Granger (D) +
William A. Dawson (R) —

VERMONT
Charles A. Plumley (R) —

VIRGINIA
Schuyler Otis Bland (D) —
Porter Hardy, Jr. (D) —
J. Vaughan Gary (D) —
Patrick H. Drewry (D) —
Thomas B. Standley (D) —
J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. (D) —
Burr P. Harrison (D) —
Howard W. Smith (D) —
John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D) —

WASHINGTON
Homer R. Jones (R) O
Henry M. Jackson (D) +
Fred Norman (R) —
Hal Holmes (R) —
Walt Horan (R) —
Thor C. Tollefson (R) —

WEST VIRGINIA
Francis J. Love (R) —
Melvin C. Snyder (R) —
Edward G. Rohrbough (R) —
Hubert S. Ellis (R) —
John Kee (D) +
E. H. Hedrick (D) —

WISCONSIN
Lawrence H. Smith (R) —
William H. Stevenson (R) —
John C. Brophy (R) +
Charles J. Kersten (R) —
Frank B. Keefe (R) —
Reid F. Murray (R) —
John W. Byrnes (R) —
Marlin Hull (R) +
Alvin E. O'Konski (R) —

WYOMING
Frank A. Barrett (R) —

VAN A. BITTNER

Bittner Tells House Group:

BLACKSMITHS PLAY 'DOCTOR' TO LABOR

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

DOES the House Labor Committee, now studying a score or more of labor bills, have the background of experience and understanding to write a fair bill on the complex problems of industrial relations?

Van A. Bittner, veteran union official and director of the CIO Organizing Committee, provided the House group with an answer last week, during the course of more than six hours of testimony and grilling interrogation.

The committee, considered one of the most reactionary in the GOP-dominated Congress, didn't like his answer.

"Twenty-five blacksmiths would be a poor crowd to deal with medical and health problems," Bittner said. "Twenty-five doctors probably could improve it."

Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R., N. J.), the committee chairman, who has offered a new anti-labor proposal on the average of once a week since Congress opened, reddened. "I think the inference is clear," he said.

"The inference is that men who know nothing about a proposition shouldn't deal with it. That's not an inference. That's a statement," Bittner bluntly declared.

TIME and again through the day, Bittner underscored the thesis that views or facts brought out by the hearings would have little effect on the committee's bill.

Puffing thoughtfully on a cigar, Bittner leaned forward to the microphone on the witness table and charged that Rep. Hartley had publicly admitted that the committee would come forward with a "seven-point, or an eight-point, or a ten-point bill."

And with equal insistence, Bittner told the committee that they would never be able to solve industrial relations matters by fiat. He proposed instead that Congress pass a resolution calling upon CIO and AFL to sit down together to work out a voluntary method of eliminating jurisdictional strikes, as proposed to the Senate by CIO Pres. Murray.

THROUGHOUT the day, the Republican members showered their venom on the CIO, and its affiliated unions and on the witness before them.

Said Rep. Gwinn, who comes from New York's wealthy Westchester County: "I have watched these labor witnesses come to the stand, and there is hate, hate in their hearts."

"God bless your soul," Bittner replied, "there's not a man in the country that I hate."

Rep. Graham A. Barden of New Bern, North Carolina, a Democrat who talks like a Republican, wanted to blame the CIO for the price of pork, now nearing $1 a pound.

"I've raised hogs, too," Bittner replied to Barden's statement, and he pointed out that the real profits are going not to the farmers or workers but to the big packing companies.

Backed into a corner, Barden finally cried out, "Let's forget about the pork chops."

Most appealing to the GOP Congressmen was the subject of communism, which was toted back and forth across the hearings like an advertising commercial on a Lucky Strike radio program.

Rep. McConnell (R., Pa.) started the ball rolling with a request for comments on a recent Saturday Evening Post article by Joseph and Stewart Alsop. The article quoted from the Wage Earner, a Detroit publication, to charge that a large number of CIO unions are Communist-dominated, and it leveled specific charges against Lee Pressman, general counsel, and Len De Caux, publicity director.

The CIO official vehemently denied the charges of the magazine writers, adding that "neither the head of the legal department of CIO nor the publicity director is a communist. I deny it." He added that there are "no reds in CIO unions who weren't hired first by industry," and charged that the Alsop brothers "are a couple of parlor pinks."

Bittner also sprang to the defense of the CIO Political Action Committee. He defended the right of union men to engage in political activity, and denied assertions by Gwinn that CIO has any intention of running the country.

IT WAS not until the questioning swung over to the Democratic side of the committee that questions were asked to bring out the CIO's affirmative viewpoint on issues confronting labor. When Rep. Klein (D., N. Y.) expressed regret at the type of interrogation that had gone on for several hours, the CIO leader commented: "Oh, this is better than in the Hoover days, when a union man couldn't even appear before a committee."

In his prepared testimony, which was read into the record, Bittner charged that the present flood of bills "are part and parcel of a single national drive to attack the organizations representing the working people of America."

His experience among workers both organized and unorganized had convinced him that the American people want not "laws to protect monopoly profits but action to set our feet on the high road to peace and prosperity."

HIGHLIGHTS OF BITTNER TESTIMONY

Highlights of the testimony by Van A. Bittner, vice-president of the Steelworkers and director of the CIO Organizing Committee, before the House Labor Committee.

Your committee is considering a flood of bills poured into the hoppers in this session. All of these bills are part and parcel of a single national drive to attack the organizations representing the working people of America.

For whose benefit are these bills offered? Who are the people who constitute the spearhead of this intense campaign to discredit and attack labor?

There has been a lot of talk and there have been a lot of speeches about the welfare of the American people.

But the parade of witnesses before this very committee demonstrates that what actually is happening is that the same groups and interests which profited to the extent of billions of dollars out of the war itself are today pressing this punitive legislation against labor, against the millions of war veterans in the labor movement, against the men and women in the labor movement who fought and sweated and toiled both on the production front and on the war front.

★ ★ ★

The period after the first world war should have taught us a lesson. In the 1920's American industry used every weapon known to man, from fraternalism and company unionism to machine guns and tear gas bombs in order to cripple and smash the unions representing their workers.

Between 1924 and 1929 profits rose from four to seven billion dollars; productivity increased 35%; but the wages of the average industrial worker increased only ½c per hour each year. In 1929 this country wound up in the biggest depression in its history up to that date.

Today, the President has already reported to Congress that profits after taxes for 1946 have reached a record high of twelve billion dollars, for 1947 the figure is estimated to be in the neighborhood of fifteen billion dollars. Today your committee is being pushed into a drive to smash labor unions.

I can only urge on you, gentlemen, that you must not let yourself become a tool of profit grabbing interests to repeat the union smashing history of the 1920's and carry us into a depression which may be worse than any we have ever had.

★ ★ ★

This type of proposed legislation reveals a complete ignorance of how unions operate. . . .

Have you inquired as to how many corporations take a ballot among their stockholders before they determine to adopt a particular labor policy? How many presidents of corporations submit the issues involved in collective bargaining to their stockholders? I have never heard of one.

In unions it is the membership that controls the activities of the organization. That is not true insofar as control over large corporations is concerned. If there is to be peace in industry, get a little democracy into the large corporations. That is where the attention of Congress should be addressed—and not to the issue of how to curtail the rights of workers functioning within their own democratic labor unions.

★ ★ ★

Corporations are fattening on extortionate profits derived through sheer profiteering at the expense of the American people. Food corporations tripled their profits after taxes in 1946 as against 1945.

The cost of living is steadily rising. The prices of hogs and wheat have gone completely out of bounds, yet the American people were promised that with the elimination of OPA, the so-called law of supply and demand would see to it that the price of food and necessities would decrease.

The weekly wages of workers have decreased steadily since V-J Day. Returned veterans are still suffering, without adequate housing or being compelled to purchase ill-built homes at outrageously inflated prices.

These are the hard, stubborn facts facing the American people. They are looking toward Congress for legislation to alleviate these burdens.

Needed—New Crystal Ball

IF YOU'RE looking for advice, don't go to the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

Last summer, the NAM successfully destroyed OPA with propaganda and promises that supply and demand would lower prices.

● This week wholesale prices reached a 27-year high.

Last autumn, the NAM said that greater productivity would cut prices.

● Productivity rose; but last week the wholesale price index jumped 1.5% during a seven-day period.

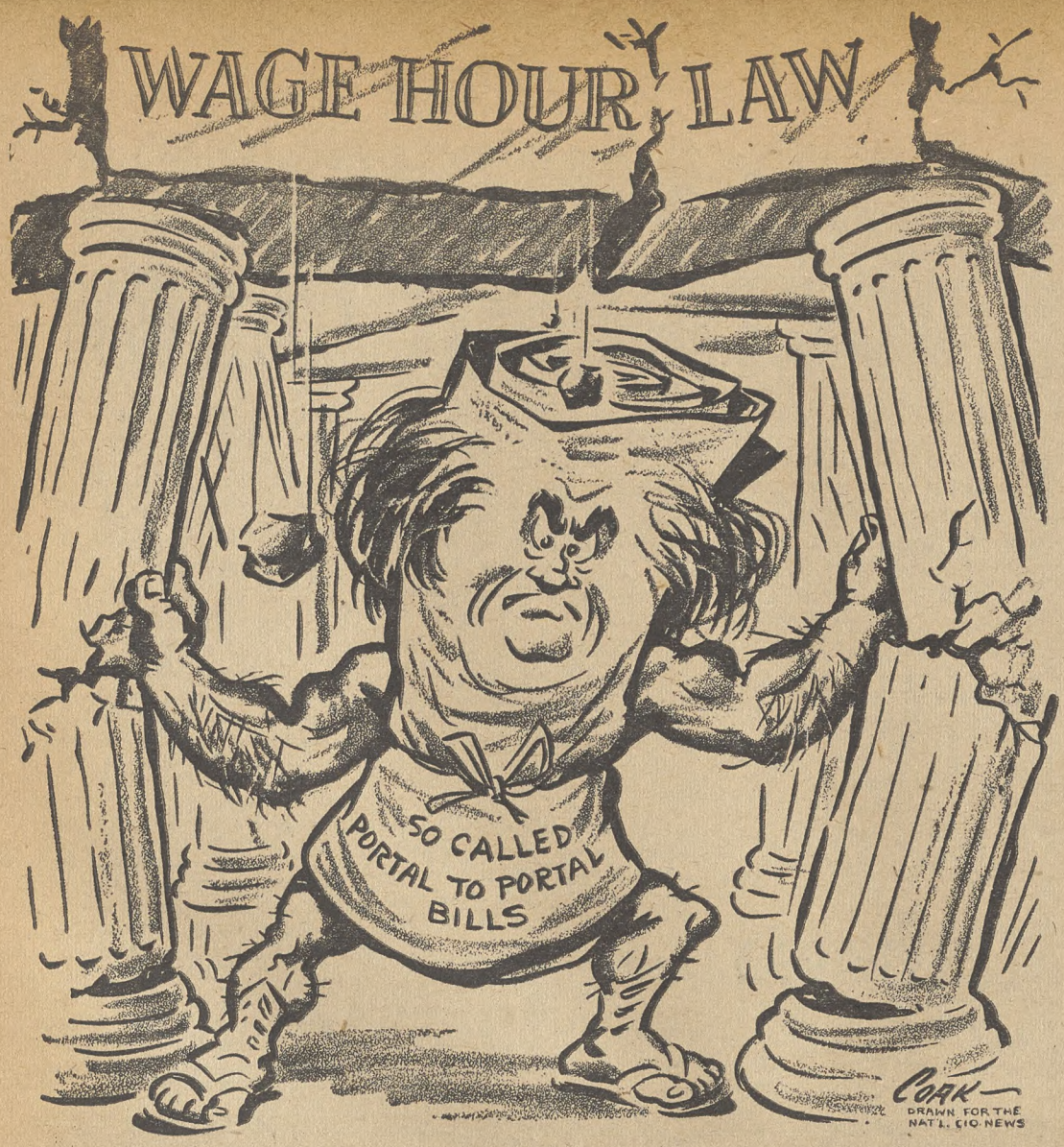
Last winter, the NAM said strikes were keeping prices up.

● Strikes, according to the U. S., were down to two-tenths of 1% in January—but prices were 4.3% higher than a month ago, 36% higher than a year ago.

Higher wages will cause inflation, the NAM said; what we need is lower prices.

● But wages have been stable for nearly a year—and wholesale food prices are up 55% in one year.

Maybe the NAM should get a new crystal ball!



PULLING DOWN THE PILLARS

UNDER cover of all the hullaballoo about portal-to-portal pay, there has been dirty work afoot.

Enemies of the Roosevelt social reforms have seen their chance to undermine the Fair Labor Standards Act, which establishes minimum wages and maximum hours.

Talking only about banning portal-to-portal suits, they have induced the House to pass the Gwynne bill (HR. 2157), which is actually a bill to undermine this Wage-Hour Act and to open the portals wide for sweatshop exploitation.

★ ★ ★

AMONG the many bad features of the Gwynne bill, the following stand out:

(1) It would reduce the time limit for filing wage claims to one year—though business men are allowed from three to seven years for seeking redress against damage in the courts.

Frequently workers are not properly informed as to what is due them. Government inspectors spend considerable time trying to secure employer compliance before suits may be filed. So this one-year limitation would encourage employers to ignore the law and stall, and would lead to many workers losing their rights.

(2) The bill would require proof of "bad faith" on the part of the employer, leaving the door wide open for the boss who illegally pays sub-standard wages to escape his obligations by claiming he acted in "good faith."

(3) It would provide for employers to settle wage-hour claims with individual employes out of court and without supervision—a principle repeatedly rejected by both Federal and State legislatures.

This would place the worker at a disadvantage in dealing with the boss who controls his job. It would encourage the latter to work employes over-long hours for as small wages as possible, and then buy them off from filing suits with small cash payments.

★ ★ ★

THIS BILL, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray points out, is the first major blow struck by the present Congress at the New Deal social legislation, which has meant so much to American working people.

It is also (and typically) directed against the living standards of the poorest, most exploited and least organized section of the working public.

If this entering wedge is driven home, all the rest of the Roosevelt social reforms will be in danger.

Urge your Senators to reverse the action of the House and to reject this noxious measure for the emasculation of the Wage-Hour Act.

PUBLIC NOT ANTI-NEW DEAL

POLITICIANS who are trying to undermine the Wage-Hour Act, destroy the Wagner Act and do a job on other New Deal social reforms, claiming they have an "election mandate," would do well to study a recent Fortune Magazine opinion poll.

This shows a majority of consistent Democrats and "converted Republicans," as well as 47% of consistent Republicans, in favor of extending social security.

It shows an overwhelming majority of Republicans as well as Democrats favoring retention of the Wage-Hour law; and many more Republicans and Democrats in favor of the principles of the Wagner Act than are opposed. The Fortune survey concludes:

"The Republican landslide in 1946 has been characterized by some as a swing to the right, but an examination of the popular trend of thought does not bear this out. There is no wish to do away with many of the social reforms instituted by the Democrats; more specifically there is no demand even to abolish the basic tenet of the Wagner Act."

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

DADDY Bunting's gone a-hunting—against the CIO.

Cut to the quick by an illustrated feature in The CIO NEWS showing how "Mr. Rich Beats The Tax Law," Earl Bunting, president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, got out his blunderbuss.

He shot off a letter to Secretary of Treasury Snyder, accusing the CIO of being "vicious, intemperate and dishonest," and claiming "no taxpayer could get away with practices as alleged by the CIO except by connivance and collusion with employes of your Department."

★ ★ ★

OUR FACE is not red—nor even pink.

It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, according to the Bible.

But, by way of compensation, the loopholes in the American tax laws are so wide a rich man can drive through them with a whole caravan of camels—or Cadillacs.

★ ★ ★

THE TAX loopholes described in the CIO article are all legal. Tax lawyers regularly point them out to wealthy clients.

In fact, the article was compiled by a tax expert with first-hand experience as a corporation consultant.

It casts no reflection on hard-working Treasury agents, who have enough trouble tracking down illegal tax evasions without bothering about legal loopholes.

★ ★ ★

MR. BUNTING'S namesake of the nursery rhyme didn't go-a-hunting just for fun. As we remember, he went to "get a little rabbit-skin, to wrap the Baby Bunting in."

It might be a little intemperate to say the NAM is hunting for mink coats to wrap its members' "babies" in, through a tax-skinning of the workers.

But it would convey a general idea of what is happening.

★ ★ ★

THE CIO has long been trying to clear up public confusion about the tax laws.

Looking at the higher income tax rates on higher incomes, a lot of people imagine the rich are really soaked, while the poor pay little.

But this is very far from being the case.

THE CIO pamphlet, "The Case of the Vanishing Paycheck," shows that, besides income tax, the average worker pays dozens of other sales and "hidden" taxes, which fall with much greater weight on the poor than on the rich.

In fact, it demonstrates that a $45-a-week worker may be paying about one-fourth of his income in taxes, without realizing it.

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ON THE other hand, in "Mr. Rich Beats The Tax Law," the CIO shows that a man with a yearly income of $236,000 a year may actually pay less proportionately than a man making $45 a week, if he takes advantage of tax-law loopholes.

Moreover, Mr. Rich and his friends in Congress have recently been shifting more and more of the tax burden from their shoulders onto those of the poor.

Individuals earning less than $5,000 a year paid less than 10% of the total individual income tax bill in 1939. In 1942, they paid almost 50% of the total.

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BESIDES being NAM president, Mr. Bunting is president of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., which boasts of producing America's "No. 1 Heel."

So it is perhaps understandable that he feels for heels—and imagines the CIO is accusing wealthy tax-dodgers of lawbreaking (which is another long story in itself) rather than of just jumping through legal loopholes.

But when, in his letter, he disclaims any NAM interest in "the personal tax problems" of its millionaire members, we feel he deserves to be dubbed Earl Bunting of Buncombe.

★ ★ ★

WE DO endorse this statement of Earl Bunting, however:

"The manner in which tax adjustments are made in the coming period can spell the difference between unemployment and economic stagnation, on the one hand, and an expanding prosperity and increased well-being for all, on the other."

That is precisely why CIO has been campaigning to close the loopholes through which the rich avoid paying their fair share of taxes; and to lighten the tax burdens on lower-income groups, so they may have enough purchasing power to promote an expanding prosperity.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor; Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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ASK UN TO BACK LABOR RIGHTS

LABOR's rights are basic to a democratic society and should be protected by an international guarantee through the United Nations.

That proposal was laid before the UN's important Economic & Social Council last week by the World Federation of Trade Unions, global labor federation of which CIO is a charter member.

It urged, among other points, establishment of a UN Committee for Trade Union Rights.

Taking advantage of its right to present matters for consideration before the UN group, the WFTU offered a document of major significance to workers in every country. The resolutions, embodying a five-point program of action, will be considered by the Economic & Social Council, now meeting at Lake Success, N. Y.

HIGHLIGHTS of the resolution proposed for adoption by the UN:

"1. Trade union rights are recognized as an inviolable perogative enjoyed by workers for protection of their professional and social interests.

"2. Trade union organizations should be able to administer their own affairs, to deliberate and freely decide on all questions falling within their competence, in conformity with the law and with their constitution, without interference in their duties from governmental or administrative bodies.

"3. There should be no obstacle to the federation of trade union organizations on the occupational or inter-occupational level, whether locally, regionally or internationally.

"4. All legislation which places restrictions on the above-mentioned principles is contrary to the economic and social collaboration laid down by the Charter of the United Nations.

"5. The Economic and Social Council decides to set up a Committee for Trade Union Rights which will safeguard in a permanent fashion respect for trade union rights.

"On every occasion on which the afore-mentioned principles are violated, the Committee will make the necessary inquiries and will submit recommendations to the Economic and Social Council as to the measures to be adopted."

IN amplifying the resolution, WFTU pointed out that unhampered unions, as they grow, tend to go beyond the interests of their members and to act increasingly in the general interest. It pointed out out that this evolution has led many unions to a point where they have power to make regulations of a broad character, and to act in important ways in preparing and administering all forms of social laws.

This evolution, the resolution pointed out, "is merely the expression of the democratic principle" that producers should have a voice in setting economic and social policies. It came to a climax during the war, when the help and sacrifice of workers' organizations contributed mightily to victory for democracy, WFTU noted.

China Relief Change

THE Natl. CIO Community Services Committee will no longer use the Chinese Assn. of Labor as a channel for the distribution of CIO relief funds in China.

The announcement followed a conference in Pittsburgh with CIO Pres. Murray and Irving Abramson and Leo Perlis, national chairman and director of the committee, together with Michael Ross, CIO foreign affairs director and John J. Schulter, vice-president of the Retail and Wholesale Workers.

The decision is based upon the findings of Schulter, who has returned from China where he made an investigation of CIO welfare projects for the Community Services Committee.

Since 1942 the CIO co-sponsored health, welfare and recreation projects in China in the amount of $2,500,000. The funds for these projects were channeled through the Chinese Association of Labor (CAL) and were handled under the supervision of a board of custody, composed of Chinese and Americans.

Schulter reported that he found no evidence to substantiate Chinese Government charges that CAL officials, including Pres. Chu Hsue Fan, had misappropriated funds.

"Chu," said Schulter, "protested against Government control of the trade unions and moved in the direction of a greater degree of self-determination of the Chinese labor movement."

RESEARCH GROUP

Research officials of several CIO unions have been named to a new Joint Labor Research Advisory Committee of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Together with officials of the Department and representatives of AFL and the railway brotherhoods, the committees will meet frequently for discussion of economic issues affecting organized labor. A number of sub-committees to handle specialized subjects, such as industrial relations, prices and the cost of living, etc., will meet from time to time.

CIO research officials, with their union affiliations, who have been named to the committee, follow:

Mrs. Katherine Ellickson and Stanley Ruttenberg, assistant research directors, CIO; Solomon Barkin, textile; H. H. Bookbinder, clothing; Patricia Crozier, automobile; William Glazier, longshoremen; Everett M. Kassalow, rubber; and Bruce Waybur, electrical.

NAM Says 'Ouch'

See Page 4

THE Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers expressed public pain this week over an embarrassing (for the NAM) article in The CIO NEWS.

The article was entitled "Mr. Rich Beats the Tax Law." It showed, in two pages of text and illustrations, how a corporation executive could use legal loopholes to scale down his tax rate to only 16% of a $236,000 a year income.

A $45-a-week worker has to pay a tax rate of 17%.

The NAM said the article was a "libel" on the Treasury Dept. Such a low rate on such a large income could not be achieved without connivance of governments officials, said the NAM.

In answer, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan declared the NAM is weeping "crocodile tears over the reputation of the U. S. Treasury Dept. in an effort to cover up the NAM's opposition to a fair tax program."

"The NAM," said Cowan, "would be on better ground if it recommended that Congress pass a law closing the loopholes which allow wealthy individuals to evade paying their fair share of the tax bill."

SAYS LABOR PRESS NEEDS U. S. AID TO GET PAPER

THE American labor press depends for its very life on government help to get newsprint, Tom Wright, chairman of the CIO Publications Committee's newsprint group, warned the Senate last week.

Appearing at Senate Small Business Committee hearings on the newsprint situation — which has forced hundreds of small papers to reduce their size, or even suspend publication—Wright said:

"The amount of newsprint small users consume is negligible, but they can't get even that." He estimated that 250 CIO papers consume only 10,000 tons of paper a year out of the nation's four million ton consumption.

Calling for the government to re-impose a fair-share allocation system like that used during the war, Wright said equitable distribution would prevent the small number of big publications from hogging the total supply.

NEW ISSUES FOR LABOR

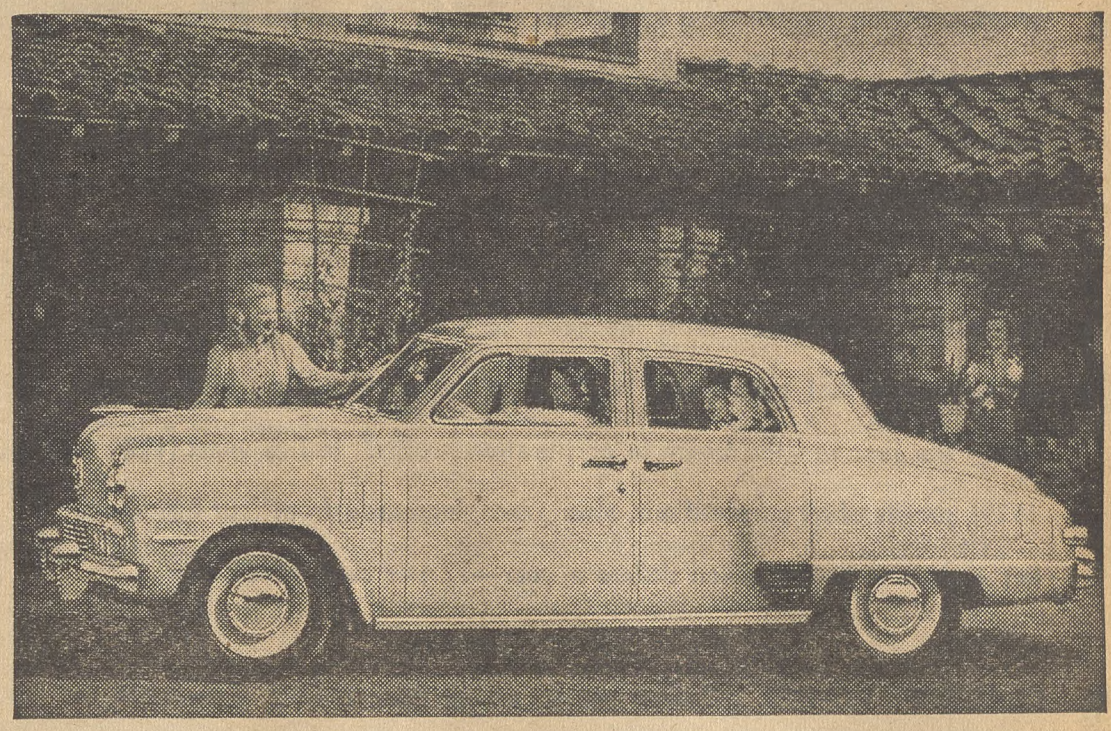
SO-CALLED "fringe issues" such as health and welfare funds, portal-portal payments and guaranteed annual wages are of major importance to workers, the February issue of the CIO Economic Outlook points out this week.

Labor's demand for guaranteed wages on an annual basis, the Outlook pointed out, has "already forced many companies to consider very seriously how they can provide steady employment."

"Some new plans have been written into contracts, and in many more cases employers are analyzing their employment, payroll and marketing records to find out how much labor's demand will cost.

"If unemployment becomes acute, the demand for guaranteed wage plans will become far greater. Under such conditions, it will be clear that these plans must be part of a larger program for bringing about full employment.

"Labor has shown its statesmanship in demanding that steps to secure regular employment be taken before depression strikes."



Most talked about new car on the radio and everywhere

FAR-ADVANCED POSTWAR STUDEBAKER

PUT your money into a real postwar car, if you're buying a new one.

Get this car that's completely new from top to wheels—get this excitingly different Studebaker.

Low, long, beautifully contoured, the dramatically original new body of this 1947 Studebaker is amazingly roomy—and its attractively large areas of windshield and window glass allow you to "see everything."

Revolutionary new chassis engineering gives this Studebaker a delightful new kind of riding comfort and handling ease. Every detail is solid and sound with Studebaker's matchless, top-quality craftsmanship.

Come in and see this thrilling postwar Studebaker now—once you do, you won't be satisfied till you become its proud owner.

WORLD'S ONLY CAR WITH BRAKES THAT AUTOMATICALLY ADJUST THEMSELVES . . . AND NO-GLARE "BLACK LIGHT" INSTRUMENT DIALS.

SEE YOUR NEAREST STUDEBAKER DEALER

DEFEND YO

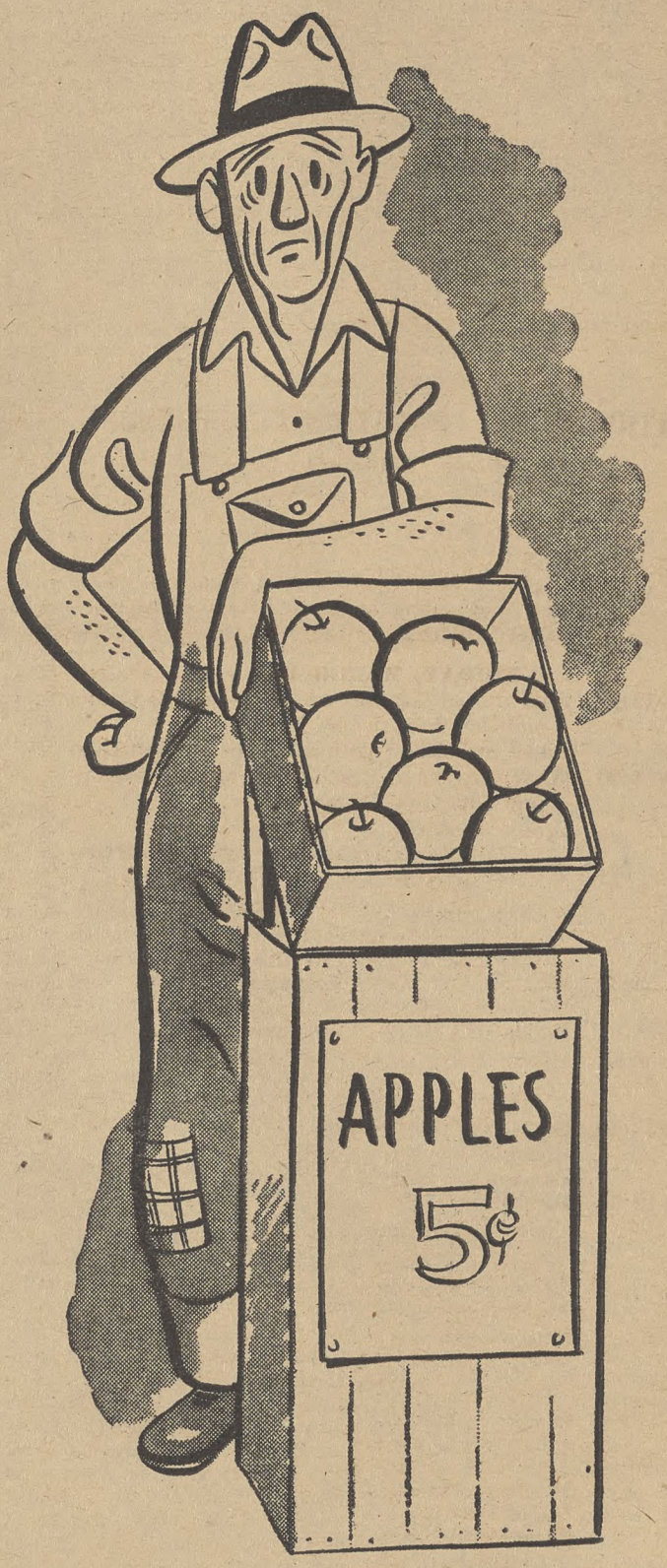
IT HAPPENED BEFORE

1929

1 **ATTACKS AGAINST UNIONS.** Big business led the drive to bust labor. Spies, company police and the black list were used to cripple old unions and prevent the growth of new ones. The open shop drive of the early 1920's caused union membership to drop from five million to 3,400,000. In the basic industries, unions were suppressed.

2 **INFLATED PROFITS.** With the drive to weaken labor, came two other developments that contributed mightily to the world-shaking 1929 depression. The first was the boom in corporation profits. In five years (1924 to 1929), profits of all corporations, after taxes, increased from four billion dollars a year to seven billion dollars a year—72 per cent! Meanwhile . . .

3 **LAGGING WAGES.** Output per man hour jumped 35% from 1924 to 1929. But wages were raised only ½c an hour per year. The rise in productivity brought higher profits. And failure to raise wages according to the rise in productivity, sharply reduced workers' purchasing power. Store sales dropped. Men were laid off. The great depression began.



IF UNIONS ARE WEAKENED . . . IT CA

Publication No. 145. Price — 1,000 for $12; 500 for $7.50; 100 for $2. Order from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson

Education Supplement of The CIO News

Helen Gahagan Douglas, Congresswoman from California

CIO's Dept. of Research and Education has urged union groups to use various techniques in working with farmers. This exhibit, prepared by the Cleveland Industrial Union Council for a county fair, shows one way this can be done.

Preliminary Program

NATIONAL CIO EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Neil House, Columbus, Ohio
March 13-16, 1947

THURSDAY, MARCH 13

4:00- 5:30 Registration
8:00 p.m. Economic Issues Confronting American Labor
New CIO sound filmstrip RAISE WAGES—NOT PRICES

FRIDAY, MARCH 14

10:00-12:00 Educational Services Available to CIO Locals and How Best to Use Them
Panel discussion with audience participation
2:00- 4:00 What Are Your Responsibilities in Developing Education Programs?
Group Meetings:
(1) International union educational department representatives
(2) State council representatives
(3) Local council representatives
(4) Local union educational chairmen
4:15- 5:30 What is the Labor Extension Service Bill? How Can We Get It Passed?
Panel discussion with audience participation
8:00 p.m. Films, Folk Dancing, and Union Songs

SATURDAY, MARCH 15

10:00-12:30 Developing More Effective Community Relations
Panel discussion with audience participation
10:00-12:30 Discussion of CIO Policy on Developing University Extension Programs
For international union education directors and state council representatives only. (At 11:15 representatives of university staffs will join the meeting.)
2:00- 3:30 and 3:45- 5:30 Group Meetings (limited to thirty people)
There will be two sessions of each small group to give delegates an opportunity to participate in discussion of two topics
7:00 p.m. Dinner
Guest speaker: Helen Gahagan Douglas, Congresswoman from California
"The Challenge to American Labor."

SUNDAY, MARCH 16

10:00-11:00 How to Educate Against Discrimination
Panel discussion with audience participation
11:15-12:30 Problems of Political Action
How does a legislative committee become an education device?
1:00- 2:30 Luncheon
Guest Speaker: President Philip Murray

If you have not already sent in your reservation for the conference, wire it to the National CIO Education Conference, Neil House, Columbus, Ohio.

HOW THE CIO AIDS UNIONS' EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ALONG with the growth of educational departments in international unions, the CIO Dept. of Research & Education has marked out an extensive area for its work. Its publications and news of its activities reach more than 80,000 persons through mailing lists covering 42 different fields of interest and occupation.

Available to local education committeemen for the last three years has been the monthly bibliography of free materials. For the last two years, the Department has taken the leadership in calling quarterly meetings of educational directors of international unions and state councils.

Four regional conferences of three days each have been held during the last two years, at Ft. Worth, Tex., Chapel Hill, N.C., New York City and Chicago. Funds have been made available by a national foundation for 17 scholarships for the southern regional conferences. Follow-up observations in the field indicate that these conferences are very worthwhile.

The Department has been instrumental in stimulating international unions and state councils to hold such conferences and has worked closely with various union group in developing them. The Oil Workers Intl. Union has been especially active in this respect.

In recent months the Department has set up a 16 mm. sound film library and sound slide film library, and is now making arrangements whereby unions can purchase a nationally advertised $500 sound movie projector for $385.

THE Department has also instituted a visual education kit which includes six sound film-strips and a sound filmstrip machine which will play standard phonograph records. Two CIO filmstrips—one in color, "Guaranteed Wages the Year Round," and "Raise Wages, Not Prices" — have been produced. Fifty copies of the latter which has just been released, have already been sold, and a new pamphlet which reprints all of the frames and the complete script of the film strip has just been published.

A new series of posters of economic charts is being initiated by the Department, the first one of which is based on the Federal Reserve Board's study of the distribution of savings in the United States. This will be followed by other posters which can be used in teaching as well as for display in union halls.

MINDFUL of the expanding needs in labor education, the Department has supervised a series of fellowships giving a three months' training in the field to young college graduates interested in entering the union education field. Funds for this were provided by a national foundation.

The Department has taken an active part in the work of the Committee for the Extension of Labor and in advising the Division of Labor Standards. The National staff has also helped numerous universities in setting up programs for labor education.

CIO TERM AT HIGHLANDER

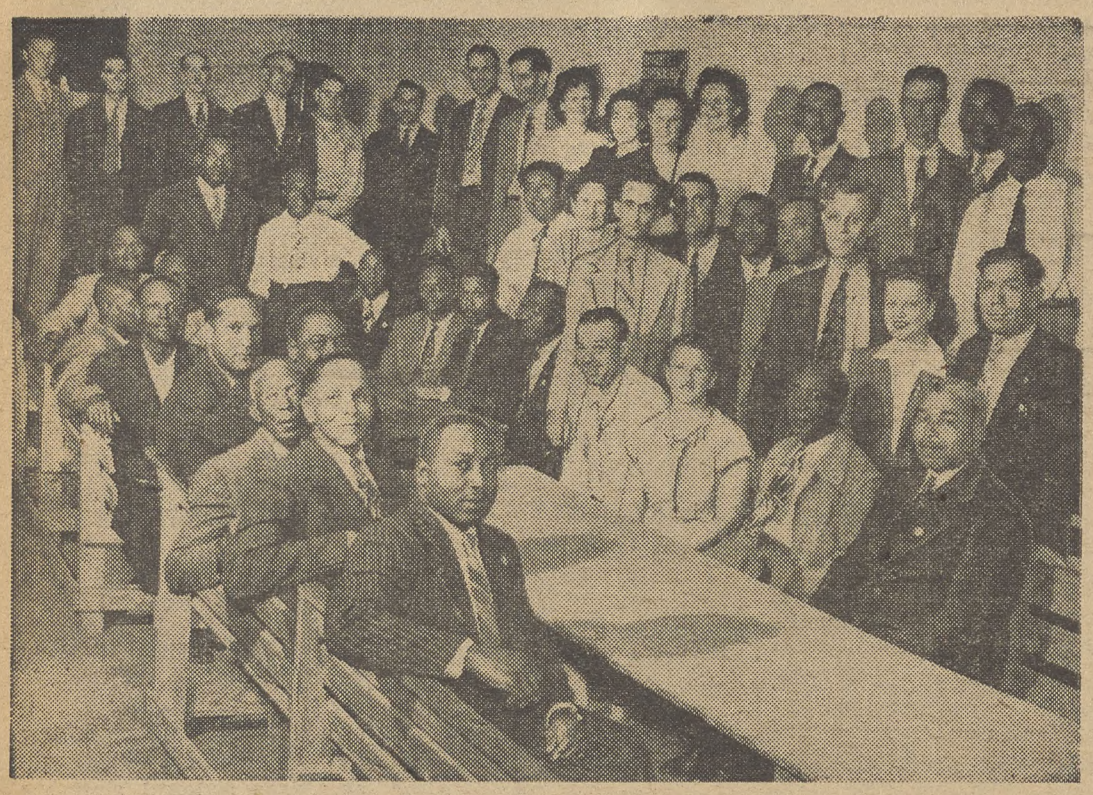
The CIO Education & Research Dept. is planning to run several summer schools during 1947. The first one is scheduled to be held at Highlander Folk School, June 1-28. The school will be limited to 40 students.

In addition to the regular Highlander faculty, the following National CIO officers will be available for teaching: Kermit Eby, George L-P Weaver, James B. Casey and Michael Ross.

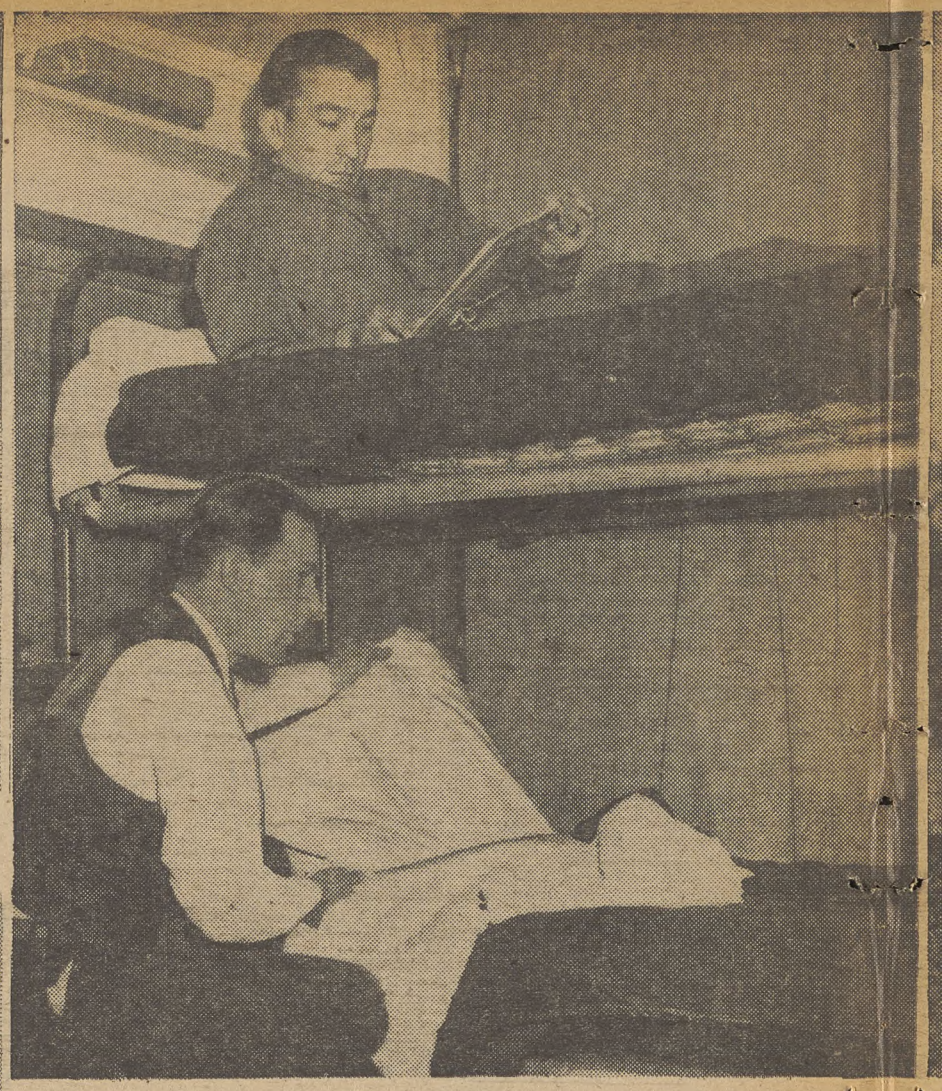
The tuition for the one-month course includes room and board and probably will be around $50. Except in exceptional cases, applications must be for the full month. Applicants should write to George T. Guernsey, Asst. Education Director, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D.C.

A group of educational directors for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are learning how to operate a filmstrip projector. Education Director Robert Levin is demonstrating it.

Students of the TWUA New Jersey institute did all their own work. Here are Charles Stetler and Howard Mann (right) doing their share.



An outstanding school was this one held by the United Packinghouse Workers at Ft. Worth, Texas, in September. Svend Godfredson, the union's education director, was in charge.



Rudy Cammerata (top) and Steve Varga share a double-decker at TWUA's one-week institute held at Pendle Hill, Quaker School at Wallingford, Pa. Students made their own beds.

CIO EDUCATION AC

DURING the past year, CIO unions have expanded their education programs at a rapid rate. Filmstrips and movies, steward training courses and summer schools are routine in more and more unions, and brand new techniques adaptable to any labor education program have been developed.

The United Automobile Workers, under the direction of Education Director Victor Reuther, in February held the Third Annual Education Conference which attracted more than a thousand education committeemen. A feature of the conference was the Fair, an exhibit of materials useful in education programs. The UAW also introduced its "Turnover Talk" kits, a new technique in workers' education.

Kits have been issued on subjects of current interest to local unions and consist of data for an informal talk illustrated by a set of large posters, which are turned over one at a time by the speaker. The UAW's new movie, "Brotherhood of Man," has been released and will be shown in thousands of schools, churches, and community groups.

THE United Steelworkers, whose education director is Vincent Sweeney, are planning to expand their very successful summer institutes, held last year at Pennsylvania State College and Antioch. This summer they will probably be held also at Alabama, New Hampshire State, University of Chicago, Wisconsin, Illinois and a West Coast University. The Steelworkers will release this week a new sound movie on their last summer's session at Penn State.

A special grant of funds has been made by the United Steelworkers to the Industrial Relations Section of the University of Chicago, under the direction of Fred Harbison, to assist in developing new education material for use by local union leaders.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers now employs a national education director, Robert Levin, who has been working with ACU Joint Boards in developing education programs. He also has been demonstrating to Amalgamated locals a sound filmstrip machine and a kit of film strips, purchased from the CIO.

THE United Electrical, Machine & Radio Workers, after making the political action film, "Deadline for Action," budgeted $50,000 for sound movies during the coming year. The UE plans a tremendously expanded education program by which they hope to reach every steward in the union. Again, the use of 16 mm. sound motion pictures has increased by leaps and bounds.

Education Director Svend Godfredson of the United Packinghouse Workers has added Robert Ballard to his national

This group is acting out a grievance at Workers Northeast Leadership Training N. Y. Etta Mae Mason (right) takes (middle) is the "steward" and Josephina

Raye Hudson doing some outdoor work at the New Jersey Institute for union stewards and officers sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union at Pendle Hill last January. Larry Rogin, TWUA education director, was in charge

ACROSS THE NATION

staff and has sponsored after-work institutes in Omaha, Nebr., and Fort Worth Tex.

Under Larry Rogin, education director of the Textile Workers Union, an expanded program of institutes and summer schools is under way. At least ten will be run during the summer of '47 in addition to special schools for business agents. TWUA is finding increasing use for filmstrips and 16mm. sound movies and has made additions to its film library.

The National Maritime Union recently purchased 20 of the CIO's kit of filmstrips and shipped them to NMU port agents. Union leaders are planning to produce several filmstrips and a sound movie and hope eventually to have a small filmstrip machine on every ship.

EDUCATION Director A. L. Lewis of the United Rubberworkers is developing charts and posters for use by locals. Big news in this union is that the Executive Board has appropriated funds for 50 scholarships to enable rubber workers to attend union summer schools.

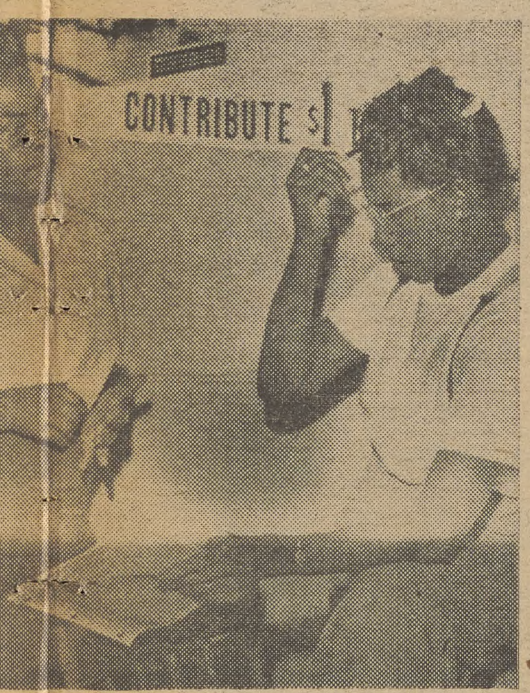
Bill Rafsky has been running weekend institutes for the Federation of Hosiery Workers during the last year at Pendle Hill, near Philadelphia; Penn State; Highlander Folk School; and the University of North Carolina.

The Marine Cooks' and Stewards', under Louis Pinson, set up a leadership training school on the West Coast. In Joplin, Mo., the Mine & Smelter Workers held a ten-day school with the assistance of staff members from the Highlander Folk School. One of the most interesting union institutes was that of the Longshore and Warehousemen's Union. Sixteen officers of their Hawaiian locals came to San Francisco for a one-month leadership training course.

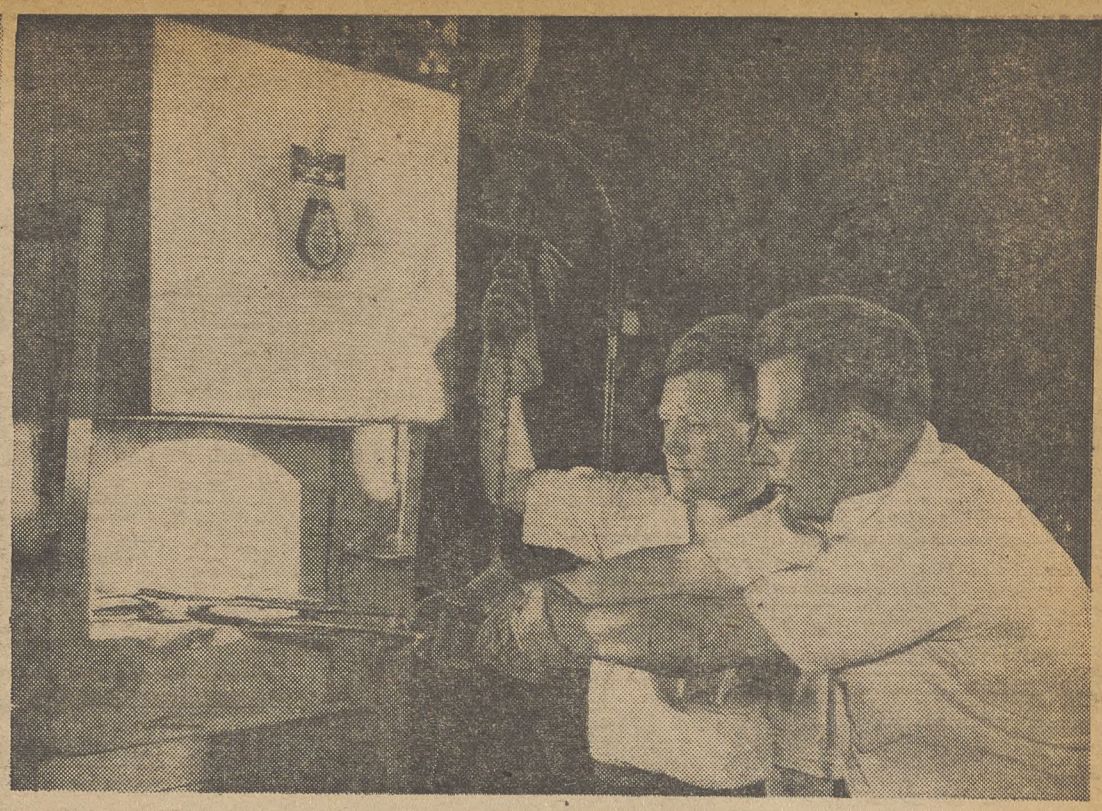
The Food & Tobacco Workers, under Education Director Connie Anderson, has been active in developing leadership training schools and education committees.

One of the most significant developments in CIO education in the past year was the purchase by the Michigan CIO of the site for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Camp at Port Huron, Mich. The first union-owned center for education and recreation in the United States, the camp will be a permanent base for schools and other union activities for locals throughout the state. Michigan locals helped finance it by purchasing non-interest bearing bonds.

Other State Councils with active educational programs are Ohio, New Jersey and New York.



ievance at the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Training School held last July at Katonah, ht) takes forelady's part. Mabel Spotswood Josephina Pozzato is the "worker."



These two steel union members are studying some of the technical aspects of steel-making at Penn State College where the USA-CIO institute was held last summer.

Women members of the United Auto Workers exercising at the UAW-CIO's Medical Research Institute in Detroit during one of a series of classes on health education.

A class at the one-week institute of the United Steelworkers of America held last summer at Antioch College. The instructor is William Goetz.

TENNESSEE FARMERS GO TO SCHOOL

FARMERS from all parts of Tennessee came to the interracial one-week leadership training school held last month at Highlander Folk School near Monteagle, Tenn., atop Cumberland Mountain.

Sponsored jointly by Highlander and the Tennessee Farmers Union, the school initiated a projected rural education program to promote better understanding between workers and farmers and to combat racial and religious prejudice in the South.

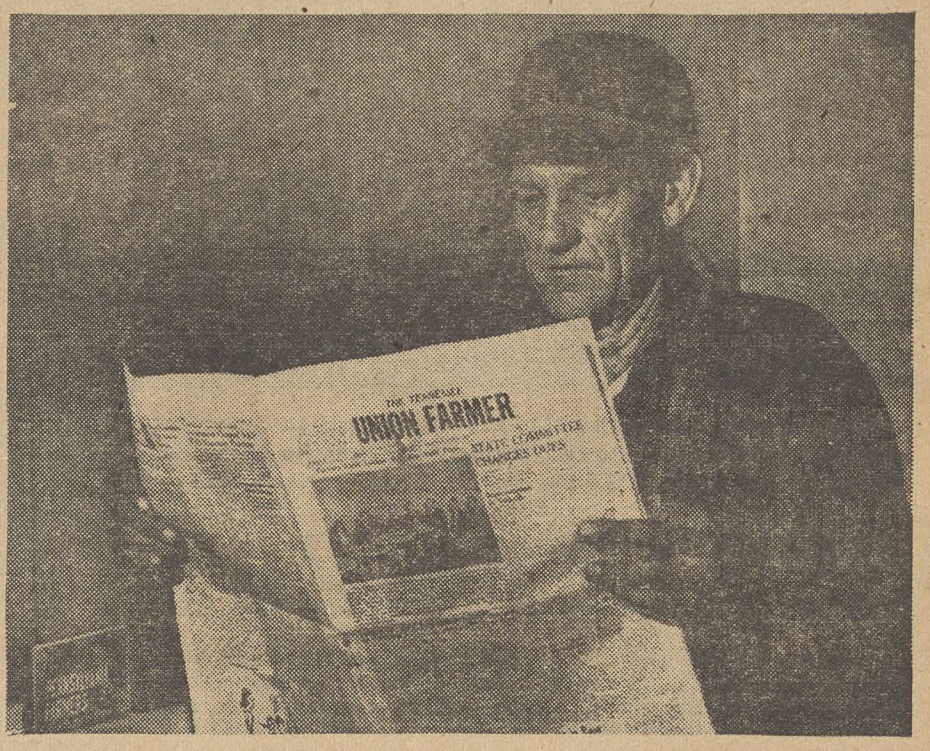
THE teaching staff was headed by Aubrey Williams, former head of the Natl. Youth Administration and now president of the Alabama Farmers Union, and included Ben Stong, editor of the National UNION FARMER; J. Lewis Henderson, Mississippi Farmers Union; Highlander Director Myles Horton, and others.

DISCUSSIONS centered on the problem of raising the standard of living of the southern family-type farmer and farm tenant; elimination of racial discrimination, and cooperation between farmers and working people.

The school was unique in that it was the first interracial resident meeting for farmers to be held in the South.

A representative of the Tennessee Farmers Union visits the home of a farm family in Grundy county to explain the FU program calling for cooperatives, legislative measures of benefit to both farmers and workers and better education for southern rural folk.

Myles Horton (left), organization director for the Farmers Union and head of Highlander Folk School, shows Tennessee CIO Exec. Sec. Matt Lynch a full-page ad in the Tennessee UNION FARMER supporting the Full Employment bill.



Ike Church reads the report of his local in the Farmers Union newspaper sent to every union member in Tennessee. The paper urges closer unity between industrial workers and farmers on a program of higher wages and better buying power for all people.

Farmers and teachers assembled at the Farmers Union school held in February at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., are singing the famous union song, "Solidarity Forever," under the direction of Zilphia Horton, Highlander's singing director. Being snowbound did not seem to bother the hearty farmers who came from Farmers Union locals all over the state to attend the week-long educational session.

UR UNION!

947

ACKS AGAINST UNIONS. More than 200 bills to weaken unions have n introduced in Congress. The 250 large corporations that control two ds of the usable manufacturing facilities in the U. S. have cracked the o. Their aim is to force Congress to pass laws which would weaken ns' power to bargain for decent wages.

LATED PROFITS. Meanwhile, profits are soaring, just as in the 20's. President has estimated that corporation profits for 1946 will be 12 bil- dollars. This is about two billion dollars higher than for the previous rd peacetime year. For 1947, it is estimated that profits for manufac- g corporations, before taxes, will top 15 billion dollars.

GGING WAGES. The average weekly earnings of production workers anufacturing were $45.83 in October, 1946— $1.67 lower than in Jan- 1945. Prices had risen so high that a 1945 wage of $46.50 a week d buy only $39.27 worth of merchandise. The factory workers' aver- weekly earnings were $24.69 below a minimum budget to maintain th and decency for a family of four.

N HAPPEN AGAIN!

Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

By CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY

Published as a 4-Page Leaflet—See Note, Bottom of Layout

YOUR union is in trouble. Its strength to bargain for higher wages is being attacked in Congress. The House and Senate are considering more than 200 bills to hog-tie labor. Some bills ban union security. Some forbid industry-wide bargaining. Some would force unions and employers into lengthy and expensive suits in court. Nearly every form of union activity is attacked in one bill or another.

> **These anti-labor bills can be supported only by a premise that the ills of our economy, the ills of our nation, reflect a need—and solely a need—for weakening labor at the bargaining table, for weakening labor at the expense of management, for compelling labor to accept from management without resistance the answer "NO."**

If Congress is prepared to say that the time has come to weaken unions, then Congress will have to be prepared to say that the American working men and women have through their unions or otherwise achieved more than Congress is prepared to concede to them as their right with respect to wages, hours and working conditions.

If Congress is prepared to embark on a program of consciously weakening labor at the bargaining table, then Congress is prepared to say that the strength of government must be thrown behind those employers who are today prepared to protect their present and future profit levels against any demands for wage increases.

> **If that is Congress' program, then we are truly embarking upon a new and dangerous era in the history of the American government. Not merely will government be preparing to sit by and permit a repetition on a grander scale of the trends which led to the crash of 1929; government will be actually taking an affirmative and active role in impelling the country in the direction of such a catastrophe.**

WHAT can your union do about it? Plenty! (1) Write or wire your Senators and Congressmen to oppose the bills. (2) Contact other liberal organizations and urge them to do the same. (3) Get together with other locals to distribute leaflets like this one . . . to buy newspaper ads stating your case . . . to put speakers on the radio so the public can learn the facts. (4) Organize mass meetings . . . and get elected city, county and state officials to attend. Enlist their help in telling Congress that the people back home want progressive legislation—not laws to weaken unions. The time to act is NOW. Tomorrow may be too late!

OIL WORKERS WIN 20-25c HIKES

PRES. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers announced this week that the union is more than half-way through its fight for a 25c wage increase.

More than 40,000 members of OWIU have already settled for wage increases ranging from 20c an hour to 25c. With the settlement of the California wage dispute, 20,000 union oil workers averted a strike in the public interest, Knight announced. The West Coast workers won a straight 20.2c increase for the entire year of 1947.

The union has also settled with the Texas Co., biggest of the non-Standard Oil majors, for a straight 22c wage increase, effective from February through September. Texaco workers, members of OWIU, also won retroactive pay of $30 a month for November, December and January.

OWIU's first settlement in its current drive for a 25c increase came in November when Sinclair Oil signed a national agreement for an 18c hourly increase, effective in the last quarter of 1946. Under a sliding scale arrangement based on the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers price index, the scale went up to 25c an hour for the first quarter of 1947. It is expected that this rate will extend into the second quarter. The agreement ends Sept. 30.

Major companies with which OWIU is still bargaining on its 25c wage demand are Cities Service, Socony-Vacuum, Gulf, Pure Oil and Shell.

CIO TEACHERS BLAST DEWEY'S MERIT PLAN

THE nation's teachers are still in ferment, although the Buffalo teachers this week returned to their classes after 80% of them won wage increases of $625 for the next school year.

The Buffalo teachers belonged to the CIO Teachers Union, and the independent Buffalo Federation of Teachers and were joined by insurgent members of the AFL teachers union, which did not go on strike.

Dissatisfied with the report of Gov. Dewey's special education committee's report, the CIO Teachers Union and the AFL Teachers Guild were pressing for a strike vote in the N. Y. City Schools. While proposing wage increases to upstate teachers, the commission would cut salaries in N. Y. City.

The CIO teachers are asking a $1000 a year permanent increase. Through their militancy they have won a $900 increase from city and state authorities, but only $550--granted by the city—has been made permanent. Sara T. Walsh, direction of the National Teachers Division of the CIO Public Workers—with which the N. Y. CIO Teachers Union is affiliated—declared:

"Dewey's dog-eat-dog merit increase plan would make teachers fight among themselves for the favor of principals. The proposal has caught the attention of U. S. teachers because of its effect on the customary practice of giving automatic increase."

Play Detective: Find Three, Help Them Get $5,000

By SAMUEL J. KRAMER

ONLY three "missing heirs" remain to be found to share in the windfall of the $65,000 back-pay settlement won by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers from the North Carolina Shipbuilding Corp., Wilmington, N. C., for 52 workers who suffered discriminatory discharges when the yard was being organized by the union in 1943-45.

According to Walter Oakes, union board member and regional director, joint efforts by the IUMSWA and the NLRB regional office have found three of the six missing claimants for shares in the money in the past two weeks. Forty-nine of the 52 eligible for the back pay have been found in a six-month hunt.

About $5,000 awaits the "missing heirs" who are:

Roosevelt McDuffie, Negro, about 33, last known address, 727 Fremont Ave., Baltimore; also, Route 2, Box 43, Mullins, S. C.; Social Security No. is 249-12-1648; formerly employed in the drilling dept. at the North Carolina yard.

Mrs. Emma Lowder, about 35, widow of H. M. Lowder, deceased, last known address, 6-C-1 Upshur Drive, Wilmington, N. C.; Social Security No. for Lowder, 244-03-7568; Lowder was formerly employed in the pipe and plumbing dept.

J. L. Smith, Negro, about 32, last known address, Reidsville, N. C., formerly of 708 North Fifth St., Wilmington, N. C.; Social Security No. 245-09-5733; formerly employed in the boiler and blacksmiths dept.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of these six individuals, or their next of kin, if deceased, is urged to advise them to get in touch with Mr. Earle K. Shawe, regional attorney, Natl. Labor Relations Board, 601 American Bldg., Baltimore, 2, Md., telephone Plaza 3474.

RESUME RUBBER WAGE TALKS

The CIO Rubber Workers and the Big Four—U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone—this week resumed negotiations on the union's demand for a 26c hourly increase.

The companies agreed to meet after workers in their plants voted 90% for a strike unless wage negotiations were resumed. The strike vote was ordered after the Big Four broke off the talks. The union has been trying to get the bargaining started since last Oct. 28.

RALLY TO HALT 'RAILROADING' 15

A STATE-WIDE conference of all New Jersey CIO unions to expose the attempt of the Phelps Dodge Corp. to "railroad" 15 of its workers to jail was held in Elizabeth, N. J., this weekend.

The conference will launch a vigorous state-wide defense movement in behalf of the workers and leaders of a CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers local indicted by the Union County, N. J., Grand Jury on false charges.

The workers were arrested during the eight-month strike at the Phelps Dodge plant in Eliazbeth.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council and James McLeish, vice president of the state body and president of UE District 4, charged the county law-enforcement authorities are "political hirelings" acting for the Phelps Dodge Corp.

New Jersey CIO leaders point out that while the law enforcement agencies willingly framed up charges against the Phelps Dodge workers, they have done nothing to find the murderer of Mario Russo, 27-year-old veteran and father of four children.

He was fatally shot July 30 by gangsters employed as strike-breakers by the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., the UE charges. The union has posted its own reward of $5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Russo's murderer.

Fink's Career Ends in Pen

Richard K. Franklin, who played every angle in the anti-union game, last week was sentenced to 10 years in San Quentin for robbery. Here is a thumbnail sketch of his "career":

1937, kicked out of the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen.

1939, flooded Los Angeles with race hatred material and started the American Mechanics Union, specialists in forming company unions which speedily won the approval of the Merchants & Manufacturers Assn.

1942, demanded repeal of the 15th amendment granting Negroes the right to vote and boasted he would like "to hang every CIO organizer in California."

1945, usefulness to employers washed up after the NLRB forced his company union out of business.

1946, arrested as a member of an armed gang.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Craig, CIO Regional Director, Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Textile Machine Works, Wyomissing, Pa., USA-CIO 1392; against 1191. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Lester, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 52; against 5. Ayars Machine Co., Salem, N. J., UERMWA-CIO 50; against 5. Rahall Broadcasting Co., Norristown, Pa., ACA-CIO 9; against 1. Hofmann Broom Works, Sinking Springs, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 63; against 56.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Regional Director, St. Paul, Minn., reports: Champion Motoors, Minneapolis, Minn., UERMWA-CIO 284; AFL 74; no union 5. The number of people eligible to vote was 500.

George Brown, Dir., of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports; Standard Shade Roller Co., Oroville, California, IWA-CIO 11; no union 4.

Ben Stahl, Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers Representative, reports: W & H Jewelry Co., Providence, R. I., PJNWIU-CIO 106; no union 44. W & H Co. victory is the eighth jewelry shop organized since CIO entered the picture in Providence last year, and is the largest shop to date.

John J. O'Connell, Intl. Rep., UAW-CIO, reports: Albert and J. M. Anderson Company, Machinists Manufacturers, South Boston, Mass., UAW-CIO 109; no union 8. This campaign was handled by Rep. O'Connell and CIO Feld Rep. Bob Davis.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., for Southern California, reports: Superbo Heater Co., USA-CIO 20; against 11. International Reps. John Despol and Gilbert Nanya of the USA-CIO were in charge.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. of Orgn., IUMSWA-CIO, reports: McNulty Shipyards, Brooklyn, N. Y., IUMSWA-CIO 46; no union 18.

George C. DeNucci, CIO Regional Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Weinman Pump Co., Columbus, Ohio, USA-CIO 38; against 11. campaign was under the supervision of Howard N. Porter, Director of Dist. 24, USA-CIO.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Western Light and Telephone Co., Ida Grove, Iowa, CIO Utility Workers were certified by NLRB as bargaining agent through a cross-check of signed cards.

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, CIO Oil Workers reports: Shamrock Oil & Gas, Texas Panhandle, OWIU-CIO 31; against 3. Intl. Rep. William F. Noell was in charge.

Paul Domeny, Secretary, LIU 1064, United Catering, Restaurant, Bar and Hotel Workers, Detroit, Mich., reports: LIU 1064-CIO won an election at the Garwood Industries Cafeteria, Wayne, Mich., held by Michigan State Labor Mediation Board, CIO 11; against 7. Brother Domeny was in charge of organizing the above cafeteria workers.

Industrial insurance agents of the Mammoth Life and Accident Ins. Co., voted 48 to 16 in favor of UOPWA-CIO in a state-wide labor board election in Ohio.

William Mayo, CIO Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., reports: Superior Brass, Elkhart, Ind., UAW-CIO 95%, organized by Field Rep. Ronald Nelson. Drexler Coach, Elkhart, Ind., UAW-CIO 90%, organized by Howard Ream, Sub-Reg. Dir., UAW-CIO, with the assistance of CIO Field Rep. John H. Suttle. Plymouth Foundry, Plymouth, Ind., UAW-CIO 98%, organized by UAW-CIO Rep. Keith Doolen. Municipal Supply, South Bend, Ind., UAW-CIO 99%, organized by V. L. Burgoyne. General Motors Corp., South Bend, Ind., UAW-CIO 85%, organized by Sub-Regional Director UAW-CIO Howard Ream. Pneumatic Inc., Plymouth, Ind., UAW-CIO 90%, organized by V. L. Burgoyne. Field Rep. John J. Suttle organized the Oakridge Dairy, Mishawaka, Ind. The workers are chartered under LIU 1612-CIO. Field Rep. Suttle just negotiated a contract with this dairy securing better working conditions, vacation with pay and increased wages.

The legislative dangers are still with us. Southern states are running rampant and a number of members of Congress are determined to shackle labor. Now is the time to act and have your membership and friends tell your Congressmen your resentment against these proposals. Act now!

The Sugar Workers, asking for national affiliation of their choice, met in conference for the purpose of obtaining that objective, and adopted a plan for a vote for the CIO to effectuate.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

MARITIME AWARD: Three maritime unions on the West Coast and one on the East Coast are now looking forward eagerly to the termination of their contracts June 15 since an arbitration award gave them only a 6% increase.

The unions are the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards, the CIO American Communications Assn., and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Water Tenders on the West Coast, and the CIO Natl. Maritime Union on the East Coast. All had demanded a 25% increase.

These unions obtained wage increases last year and the arbitration was provided for under wage reopening clauses of their contracts.

BROOKLYN STRIKE: Pickets marched the Brooklyn, N. Y., waterfront again this week and a nation-wide blockade by organized labor meshed into gear as the Ira S. Bishey Ship Repair Co. virtually thumbed its nose at efforts of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers to settle a month-long dispute. The new walkout ended a 10-day armistice.

* * *

FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR INCREASES: The CIO Public Workers this week announced that a partial survey of its locals for 1946 indicates that the union won more than $50 million in wage increase for its members in city, state and county governments in the U. S.

...and after we outlaw wages....what then...?

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BILBO, RANKIN NO MATCH FOR CIO

SENATOR Theo. G. (The Man) Bilbo and Rep. John Rankin went to Laurel, Miss., and delivered tirades against the CIO.

The newspapers joined the attack. So did the merchants.

The situation didn't look good for the CIO. State Director Robert W. Starnes of the CIO Organizing Committee was attempting the "impossible" and he didn't believe he was going to get by with it.

Starnes had heard employes of the big Masonite plant at Laurel were dissatisfied with their AFL union set-up. Within a few days he was able to sign up enough members to petition for an election.

To Starnes' surprise, the election was ordered within two days, giving the CIO only 48 hours to get its message to more than 2,000 Masonite workers.

The CIO won the election by an overwhelming vote, defeating the AFL and an independent union!

A contract soon negotiated with Masonite gave pay increases ranging from 13 to 22½ cents per hour to employes who had not had a raise for 4½ years. Five months later, under a reopening clause, an additional 7c raise was negotiated. The two raises added about $1¾ million annually to the pay of Masonite workers.

THE Laurel "blitz" was staged before Starnes had completed setting up his own staff and long before he had established an office in Mississippi.

The organization of seven more Laurel plants under the CIO banner followed in quick succession.

Starnes then paused long enough to complete his staff and set up state headquarters in Jackson. He then launched membership drives in Central and Northern Mississippi.

The CIO soon won National Labor Relations Board elections in five clothing plants in the New Albany-Hickory Flat-Ecru-Pontotoc area, giving the Clothing Workers its first foothold in Mississippi.

ROBERT W. STARNES
Licked Bilbo at Home

In this region, as in Laurel, nobody but the workers seemed to like the CIO. Opposition came from the clergy, "citizens' committees" and the rabble-rousing Militant Truth, anti-union newspaper.

Starnes and his staff believe persistence pays off. They tell the story of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. at Jackson to prove their point. An election was held, and there was a tie between the CIO and AFL. A second election was held—and the results were set aside by the NLRB because of company interference. In the third election the CIO won by a margin of three to one.

Prior to last June, Mississippi was generally spoken of as "the state that can't be organized by the CIO."

DIRECTOR Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee was looking for the right man to tackle the job—and he picked Starnes, a native of Mississippi who attended Mississippi College at Clinton.

About all Starnes had when the drive started was a lot of space in which to operate. There was no staff, no office, no large group of CIO supporters.

The Masonite victory was considered somewhat of a freak and as "just luck" until other victories started piling up. Since the drive started, the Committee has won 36 elections and lost seven in Mississippi. It has 10 petitions for certification pending with the Board.

LABOR BOARD DOING CONGRESS' DIRTY WORK ON WAGNER ACT

By FRANK DONNER
Natl. CIO Legal Staff

THE anti-labor Congressmen who have proposed various amendments to emasculate the Wagner Act ought to stop right now. The Labor Board itself is doing such an effective job along these lines that anti-labor amendments by Congress will be superfluous.

During the past six months the Board has issued a series of decisions both on unfair labor practices and representation which mark a sharp retreat from fair and courageous enforcement of the act.

In the Times Publishing case, the NLRB reversed its Trial Examiner who had found that the certain Florida publishers had violated the Act by refusing to bargain with a striking union. The Trial Examiner pointed out that the employers had actually withdrawn recognition from the striking union and were insisting upon individual dealing with the members of the union.

The Board tossed out all of the Trial Examiner's findings and gave the publishers a clean bill of health. In the process of white-washing the publishers, the Board went out of its way to suggest that it was the union and not the publishers which had refused to bargain in good faith.

A second decision which marks the dangerous path the Board has been traveling is the Thompson Products case, which has an interesting history. Last year the Board in the Columbia Pictures case refused to deprive employes of their rights under the Act because it disapproved of the motives of a strike.

The Thompson case as originally decided represented a compromise of the Columbia Picture doctrine.

The Board asserted that employes who strike for a reason of which the Board disapproved may be denied the protection of the act when they are discharged for that reason by their employer.

However, a majority of the Board said that the employes were not discharged for engaging in an "illegal" strike but were discharged for engaging in a second strike which was legal in character. It accordingly ordered the employes involved reinstated although it denied them back pay.

CHAIRMAN HERZOG later suffered a sudden change of heart. He issued an amended decision in behalf of himself and Board Member Reynolds, reversing himself and saying that the employer did not violate the Act after all. He found that the second strike was also "illegal" and that the discharged employes were not protected by the Act.

The Board thus amended the Act by limiting protection of the strike right to strikes which in its opinion are legal. It also suggested that even if the discharge is not directly attributable to the "illegal" activity the Board will nevertheless not extend the protection of the Act to the discharged employes.

The Thompson case created the suspicion that the Board was seeking to amend the Act by making the protection of the law turn upon the purpose of a strike and by denying the protection of the law where a strike is for an "illegal" purpose regardless of whether or not the employer discharged the striker for that reason.

This suspicion was promptly verified by a decision of the Board in the Dyson Case which was issued subsequent to the Thompson case.

IN the Dyson case an employer discharged some employes for striking and imposed penalty layoffs on others for the same reason. The union filed unfair labor practice charges.

After the Trial Examiner found that the employer engaged in unfair labor practices, the employer for the first time contended that the strike was in violation of a no-strike clause in a collective bargaining agreement.

The Board then took the novel step of remanding the case to the Trial Examiner again to take testimony on the alleged no-strike clause. The Trial Examiner found that there was such a clause in the agreements. The Board then dismissed all of the unfair labor practice charges on the ground that the strike was "illegal" and that the employes were not protected by the Act.

This decision is a vicious one, not merely for the reason that the Board reaffirmed the novel doctrine of the illegal strike. It is vicious for still another reason. The employer never contended that the employes were discharged for violating their contract. The claim of contract violation was plainly an afterthought and a pretext.

IT is well established under the Board decisions that where a permitted reason for a discharge exists an employer may not use that reason as a pretext for discharging an employe for a prohibited reason. An employe may be inefficient and he may be discharged for that reason but an employer may not use the employes inefficiency as pretext for a discriminatory discharge.

Similarly, even if an employe may be discharged under the Board's new doctrine for striking in violation of a contract, where the employe is in fact discharged merely for striking and not for violating his contract, it is obvious that the employer has violated the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

If the Board persists in the trend reflected in the Thompson and Dyson cases, it will legalize a device for destroying employe rights under the Act.

The Board's handling of representation cases is equally alarming. In an early issue of The CIO NEWS, some of the Board's new trends in this field will be discussed.

MOBILIZE PUBLIC FIGHT ON ANTI-UNION BILLS

THE CIO in particular and the rank and file of organized labor in general are leaving no stones unturned in mobilizing support to fight state and federal bills to hogtie unions.

As part of a nation-wide CIO campaign 5,500 N. Y. City CIO shops and offices held special "Save Our Union" meetings this week. Telegrams were sent to N. Y. City Congressmen and Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), member of the Senate Labor Committee, asking defeat of pending anti-union measures.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. Harry Block of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, and John Edelman, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers last weekend pointed out the viciousness of the anti-labor proposals at a legislative conference of the Lehigh County CIO Council at Allentown, Pa.

Four States Speed Anti-Labor Laws

Georgia, Delaware, North Dakota and New York led the state anti-labor parade this week.

The Georgia Senate unanimously approved bills outlawing union security, check-off collection of union dues, and mass picketing.

The bills previously had been passed by the House. They now go to Gov. Talmadge for signature.

The Delaware House passed and sent to the Senate a bill prohibiting strikes by state, city and county employes. It also bans membership in unions of such employes that allow strikes.

The North Dakota legislature approved bills banning union security, outlawing secondary boycotts and sympathy strikes, and requiring unions to file financial statements with the state.

In New York, Gov. Dewey has reportedly asked for a law banning strikes by public employes. One bill, already introduced, is considered "too weak." A strengthening amendment would provide that striking government employes would forfeit both their jobs and their civil service rights.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT ABOUT THE COMICS?

Like it or not, your children probably find the comics absorbing. No wonder! Adventure, thrills and color make them alluring. They may not be the best, but at least they're an important part of American life. If mother and dad can enjoy the funnies too, and in turn bring other interests and exciting stories into the house, youngsters are likely to find pleasure in a balanced reading. Your public library is an endless source. Help your child get the habit of going to the library to select whatever appeals to him. (Copyright 1947, THE CIO NEWS.)

Let Pigs Keep Pork!

Pigs is pigs, but housewives are housewives—and they draw their purse-strings at $1-a-pound porkchops.

A boycott of the newly aristocrat-priced meat has been started at Glen Rock, N. J., by the American Housewives Organized Inc. Explained Mrs. Gloria Bartlett, president: "We'll let pork and pork products rot in stores and warehouses rather than pay a dollar a pound for it."

WOMEN AT WORK

NUMBER OF WOMEN employed in the nation's labor force has dropped to the lowest level since the end of the war, reports the U.S. Women's Bureau. Figures show half a million decrease from Dec. 1946 to Jan. 1947. The 15,480,000 women working in January comprise 27.9 per cent of the total working force.

ENTRY WAGES for women in most department stores are lower than for men, states the Women's Bureau. In 81 per cent of 413 stores reporting, men's beginning weekly wages ranged from $20 to $35, while in 74 per cent of the stores, women's pay ranged from $18 to $30. Women were paid $30 or more to start in only three per cent of the stores, while men were paid this in 30 per cent of the cases reported.

WOMEN AROUND THE WORLD: The Federal parliament in Australia now includes four women members . . . Johannesburg, Union of South Africa has its first woman mayor — Mrs. Jessie McPherson, former member of Parliament. She is also active in the South African Trades & Labor Council . . . In Venezuela 12 women were elected to the Constituent Assembly in the 1946 elections, the first in which women voted.

JURY SERVICE: Women are excluded from serving on juries in 16 states, according to the Women's Bureau.

Health Care Bills Before Congress

THE American people are becoming increasingly aware of health problems and possibilities for their solution. There is a growing understanding of the fact that garde-A medical care can be made available to all the people. More unions are including health and welfare demands in their collective bargaining negotiations. Farmers are organizing into medical care cooperatives. Communities large and small are active in health protection programs.

As a result, 104 separate pieces of health legislation crammed the hopper of the last Congress. Only a few of the important ones were passed, including the Hospital Survey & Construction Act and the Natl. Mental Health Act. Most of the others will probably be reintroduced in the 80th Congress, where the Republican majority can be expected to be less friendly to progressive health legislation than were the Democrats.

Included in this category of unfinished business are the most important of all health bills, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell national health insurance bill, and the substitute measure sponsored by Senators Taft, Smith and Ball, which called for a program of charity medicine.

Around these two bills will center the fight for health in the new Congress. They represent clearly the difference in ideas between an all-out national health program to bring adequate prepaid medical service to all the people, and a stopgap measure offering charity service only to those who can pass a means test.

THE Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, long a vital plank in the platforms of both AFL and CIO, has been redrafted in the light of many constructive suggestions made during extensive hearings last year. It will probably have increased sponsorship and will soon be reintroduced.

A measure which would give every worker complete services for his entire family from a doctor of his choice by paying regularly a small health insurance premium to which his employer would contribute an equal amount, the bill deserves the active support of very union local in every community.

The Republican bill, rewritten with the help of the monopolistic American Medical Assn., has already been introduced by Senators Taft, Smith, Ball and Donnell. It should fool no one. Workers know by now what to expect from these opponents of organized labor. Their so-called Natl. Health Bill would substitute a program of limited medical care on a charity basis for the needy, administered individually by the 48 states.

What is more, the bill would pour public funds into the private prepayment plans of the same medical societies which have been viciously attacking national health insurance legislation. States would pay the premiums of needy persons for membership in these highly inadequate AMA plans, and thus wash their hands of health care for these people.

The Taft-Smith-Ball-Donnell bill must be fully understood and rejected as a cheap imitation of the real thing. Workers who seek health security within the reach of their dwindling pay checks should make Capitol Hill rock with their demand for a real national health insurance program.

Interesting Women

MEET MRS. EDMONIA GRANT

Mrs. Edmonia W. Grant, newly appointed to the administrative staff of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in New Orleans, La., has a background in Negro educational and social research which well qualifies her for her new job.

Much of her work has been in social research, as a member of the staff of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, eminent sociologist and president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

She worked on studies of cotton and tobacco tenancy; on the study of Negro rural youth for the American Youth Commission, recorded in "Growing Up in the Black Belt," and on the Carnegie study of "The Negro in America," recorded in "Patterns of Negro Segregation."

Mrs Grant is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, has a master of arts degree from Fisk, and studied as a Rosenwald Fellow at Teachers College, Columbia University. She has been a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare since its founding in Birmingham, Ala., in 1938.

MRS. EDMONIA GRANT

"It is a great privilege," Mrs. Grant said upon assuming her new duties, "to serve the freedom-loving people of the South as a staff member of the Southern Conference, under the leadership of such men as Frank Graham, Clark Foreman and James Dombrowski, who represent the true liberal Southern tradition, the tradition of Thomas Jefferson, Frederick Douglass, Claude Pepper and Ellis Arnall."

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GIVE To The Red Cross

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

CRAZED WITH GRIEF WHEN HE DISCOVERS THAT HE ORDERED THE MURDER OF HIS OWN DAUGHTER, CARRUTHERS—OWNER OF THE MILLS—PULLS OUT HIS GUN AND...

FIRST I'M A-GOING TO KILL THE GIRL YOU LOVE ... I WANT TO SEE YOU GRIEVING LIKE I AM...

STOP HIM, SHERIFF! HE'S CRAZY.

I'M NOT BUTTING IN—NOT TO SAVE UNION ORGANIZERS, ANYWAYS!

THEN SAVE CARRUTHERS FROM COMMITTING MURDER.

SHE'S GOING TO DIE—

DROP TO THE FLOOR, KIT.

MR. CARRUTHERS... BETTER STOP! THIS AIN'T THE WAY!

SHUT UP! I'M A-GIVING ORDERS HERE! IF YOU WANT TO STAY SHERIFF OF THIS COUNTY, YOU BETTER STEP ASIDE.

I'VE LOST MY DAUGHTER RUBY... RECKON NOTHING CAN BRING HER BACK! BUT I'M GOING TO KILL EVERY UNION SKUNK I GET IN MY GUN-SIGHTS.

YOU'VE LEARNED NOTHING! EVEN RUBY'S DEATH MEANS NOTHING TO YOU!

FOLKS WERE MEETING PEACEFULLY TO FORM A UNION BECAUSE A STRONG UNION IS THE ONLY THING THAT CAN GIVE THEM DECENT WAGES AND JOB SECURITY... AND YOU TRIED TO HAVE YOUR THUGS SHOOT THEM UP!

YOU THOUGHT YOU'D KILL SOME POOR GIRL. THAT'D GIVE YOU AN EXCUSE TO USE THE POLICE TO BREAK UP THE UNION... BUT YOU KILLED YOUR OWN DAUGHTER BY MISTAKE...

NOW YOU'RE GOING TO USE YOUR DAUGHTER'S MURDER, AS AN EXCUSE TO ATTACK UNION ORGANIZATION! NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS—ALL YOU CARE ABOUT IS BREAKING THE UNION! YOU NEVER LOVED YOUR DAUGHTER—

SHUT UP!

BUT IF THAT'S THE WAY YOU PLAY THE GAME—I CAN BE TOUGH, TOO!

YOU'RE NOT A-GOING TO TALK THAT WAY TO ME—

HUH?

115

CRASH!

CRACK!

AL

Wage-Hour Law First

WRECKING THE NEW DEAL

See Voting Record—Page 2

THE structure of New Deal legislation erected by Pres. Roosevelt has received its first major blow from the 80th Congress.

The House has passed a so-called portal-portal bill which destroys much of the effective administration of the Wage-Hour Act, first passed in 1938 to rid the country of the sweatshop evil. Action in the Senate on a similar bill is expected shortly.

Last week CIO Pres. Philip Murray lashed out at the action of the House of Representatives —whose voting record on the bill is printed on page 2.

"The bill offers an opportunity to employers to go back to the days of the sweatshop," he said.

"They have received a green light for an unprecedented expansion in wage-cutting at the expense of the worst paid and least organized working people in the country, and they have had solemn assurances from the House of Representatives that every conceivable obstacle will be placed in the way of effective enforcement of the Wage-Hour law," the CIO head commented.

MURRAY cited three principal features of the House-passed bill which would weaken wage-hour enforcement:

- A one-year statute of limitation on filing back wage claims—a far more limited time than normally covers damage suits of other kinds.
- A new standard of exemption from the law—the employer's argument that he acted in "good faith." The argument is difficult to disprove, and will tempt many chiseling employers to seek evasion of wage-hour standards.
- Settlement out of court between employers and individual workers —which may give employers a chance to violate the law and then settle their violations at "bargain rates."

CHARGING that the bill constitutes "vicious class legislation" directed against workers, Murray attacked the "good faith" alibi. He said:

"The standard of 'good faith' as a defense against wage-hour suits will prove the wide-open door through which every employer who illegally pays sub-standard wages can march away from his just obligations to his employees.

"To cap the climax, the bill passed by the House of Representatives provides that employers may settle wage-hour claims with individual employees out of court and without supervision.

"This principle has been rejected time and time again, in both Federal and State legislatures. These bodies have recognized that equity cannot be gained in a deal between an economically powerful employer and the individual employee dependent for his livelihood on keeping his job."

AID LABOR'S BATTLE

PROFESSIONAL and farm groups are joining with labor to call for defeat of bills which would curb union rights.

At Amherst, Mass., Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College announced that 160 economists and political scientists had sent a petition to Chairman Taft of the Senate Labor Committee describing many of the proposals as "punitive legislation designed to destroy many successful collective bargaining practices and to jeopardize the rights of workers."

"We strongly oppose any legislation which attempts to wipe out the gains made in the last decade granting the workers a somewhat more equal bargaining position with industry, and which propose now to place workers at the mercy of their employers," the statement said.

Among the signers were Merle Curti of Wisconsin, Thomas Eliot of Northwestern, Rev. Wilfrid Parsons of Catholic Univ., Emily Brown of Vassar, John H. Sheehan of Notre Dame, and M. G. Hayes of Ohio State.

THE National Farmers Union, through Pres. James Patton, told the Senate Committee that his organization is in strong opposition to the proposed labor legislation.

Whatever may be the opinion of "isolated" trade unions or their leaders, Patton declared in a brief sent to the Senate group, "we are compelled by the facts to recognize that unions of workers are the principal non-governmental means of maintaining consumer purchasing power."

The United Shoe Workers, in a brief filed with the Senate Labor Committee, pointed out that not a single employer from the industry had testified before the committee.

"Certainly, if there were any convictions among the employers in this industry that any of the proposed bills would reduce industrial strife, and improve management-labor relations in the industry, at least one employer of shoe workers would have arisen to say so," the union said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Wage-Hour Amendments S 70 HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Bill passed by House; Senate version due for action soon.	Wire Senators to defeat S. 70.
Anti-labor bills (Senate)	Variety of proposals to limit bargaining, outlaw union security, hamper strike rights, under consideration.	Senate Labor Comm. ends hearings Mar. 8. Report and combined bill due in fortnight.	Wire Senators to defeat bills to weaken unions, limit labor rights.
Anti-labor bills (House)	Wide variety of proposals include repeal of Wagner Act, compulsory arbitration and provisions of last year's Case Bill.	House Labor Comm. holding hearings. Chairman Hartley suggests 10 major points of attack on unions.	Write, wire Congressman to defeat proposals to weaken labor rights.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm. No hearings yet held.	Ask Congressman to pass tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill S 94 HR 7 et al	Would remove poll tax as voting bar in seven southern states for federal elections.	S. 94 (Pepper bill) in Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration; 7 House bills in Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Senators, Congressman to push for speediest possible action.
Buck Rent Control Bill S 590	Lifts rent ceilings 10%, ends effective enforcement by OPA.	Senate Banking & Currency Comm. report due soon. Sub-committee approved bill 3-2.	Wire Senators to vote effective rent control for another year.
Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill S 528	Continues rent control for another year "as is."	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm.	Ask Senators to pass this rent bill, keep rents stable.
Appropriations bill HR 1968	Ends OPA activities June 30 or earlier, weakens vet housing program.	Senate-House conference committee to iron out difference in two versions of bill.	Wire Senators, Congressman to grant funds for full OPA, CPA activities.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

RENT—POLLTAX—BUDGET CUTS

● RENT BILL DELAYED

Hopes of the real estate lobby for quick action on a bill to spell the practical end of rent control and to jack up rent ceilings by 10% have hit at least a temporary snag in the Senate Banking & Currency Committee.

A bill drawn up by Sen. Buck (R. Del.), head of the subcommittee on rent control, has been held up in the Banking & Currency Committee, and Sen. Tobey (R. N.H.) is reported to have asked for a new compromise bill.

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), a member of the rent subcommittee, has introduced a compromise measure which would provide for no increases in the rent ceilings and provides a formula for return of controls to the states under certain conditions. A bill of this sort may emerge with the committee's endorsement.

Meanwhile Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) charged Senate Republicans with having struck a "double blow" at veterans and their families when the upper house voted 58-29 to put OPA out of business June 30, with orders for "economic operations" until that date.

Pepper said the result of the Senate's action on HR 1968, the deficiency appropriation bill, would be to end practical enforcement of rent control April 30, as well as such housing price controls as are still vested in the Civil Production Authority.

● POLLTAX ACTION

Action on bills to ban the polltax on voting in federal elections in seven southern states is beginning.

S. 94, introduced by Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) and supported by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) has been referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. Sen. Brooks (R. Ill.), committee chairman, has not yet set date for a hearing.

Seven polltax bills have been filed in the House (HR 7, 29, 66, 225, 230, 779 and 1435). All have been referred to the Committee on House Administration, headed by Rep. LeCompte (R. Ia.) and an Elections Subcommittee headed by Rep. Gamble (R. N. Y.) Meanwhile Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), has filed a dicharge petition for HR 7, in order to dismiss the committee and bring the bill directly to the House floor.

The Natl. Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, 127 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D. C., asks that letters and wires be sent to Sen. Brooks and Reps. LeCompte and Gamble, calling for fastest possible action to secure committee hearings.

● WHERE TO CUT?

Budget cuts, even at the lower 4½ billion dollar level voted by the Senate, would in reality constitute a 50% slash in funds for government social welfare agencies, Pres. Abram Flaxer of the United Public Workers has informed Congress.

Major items in Pres. Truman's budget for national defense, veterans' aid, debt interest, and Philippine aid, amount to over 29 billion, the UPWA said. It added: "This leaves only 8½ billion dollars from which to make a 4½ billion cut . . .

"It seems to us that a realistic approach to the national welfare must rule out budget slashes of over 50% in this latter category."

Such cuts will affect hospital, housing, social security, health, welfare, education and similar government programs.

Pamphlets For Action

Two new phamphlets on legislative issues have been published by CIO within the past two weeks and are available for immediate distribution:

Defend Your Union (No. 145)—A 4-page popular leaflet on anti-labor proposals. 100 for $2; 500 for $7.50; 1,000 for $12.

The Case for Labor—A summary of Pres. Murray's testimony before the Senate Labor Committee. 16 pp. 10c a copy, 100 for $6, 500 for $25.

Orders for pamphlets may be sent by mail or wire to CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CALL TO ACTION!

Resolution Unanimously Adopted by CIO Executive Board at Washington, D. C., March 13

THE CIO Executive Board, in recognition of the grave threat that pending anti-labor legislation represents not only to the continued existence of organized labor but to the whole well-being of the American people, is designating the month of April as **DEFEND LABOR MONTH.**

The legislation now pending in both houses of Congress has but one major purpose—to weaken the ability of the labor movement to raise the wages and better the working conditions of its members. The success of this effort could mean only one thing—a lowering of living standards for all the workers of America.

We urge all union members to use this month to demonstrate to Congress that the labor movement is united against the passage of proposed anti-labor legislation and we invite our many friends and allies through their own organizations and in their local communities to join us in this protest.

The following program of action for CIO international unions, local unions, industrial union councils, and CIO members will be put into operation through all CIO channels.

- Mass labor and citizens' rallies.
- Plant gate and neighborhood leaflet distributions, and petition campaigns.
- Shop and plant gate rallies.
- Delegations to call on governors, state legislators, mayors, city and county officials, local civic leaders, local politicians, fraternal, religious, and consumer organizations.
- Special radio programs.
- Delegations to Washington to call on Senators and Congressmen and report to their local communities (Plans for such delegations to be worked out with CIO Legislative Director).
- An all-out campaign to get resolutions, letters, and telegrams sent to Washington.

We feel confident that through our united efforts in this campaign we can show our elected representatives in Congress that neither we nor the American people want to take this step down the road to poverty and depression but rather insist on moving upward to the obtainable goal of a more abundant life for all.

ANTI-LABOR PUTSCH CAN BE HALTED!

By FRED ROSS

THE anti-labor putsch can be halted.

● It was stopped this week in Indiana when hundreds of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood members crowded the House gallery in the capitol at Indianapolis to give moral support to pro-labor repersentatives of both parties as they forced the defeat of the anti-mass picketing bill. The measure had won easy passage in the republican-controlled Senate.

● It was stopped in Boise, Idaho's capital, where GOP leaders were forced to let the Senate adjourn after both the CIO and the AFL fought legislative action to re-establish the State Dept. of Labor because reactionary Republicans had tacked onto it anti-labor features.

● And it was slowed in Albany, N. Y., this week when a delegation of 600 CIO Transportation Workers and CIO Public Workers persuaded the Republicans in the Assembly to delay consideration of the Condon-Wadlin Bill which would ban strikes of public workers. The assembly late this week passed the measure and sent it to Gov. Dewey.

CIO President Philip Murray telegraphed Gov. Dewey that the CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington this week "cited" the Condon-Wadlin Bill "as a prime example of unhealthy anti-labor legislation now being considered in the various states," and asked him to use his influence against enactment of the measure.

Murray declared that the measure marked a "departure from the fine liberal traditions of New York state," and would force state employes "into the status of second-class citizens, with conditions bordering on economic slavery."

ANTI-labor action was stopped—at least temporarily—at Jefferson City, Mo., after CIO and AFL representatives accompanied by a crowd of members of both organizations protested against a labor-shackling code at hearings before the Senate and House labor committees.

And in Alabama, Gov. James E. Folsom bucked the anti-labor trend to tell State CIO Director Carey Haigler and a delegation that he recognized the right of state employes to join unions, although the state law prohibits strikes against the government.

In line with the governor's decision, the Alcoholic Beverage Control board agreed to negotiate an agreement with the CIO Public Workers if the union wins an election among state liquor employes.

The anti-laborites managed, however, to sneak a bill through the Indiana legislature which would outlaw the right of public employes to strike and provides for compulsory arbitration. The unions are mobilizing strength for a gubernatorial veto. Organized labor had stopped other anti-union bills earlier.

MEANWHILE, Rep. J. P. Richards (D. S. C.) was put on the spot at an overflow meeting at Rock Hill, S. C. when he tried to explain his anti-labor position to members of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Richards said that while he was not in favor of "scuttling" the Wagner Act, he wanted to amend it to outlaw the closed shop and jurisdictional disputes, and to give greater freedom to employers to talk to workers about unions.

Members of the audience took the floor to question sharply Richards position, but cheered State Reps. Poliakoff and Wallace. Poliakoff told of his fight against the manufacturers-backed anti-union security bill and his pressure for a state wage-hour and a "little Wagner Act."

REPORTS from throughout the country show that labor—with CIO taking the initiative—is continuing the fight against anti-labor measures and for social legislation.

"The drive against labor is a drive against the living standards of the American people," declared Senator Glen H. Taylor (D. Ida.) at Louisville, Ky., at a rally of 2400 members of the CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, AFL Teamsters and independent unions. The CIO sponsored the meeting.

William B. Taylor, CIO district director, told his cheering audience that the rally was called "for the purpose of demonstrating to the people of Louisville and the state of Kentucky that labor is strong, and labor is united . . . We intend to hurl back the lies disseminated about us into the teeth of our enemies."

ENACTMENT of the bill barring the closed shop in Virginia stimulated attendance at a meeting this week of the Virginia CIO Council with PAC committeemen from all over the state, despite a blizzard.

The Cleveland CIO Council has initiated a campaign to obtain 100,000 signatures on petitions addressed to the Ohio contingent of Senators and Congressmen at Washington, opposing anti-labor legislation.

"Sorry, Senator. You've come to the wrong place—with your record!"

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FOOD PROFITS UP NEARLY 100%

U. S. food corporations, exploiting the death of price control and the hungry bellies of Europe and Asia, have almost doubled their profit take in one year:

These are the facts, as reported in a preliminary survey of net profits published in the March news letter of the Natl. City Bank of New York City:

	Net Income After Taxes 1945	1946	Percent Change
16 Baking Firms	$22,730,000	$44,665,000	Plus 96.5%
15 Meat Packing Firms	34,499,000	67,857,000	" 96.7%
64 Other Food Firms	82,725,000	142,773,000	" 72.6%

The Bank reported that for 840 firms, producing everything from food products and clothing to chemicals and machinery, net profits for 1946 exceeded 1945 profits by 37.4%.

MEANWHILE, over the nation the price of bread — most basic of foods—rose from 7 to 21%. Highest increase was in Atlanta, from 14 to 17c a loaf.

In the commodity markets, the price of wheat jumped to the highest level since 1920, based on speculators' hopes that they will cash in on European food needs.

Soaring prices on other bread ingredients contributed to the rise in the cost of the consumers' commodity. With price control wiped out as the result of the campaign of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the costs of shortening, lard, condensed milk and eggs have sharply increased.

WHAT the abolition of price control means to the average worker was dramatically demonstrated by a report issued this week by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Dayton, O.

The union made a survey at the Frigidaire plant there and found that 71% of the workers are cutting down on their food and that the same number have exhausted their savings.

To the question: "Have you been forced to cut down on any items such as milk, meat, bread, butter, shortening, fresh fruits, etc." the answers were: 71% yes, 10% no and 19% no answer.

On the question: "Have you savings?" the answers ran 16% yes, 71% no, 8% little and 5% no answer. Sam Gray, Negro janitor, pointed out that he has only an empty wallet to show for his week's work, with no chance to save or plan for the future. He is sole wage earner in a family of eleven.

To the final question: "If wages would permit, would you purchase: a home, refrigerator, electric range, washing machine, radio, automobile, insurance, sweeper, clothing, home repairs?", 54% listed from five to nine of these items as being needed. Another 37% said they needed all of them. Many added medical and dental care to this list of so-called luxuries.

PLOT TO CUT FARM WAGES

IMPORTATION of foreign laborers to work on big factory-farms at un-American wages will help to tear down pay standards and bring back the "Grapes of Wrath" conditions of the mid-thirties.

That prediction was made last week to the Senate Agriculture Committee by Elizabeth Sasuly, legislative spokesman for the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers. She voiced opposition to a number of bills now before Congress to allow mass imports of agricultural workers from across the borders.

Charging that the real purpose behind the projected importing of agricultural workers is a desire to "create or intensify labor surpluses, and so cut wages," Mrs. Sasuly said that farm labor supply camps in California and the Pacific northwest are "filled to overflowing" with unemployed U. S. workers.

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Call To Action

APRIL—'DEFEND LABOR MONTH'

President Murray announced this week that CIO is planning a nation-wide legislative emergency rally in Washington, D. C., within the next three weeks. The date will be announced later.

A CALL for militant action by every union in the country to halt the trend of vicious anti-labor legislation was sounded last week by the CIO Executive Board. The CIO NEWS went to press before the Board adjourned.

The Board designated April as "Defend Labor Month" and urged a nationwide program of meetings, publicity and action to meet the "grave threat" of bills in both the national Congress and state legislatures.

"The legislation now pending in both Houses of Congress has but one major purpose—to weaken the ability of the labor movement to raise the wages and better the working conditions of its members," the Board.

"The success of this effort could mean only one thing—a lowering of living standards for all the workers of America."

To rouse public opinion against the gathering attack on workers' rights, the CIO urged a program of community meetings, shop and plant gate rallies, leaflet distributions, delegations to state and local civic and political leaders, special radio programs, the sending of union groups to Washington—and, above all, an intensive drive to get resolutions, letters and telegrams sent to Senators and Congressmen in Washington.

THE Call to Action followed solemn warnings, by Pres. Murray, Vice-Pres. Van Bittner of the Steelworkers and General Counsel Lee Pressman, of the shattering effects which even so-called "mild" bills would have on the future of American unionism.

In a detailed study of the national economy, the CIO Board pointed out that the country is in "grave danger" because of rising prices, decreased buying power of workers and falling living standards.

"We urge Congress to reconsider the course it is taking, to look to the need of the people—for better housing, health and education; higher minimum wages; more protection of civil liberties—and to fulfill these needs," the CIO leaders said.

"The Eightieth Congress can have a proud and distinguished record if it will rise to meet its responsibilities, and in such an undertaking it would have the enthusiastic support of the American people."

CONGRESS is looking away from the people's economic needs and instead is focussing its attention on a "widespread drive against the basic civil liberties and general welfare" of the public, the Board charged.

It reviewed the attack on rent control; charged that only "inadequate" health and housing bills have been introduced in Congress; complained that measures to protect minority groups and to end the polltax and lynchings have been "smothered" in committees; and pointed with concern to the prospects of unfair tax legislation.

"Meanwhile," the Board noted, "the Un-American Activities Committee has announced a series of witch-hunting bills, one of which, the Thomas bill, would make government employes second class citizens, subject to loss of their jobs merely on suspicion, with no right to appeal."

Similar patterns of anti-labor activity are to be found in more than a dozen states, the Board was told by General Counsel Pressman. He reviewed legislative actions against labor in a number of states, and warned that the battle to save union rights must be conducted in the state capitals as well as in Washington.

In other actions, the Board expressed strong endorsement of the guaranteed annual wage study conducted for the federal government by Murray Latimer. It also suggested to the AFL that it meet with a CIO committee for a discussion of unity measures.

The meeting, which opened March 13, was due to run through March 15.

CIO Urges AFL Name Date Of Unity Parley

THE CIO this week called upon the AFL to arrange an early meeting to discuss questions of unity.

CIO Pres. Murray, in a letter to AFL Pres. Green, suggested the meeting of the two organizations' five-man committees to discuss "immediate protective measures" against anti-labor legislation in addition to surveying possibilities of "the achievement of organic unity."

Murray's letter was approved by the CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington. The CIO's five representatives in unity talks were named several weeks ago. They are Pres. Murray, Walter Reuther, auto union; Emil Rieve, textile; A. J. Fitzgerald, electrical, and Jacob Potofsky, clothing.

Text of Pres. Murray's letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Green:

"In my letter to you of February 18, 1947, I advised that a committee had been designated for the Congress of Industrial Organizations to meet with a committee representing the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of taking common action to protect the interests of organized labor.

"The CIO committee awaits word from you as to the date and place for an early meeting.

"It is inconceivable that once we meet we would not, in the face of the stark, pressing danger confronting American labor, determine upon immediate protective measures in addition to engaging in a discussion for the achievement of organic unity."

SENATE GETS HOOKS INTO WAGE-HOUR ACT

THE Wage-Hour Act, passed by Congress in 1938 to protect the country's most badly-exploited workers from chiseling by employers, stands in grave danger of crippling amendments.

Senate action on the proposed changes in the bill appeared to be in the offing as The CIO NEWS went to press. The Gwynne bill, containing a number of weakening changes in the law, was passed a fortnight ago by the House of Representatives.

The bill up for consideration in the Senate differs only in minor details from the House version. After action in the Senate, the two measures will go to a joint conference committee of the two branches of Congress for a compromise of the two proposals.

Enforcement of the Wage-Hour Act would be all but scuttled by the bills. They would force workers to file wage claims inside of a year from the date of violation of the Act—a practical difficulty, since investigation and preparation of cases frequently requires a much longer period of time.

The bills would also give a complete whitewash to employers who could prove that they acted in "good faith," and experts predict it will be difficult to prove that even the most grasping sweatshopper intentionally violated the law.

As a third obstacle to enforcement, the bill provides that employers and employes may get together to settle claims. In unorganized plants particularly, such a device would prove a green light for employers who could convince their workers of the "wisdom" of settling claims on a cheap basis.

WHILE the Wage-Hour amendments neared final action, activity on even more sweeping legislation against organized labor speeded up in both the Senate and House.

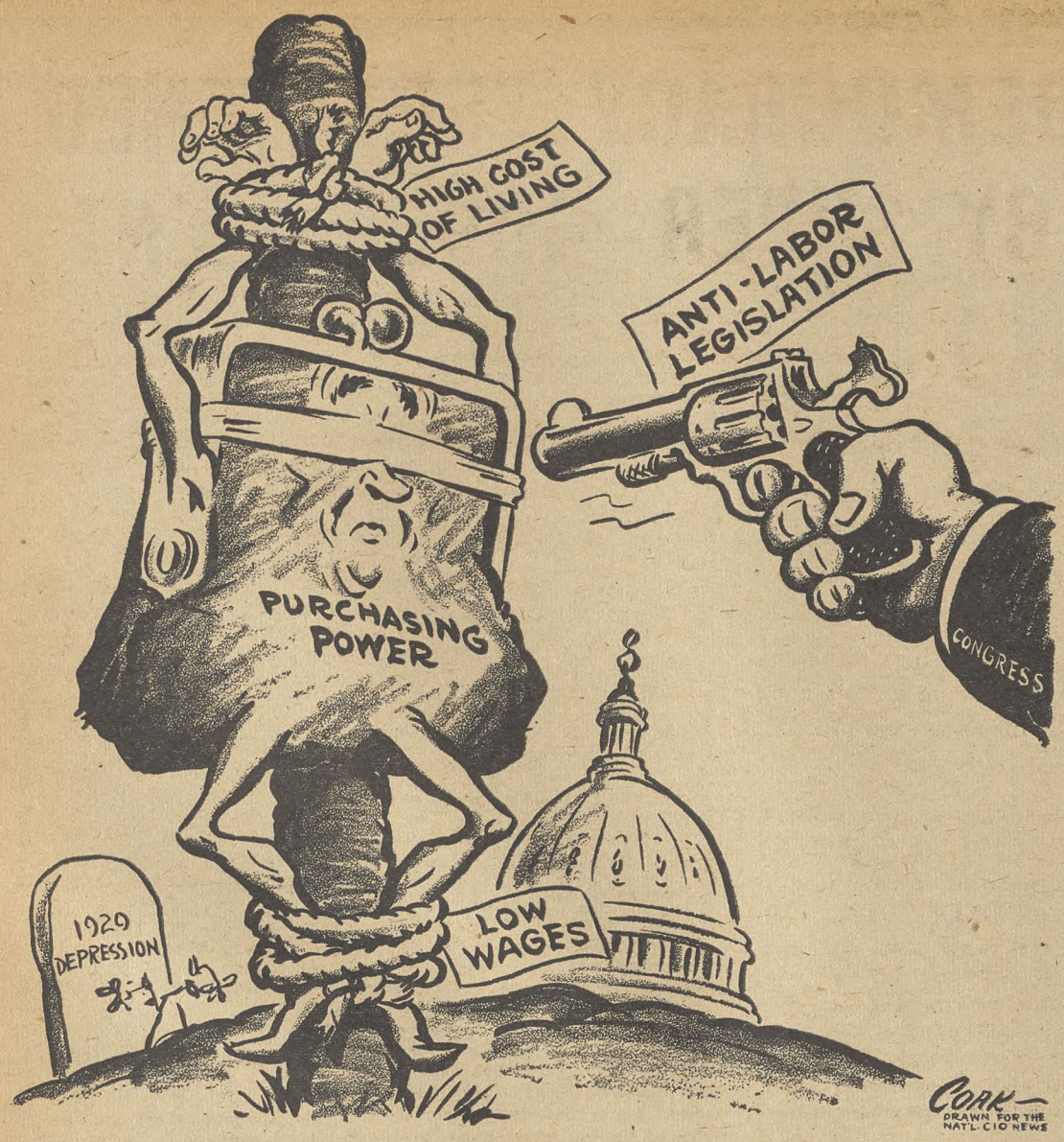
The Senate Labor Committee, having concluded hearings, was studying proposals for an omnibus bill. A straw in the wind as to the committee's intentions was indicated by the hiring of Gerald Reilly, former NLRB member who has proposed sweeping amendments to the Wagner Act, to assist the committee.

At the same time, Senators Wayne Morse (R, Ore.) and Irving Ives (R, N. Y.), both regarded in some quarters as "mild" Republicans, indicated they would support vigorous bills to restrict various union activities.

The Senate Committee's minimum proposals, it was believed, would follow the lines of the Taft-Smith-Ball bill (S. 55), which is a rehashed version of last year's vetoed Case Bill. The bill as introduced would set up 60-day cooling-off periods, invite lawsuits against unions in Federal courts, outlaw the check-off of union dues, and ban secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes—the latter two under such sweeping terms that the bill could easily be used against all sorts of strike activity.

Sen. Taft (R. O.), it has been recalled, indicated in a recent speech that he might favor nominal seizure by the government of any important strike-closed plant or industry. Such a plan, if enacted into law, would give the government a sure-fire strike-breaking weapon in conjunction with the Supreme Court's decision okaying injunctions in the mine union case.

In such a situation, anti-labor injunctions could be used in almost any strike to hamper bona fide union activity.



'CAPITOL' PUNISHMENT

EVERYONE knows by now there's a lynch-gang at work on Washington's Capitol Hill, preparing all sorts of atrocities against labor unions.

But not so many people recognize that what is at stake—in fact, tied to the stake—is the purchasing power of the American people.

The great majority of the people have had their consuming power sharply cut by increased living costs and sky-high prices.

This has resulted in total retail sales declining from an index figure of 172.6 in February 1946 to 159.9 in November, and even lower in December.

The rise in living costs is reflected in the Heller Committee's minimum health and decency budget for a family of four, which was $2,317.99 before the war. By March 1942, the costs of maintaining exactly the same standard had risen to $2,603.73; by March 1945, to $3,075.72; and by September 1946, to $3,576.24.

Particularly hard hit have been the working people. Average weekly money wages of factory workers have declined from $46.06 in 1944 to $44.39 in 1945, and again to $43.75 in 1946; while real weekly wages, measured against prices, have declined from $31.98 to $30.20 and again to $27.87 in the same three years.

The people's purchasing power must be restored and raised if we are not to head into another 1929 depression. The chief agency for doing this job is the labor unions.

So when anti-labor legislation is threatened to undermine unions and weaken their bargaining power, the Capital Hill lynchers are actually pointing their guns at the purchasing power of the American people.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

ONE OF the basic principles of the CIO is opposition to all forms of unfair discrimination.

In line with this principle, the CIO fights against the many discriminations practiced against women. It organizes workers without regard to sex, grants women equal union rights, demands equal pay for equal work.

But there are many additional discriminations against women, outside of the job field, which are deeply rooted in American life and even embodied in law.

Since the CIO extends its fight against discrimination to these broader fields, some people wonder why it has never supported the so-called "Equal Rights" Amendment.

The CIO is strongly opposed to this amendment, because its chief result would be to deprive women workers of special protections they now enjoy through legislation governing hours of work, minimum wage, working conditions, etc.

But a bill sponsored by representative women's and progressive organizations, including the CIO, has now been introduced in Congress, to establish equal rights for women without destroying protective legislation.

This women's bill is HR 2007, which declares it to be the "policy of the United States that in law and its administration no distinctions on the basis of sex shall be made except such as are reasonably justified by differences in physical structure, biological, or social function."

The bill would set up a Commission to review economic, civil, political and social discriminations against women and to recommend remedial legislation. It also calls on Federal and State agencies to abolish any existing discriminations.

The CIO heartily endorses this legislation, which also has the support of all seven women members of Congress, and is joining in the campaign to have it enacted.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

TWO HEADS are better than one, but only if each head does its own thinking.

If one head does the thinking for both, the me-too head can look mighty foolish at times.

Apparently suffering from a lack of little grey cells in its Washington headquarters, the AFL last year turned over its thinking to the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

It issued statement after statement denouncing CIO wage demands, blaming wage increases for higher prices, and saying only greater labor productivity could bring higher wages.

Each time NAM Bergen spoke, AFL McCarthy opened his yap.

★ ★ ★

FOLLOWING the NAM line that prices just naturally come down when wages are held, the AFL "Labor's Monthly Survey" last October made this gleeful prediction:

"End of Price Rise Not Far Off. Vital to all workers is the news that the living cost rise is coming to an end . . . . Living costs may continue to go up slightly for a few more months . . . . but the major rise is now clearly over . . . . by early next year consumer prices may turn down."

★ ★ ★

ALAS FOR Pollyanna! Aside from a tiny temporary dip in food prices around the turn of the year, living costs have stubbornly insisted on going up.

It is now six months since the AFL made its prediction. Prices of meat animals, grains, cotton and eggs have recently been hitting new highs; and wholesale prices on all commodities have jumped to an all-time peak.

These record increases in wholesale prices are bound to be reflected in still higher retail prices, and competent authorities now expect a continued steady rise in living costs for months to come—even without the threatened rent increases.

★ ★ ★

EVEN THE NAM can't say "the CIO done it" this time.

There have been no major wage increases in the past six months and more.

Labor productivity has increased enormously, and industrial production has been at record levels.

Yet in this period of high production and held-down wages, since OPA was destroyed, prices have risen more sharply than ever before.

★ ★ ★

THE AFL leaders must begin to suspect by now that there was an element of self-interest in the propaganda with which the NAM supplied them.

For some folks have profited from these sky-rocketing prices and this record production—and it hasn't been the workers, whose real wages have fallen sharply.

For 1946, total corporate profits, after taxes, were around $12 billion, the highest level ever reached for a full year. They are increasing to still higher levels in the first part of 1947. And dividends continue to break all records.

★ ★ ★

PHILIP MURRAY gave the Senate labor committee figures on the exorbitant increases in profits. But Senator Ball said he couldn't see any connection between these profit figures and the labor legislation under consideration.

If he couldn't, he is more obtuse than the NAM backers of his bills.

They want legislation to weaken the unions' bargaining power, precisely to maintain their present enormous profit advantage at the expense of lowered real wages and over-high prices for consumers.

★ ★ ★

WHILE THE AFL leaders must get the point by now—and are as alarmed as the CIO about anti-union legislation, even though they have refused so far to make common cause—the NAM is not disturbed.

In a recent issue, the "NAM News" features a statement of Senator Taft that, "in the long run" competition will bring prices down if wages are not raised. "It works that way in the long run," he repeated.

With profits and dividends constantly increasing, Taft's NAM friends don't care how long that long, long run may last—in fact, the longer the better.

But working people have to live in the short run. They can get mighty hungry on low wages and high prices, waiting for that long run finally to end in depression.

That's why the CIO is taking the lead for higher wages right now.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Emil Rieve, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Walter P. Reuther, R. J. Thomas

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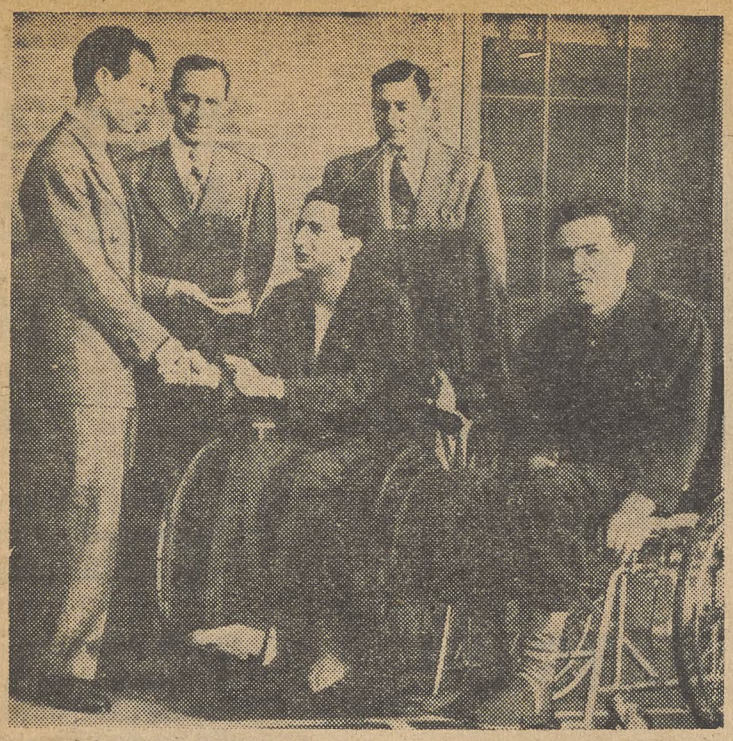

The Greater New York CIO Council's Veterans Commiittee turns over a check for $1,000 to the paralyzed veterans at Halloran Hospital, Staten Island. David Finn of Local 2, Wholesale, Retail & Dept. Store Union, CIO, makes the presentation to Martin Slitzky, treasurer of the Paralyzed Veterans Assn. at the hospital.

HOSPITALIZED VETS ARE CIO BOOSTERS

THE Greater New York CIO Council's Veterans Committee has scored its greatest victory for paraplegic veterans —those who have lost the use of their legs through amputation or paralysis.

Through a citizens committee—organized by the council committee and consisting of the wives and relatives of paraplegics—a test pension case was appealed to the Veterans Administration.

The result is that Cecil Holloway, paraplegic vet and former member of the CIO Auto Workers, and seven of his buddies, whose pensions had been $138 a month each, will receive permanent pensions of $360 a month each as well as new cars especially designed for them.

There are two other reasons why the CIO is popular in veterans hospitals in the New York City area. CIO has distributed personal radios, and it has given financial aid to the Paralyzed Veterans Assn. at Halloran Hospital to carry on campaigns for such aims as larger pension payments and for special housing for vets compelled to use wheelchairs.

The response of the unions affiliated with the council was immediate and generous. At Gimbel's store, members of Local 2, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, contributed $1,000 from their modest pay and pledged $1,000 more. Local 1227 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers contributed $25 per week.

The immediate needs of the ex-servicemen were not forgotten. Local 1227 distributed dozens of radios to four veterans hospitals in the New York City area, and Joint Council 13 of the Shoe Workers this week gave 90 more radios through the Veterans Administration.

CIO CHARGES HOUSE LEADERS BLOCK ON-JOB PAY RAISE

MEYER BERNSTEIN of the CIO Veterans Committee this week charged that "there are insistent indications" that "the House leadership intends to prevent or impede" Congressmen from voting on HR 246 which would increase monthly wage ceilings for veterans taking on-the-job training.

HR 246 would raise the monthly ceilings for veterans having no dependents from $175 to $200; for those with one dependent from $200 to $325, and for those with two or more dependents from $200 to $350.

Bernstein said in a letter to Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R. Mass.) that the bill would restore a wage cut that the last Congress "hastily and thoughtlessly imposed." He pointed out that the House Veterans Committee had unanimously decided that an ex-serviceman making up for years lost while in the Armed Forces "is entitled to a normal standard of living" while learning a more highly-skilled job.

"Most of his income would still come from his employer," Bernstein continued. "The Government's share would still be limited to the maximum subsistence allowances provided by law.

"Economies effected at the expense of former servicemen who are taking on-the-job training or apprenticeship courses are false and hollow. They may result in helping to cut down on federal expenditures at present but the inevitable consequence will be a cut in America's productive power in the future."

WFTU Delegation

A World Federation of Trades Unions delegation, including a CIO spokesman, was ready last week to leave for a tour of Japan and the Far East.

After some delay, permission for the WFTU group to visit the American-occupied areas of Japan and Korea was received from General Douglas MacArthur. Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employes is already on the Pacific enroute to Tokio.

The commission, headed by WFTU Secretary General Louis Saillant of France, also includes representatives of the British, Australian, Soviet and Chinese trade union groups. They will investigate labor union conditions in a number of Far Eastern countries.

Press, Congress Silent

DEMOCRACY THREATENED BY SUPER-GOVERNMENT

By FRED d'AVILA

YOU could hardly find the story in the daily papers. Congressmen who have been screaming that labor unions are "monopolies" conveniently looked the other way. The silence assumed the nature of conspiracy.

The so-called "free" press and the men elected to office under the premise that they favor democracy found it convenient to overlook a report which shows that this nation is marching down the road to what Italy called fascism.

The report was issued by the Federal Trade Commission. It showed that huge corporate enterprises, fattened with war profits, are gobbling up smaller fry like whales swallowing herring.

The report said that since 1940 1,800 firms have been purchased by or merged with other concerns. And 242 of those swallowed were bought up by giant corporations—each with assets of more than $50 million dollars.

The increase in monopoly control was dubbed the nation's "number one domestic problem" by Rep. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.). He said:

"We must face the fact that economic concentration has risen to perilous heights in this country.

"It is a fact that every highly industrialized nation, in which private monopoly has become dominant, has succumbed to one form or another of state control or collectivism.

"If there is one lesson that we can learn from recent history, it is that state collectivism follows private monopoly just as certainly as night follows day."

Kefauver pointed out:

● That most of the 1,800 corporations have been swallowed up in the last three years.

● That their assets amount to $4,100,000,000—nearly 5% of the total asset value of all manufacturing corporations.

● That 70% of those swallowed since 1940 have been small businesses, with assets of less than $1,000,000.

"A striking feature of the present drive is the movement into traditional small business industries," Kefauver declared.

"More than one-third of the total number of acquisitions were accounted for by only three industries—food, non-electrical machinery, and textiles and apparel—all predominantly small business fields.

"Big business has practically taken over such former strongholds of small business as steel drums, wines and tight cooperage.

"For example, the giant steel corporations have increased their ownership of steel drum fabricating capacity from less than 10% before the war to nearly 90% today.

"At the same time that the big steel companies have expanded forward into fabricating fields, some of the big metal-using companies have expanded backward into the basic-metals industry, thereby assuring themselves of a supply of these tight materials, but reducing the amount of such materials available for small business.

"Thus, the General Electric Co., the Borg-Warner Corp., and the Intl. Detrola Corp. have all purchased steel mills, which formerly constituted an important source of supply of steel sheets for small business."

Among the big corporations buying up other concerns since 1940 have been: American Home Products Corp., a drug concern, acquiring 38 other firms; Burlington Mills purchasing 19; Natl. Distillers 17; Safeway Stores 16; Borden Co. 14; and J. P. Stevens & Co. (textiles) 11.

THE FTC, in its report, declared that "the rapid growth of private super-government in industry must be halted" to prevent the rise of a "political super-government." It added:

"The first step to be taken is to halt this alarming increase in mergers and acquistions."

Under present law, the FTC is powerless to stop purchase of a company's assets even if the transaction leads to monopoly. The Clayton anti-trust act now forbids only the purchase of stock.

The FTC has asked that the law be amended to plug this loophole which is allowing huge concentrations of industry to extend their power.

This amendment is incorporated in H.R. 515, the Kefauver bill, which is now before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Hearings on the bill are scheduled to start within two weeks.

Unless the law is amended, large corporations with sufficient wartime profits to "support a high level of merger activity for years to come," will accelerate the trend toward industrial—and possible political—dictatorship.

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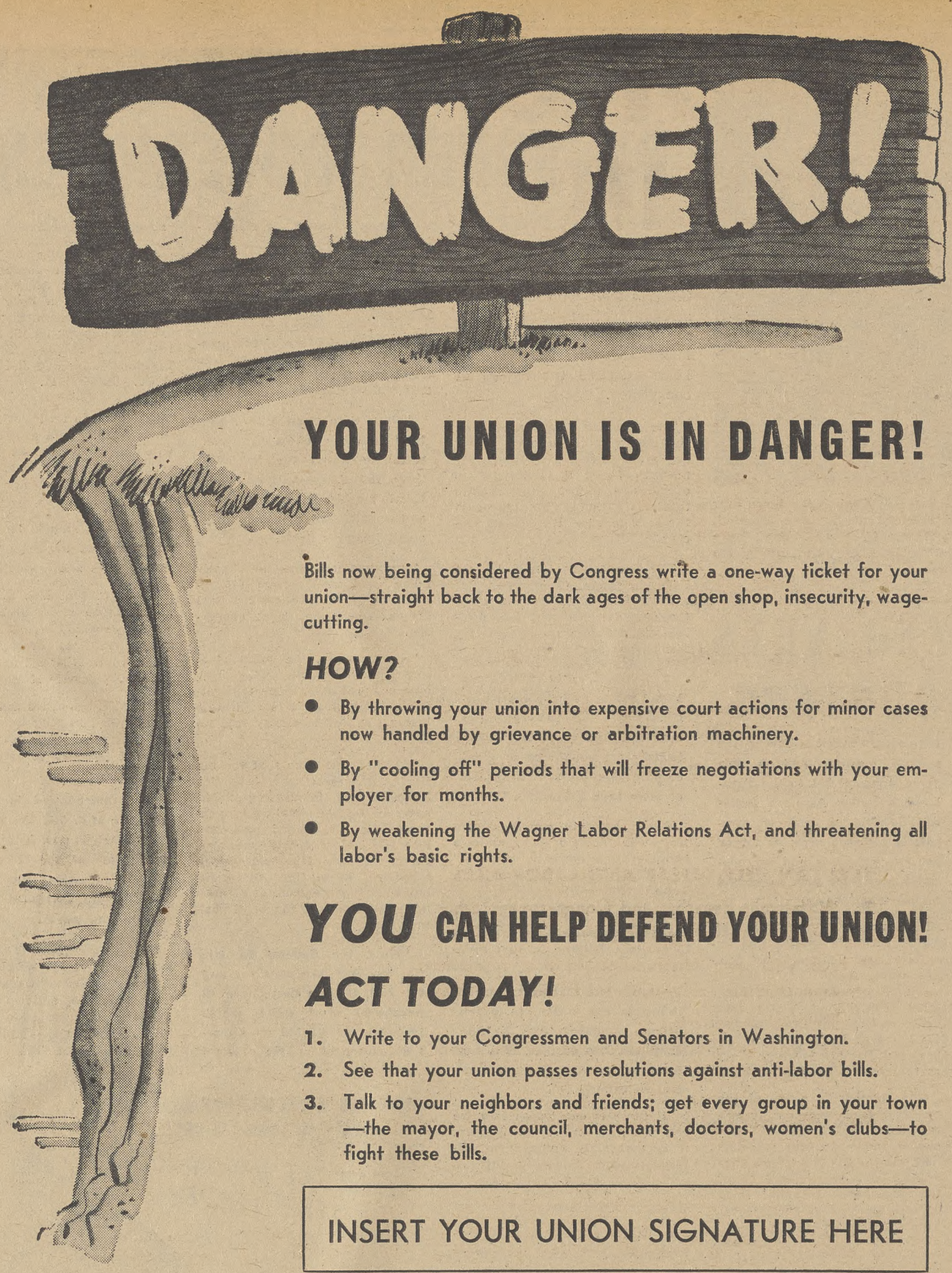

YOUR UNION IS IN DANGER!

Bills now being considered by Congress write a one-way ticket for your union—straight back to the dark ages of the open shop, insecurity, wage-cutting.

HOW?

- By throwing your union into expensive court actions for minor cases now handled by grievance or arbitration machinery.
- By "cooling off" periods that will freeze negotiations with your employer for months.
- By weakening the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and threatening all labor's basic rights.

YOU CAN HELP DEFEND YOUR UNION!

ACT TODAY!

1. Write to your Congressmen and Senators in Washington.
2. See that your union passes resolutions against anti-labor bills.
3. Talk to your neighbors and friends; get every group in your town—the mayor, the council, merchants, doctors, women's clubs—to fight these bills.

INSERT YOUR UNION SIGNATURE HERE

82

Join the fight against anti-labor legislation! Your local can use this dramatic warning as a newspaper ad or as a leaflet for distribution to your membership. Mats are available immediately from The CIO NEWS, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. They cost only $1 each. Take the mat to your local printer. Ask him to make a cast from it and set your local's name and address in type at the bottom of the cast. International unions can order mats for locals at reduced prices (25 for $15; 50 for $27.50; 100 for $50; 500 for $200).

Hail U. S. Study as Proof Annual Wage Will Work

THE CIO Executive Board this week hailed the recent U.S. report on guaranteed wages as "ample proof of our contention that guaranteed wage plans can help end the intolerable evils of unemployment and advance the welfare of the entire nation."

Meanwhile, Pres. Truman requested his Council of Economic Advisers to study the economic implications of the guaranteed wage, "particularly as a device for helping to stabilize employment, production and purchasing power."

He asked the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce to assist in the study.

THE CIO Board, in a resolution, said:

"We welcome the unanimous statement of the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion endorsing plans for guaranteed wages. This action by representatives of business, agriculture, labor and the public indicates widespread recognition of the justice and importance of labor's demand for an adequate annual income.

"The research report, prepared under the direction of Murray Latimer, is a note-worthy contribution to understanding of the need for genuine employment security and the means by which it can be achieved. Mr. Latimer and his staff have performed an important public service, and their report, to be available April 1, should receive careful attention from our affiliates and should be given the widest possible publicity.

"Here is ample proof of our contention that guaranteed wage plans can help end the intolerable evils of unemployment and advance the welfare of the entire nation. Business has a clear responsibility to cooperate with us in developing and applying adequate programs for assuring regular employment and income."

Warning to Congre

Nation's I In Gr Dan

The following resoluti adopted by the CIO Exec in Washington, D. C., Ma

THE American economy tod grave danger. Prices of c steadily, the purchasing powe clining, and many sections of o against the intolerable economi suffer.

To meet this situation C to raise the living standards of ing for wage increases, and ha Congress to enact legislation to ards of all the people.

THE Congress of the United sing its attention upon the lation which would weaken th organized labor and has embar against the basic civil liberties American people.

As part of this attack, th portal-pay claims has been e future enforcement of all the Hour Act, the only protection have against the greed of their

THE continuance of rent co though the aroused opposi out the country has slowed do rent ceilings. This can now b recently created National Fair

Drastic cuts in appropriat of many government agencies including OPA, and will end on housing construction. Fund gram have been cut off. Unfa pushed.

INADEQUATE health and ho duced, and long needed me outlaw lynching, and protect mi tion are being smothered by lac

Meanwhile, the un-America announced a series of witch-h the Thomas Bill, would make go class citizens, subject to loss o picion, with no right of appeal.

BECAUSE the destruction o first objective of this reac we have designated the month Month and have called on all allies throughout the country t ing point for all progressive fo

We urge Congress to reco ing, to look to the need of the health, and education; higher tection of civil liberties—and t

The 80th Congress can hav record if it will rise to meet such an undertaking would ha of the American people.

Congress

n's Economy Grave anger

resolution was unanimously CIO Executive Board, meeting D. C., March 13.

nomy today has reached a point of rices of consumer goods are rising ng power of all the workers is de- ions of our population are revolting e economic burden under which they

uation CIO unions are attempting ndards of their members by negotiat- s, and have repeatedly called on the slation to help raise the living stand-

e United States, however, is focus- upon the passage of anti-labor legis- veaken these efforts on the part of has embarked on a widespread drive liberties and general welfare of the

attack, the bill outlawing suits for s been extended to jeopardize the f all the provisions of the Wage- protection the unorganized workers l of their employers.

rent control remains in doubt, al- ed opposition of the people through- lowed down the drive to remove all n now be consolidated through the nal Fair Rent Committee.

propriations threaten the operation agencies which serve the people, will end what few controls remain on. Funds for the school lunch pro- off. Unfair tax legislation is being

h and housing bills have been intro- eeded measures to end the polltax, protect minorities against discrimina- red by lack of committee action.

-American Activities Committee has f witch-hunting bills, one of which, l make government employes second- to loss of their jobs merely on sus- f appeal.

ruction of the rights of labor is the this reactionary drive in Congress, e month of April as Defend Labor d on all CIO members, friends, and country to make this month a rally- ressive forces in the nation.

s to reconsider the course it is tak- d of the people—for better housing, ; higher minimum wages; more pro- es—and to fulfill these needs.

s can have a proud and distinguished to meet its responsibilities, and in would have the enthusiastic support e

PROTECT YOUR PAYCHECK!

BIG BUSINESS killed price control. Prices jumped up—and the buying power of paychecks went down. BIG BUSINESS is demanding higher rents. NOW THESE SAME INTERESTS WANT TO CRIPPLE ORGANIZED LABOR!

WEAKER UNIONS MEAN SMALLER PAYCHECKS . . . LOWER LIVING STANDARDS!

Bills now under consideration by Congress would severely weaken the bargaining power of free, democratic trade unions.

These anti-labor bills must be defeated!

YOU CAN HELP DEFEAT ANTI-LABOR BILLS

- Write your Senators and Congressmen today—demand defeat of all anti-labor bills.
- Ask your own organization to pass resolutions against these bills—and send them to Washington.
- Tell your neighbors and friends to join Labor's Crusade—

FOR FREE UNIONS & A PROSPEROUS AMERICA!

INSERT YOUR UNION SIGNATURE HERE

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Join the fight against anti-labor legislation! Your local can use this dramatic warning as a newspaper ad or as a leaflet for distribution to your membership. Mats are available immediately from The CIO NEWS, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. They cost only $1 each. Take the mat to your local printer. Ask him to make a cast from it and set your local's name and address in type at the bottom of the cast. International unions can order mats for locals at reduced prices (25 for $15; 50 for $27.50; 100 for $50; 500 for $200).

'Don't Send Us Back To Corn Bread and Onions!'

"I HAVE sent my little children to school with corn bread and onions out of my back yard for breakfast. The children are living to tell anyone that this is true; they have fainted in school from hunger."

Mrs. Edna Martin of Athens, Ga., thus wrote the General Assembly this week, in a plea against laws that would weaken the CIO Textile Workers Union which has helped to raise her wages.

Her letter was sent this week to the Georgia delegation in Congress by John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the Textile Workers.

Mrs. Martin told the legislators that she has worked for the Athens Mfg. Co. cotton mill for 25 years.

"In this time I had to raise six children," she said. "My husband made $9.95 a week. We paid $7 a month rent for a shack in the mill village. I still live in this house, that is if you call it a house. I invite any one or all of you to see what I live in with four of my children . . .

"UP until the last war my children had no clothes to change. I would wash them out at night after working all day in the mill. You could not buy clothing on a cotton mill's wages.

"You may wonder why I stayed and worked in a cotton mill. Well when you start working in a cotton mill you can not work any where else, you have no money to move, you have no education for other work.

"The last four years through organized labor, we who work in the cotton mills are earning better wages. We have a little more money to better our living conditions. No one can say we would have had these gains without organized labor. We never had these conditions before we organized.

"Please forget these anti-labor bills."

CIO CAMPAIGN DOUBLES MEMBERSHIP IN ARKANSAS

CIO membership in Arkansas has nearly doubled during the last nine months, Walter Harris, state director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reported this week.

"The Committee went into action in Arkansas before we had our staff completed," Harris said. "We supplied men to bolster up the campaign of the Steelworkers at the Hurricane Creek and Jones Mill plants of the Reynolds Metals Co.

"We won both of the Reynolds elections, despite strong opposition from the AFL—and these elections were important because they brought the last of the six Arkansas aluminum plants under the CIO banner.

"From that point on, our campaign rolled ahead steadily.

Our greatest gains have been in wood. We have won 11 NLRB elections for the Woodworkers, accounting for nearly 1,800 members in the new local unions. Old, established locals of the IWA have made sharp membership gains since the drive got underway."

Harris said the campaign had added about 1,200 members in new Steelworkers locals, over 800 in new locals of the Furniture Workers "and from a handful to several hundred" to new locals of each of about a dozen other CIO international unions.

"We have won 39 NLRB elections in Arkansas since the CIO's Southern membership drive began last June," Harris said. "We have six petitions for certification pending with the Board. We have lost 11 elections.

"These figures, of course, do not reveal the complete picture of the progress we have made in Arkansas because they do not

WALTER HARRIS

take into account the new members we have signed up in plants at which we have not yet asked for certification.

"For example, we have signed up more than half of Arkansas freight handlers and maintenance-of-way employes of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. When we go into an election for these employes, it will be on a system-wide basis with workers in several states voting.

"We have active organizing drives underway at Little Rock, Warren, Pocahontas, El Dorado, Fordyce, Fort Smith and Newport."

Harris said greatest potential membership in the state is in the wood industry. He said he had noted "comparatively few" violations of the National Labor Relations Act, that the CIO has been accorded "a good and wholesome reception" by the state's ministers and that the newspapers "for the most part have been fair in their dealings with us."

Harris said the unions accounting for most of the CIO membership in Arkansas are the Woodworkers, the Steelworkers, Furniture Workers, Oil Workers, Clothing Workers, Glass Workers, Railroad Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Auto Workers, Food & Tobacco Workers, and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

"Our campaign has been accompanied by some worthwhile wage increases and improvements in working conditions," Harris said. At the two Reynolds plants we organized we increased the hiring-in rate from 60 to 78c an hour, with the rate going to 80c, 30 days after an employe is hired.

"We got general increases of from 9 to 12c an hour at the Crossett Lumber Co. and Crossett Chemical Co. By wiping out inequities we got additional raises, in some cases bringing the total increase to 19c an hour."

FOREMEN WIN FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

THE U. S. Supreme Court this week awarded foremen the final bout in their four-year-long fight for recognition for their union.

In this case, the Packard Co. foremen chose to be represented by the independent Foremen's Assn. of America.

The Packard Co., back in January, 1943, refused to recognize the union. Then the foremen started their long fight to gain recognition. The NLRB found that they constituted a proper bargaining unit under the Wagner Act. The Sixth Circuit Court also ruled in favor of the foremen in August, 1946.

The Ford Motor Co. made a limited agreement with FAA in May, 1942, but the other Detroit auto companies and suppliers refused to grant the union recognition. As part of the battle, foreman of 13 plants of 16 companies—Packard included—struck in April, 1944.

The Supreme Court in the majority opinion delivered by Justice Jackson waived aside Packard's argument that the FAA should not be recognized because its members were closer to management than the men they boss. The court said:

"Every employe, from the very fact of employment in the master's business, is required to act in his interest. He gives to the employer faithful performance of service in his interest, the protection of the employer's property in his custody or control, and all employes may, as third parties, act in the interests of the employer to such an extent that he is liable for wrongful acts.

"A familiar example would be that of a truck driver for whose negligence the company might have to answer . . .

"Though the foreman is the faithful representative of the employer in maintaining a production schedule, his interest properly may be adverse to that of the employer when it comes to fixing his own wages, hours, seniority rights or working conditions.

"He does not lose his right to serve himself in these respects because he serves his master in others. And we see no basis in this act (the Wagner Act) for holding that foremen are forbidden the protection of the act when they take collective action to protect their collective interests.

"Moreover, the company concedes that foremen have a right to organize. What it denies is that the statute compels it to recognize the union. In other words, it wants to be free to fight the foremen's union in the way that companies fought other unions before the labor act. But there is nothing in the act which indicates the Congress intended to deny its benefits to foremen as employes, if they chose to believe that their interests as employes would be better served by organization than by individual competition."

14-MONTH STRIKE ENDS AT CASE

The Bargaining Committee of Local 180, CIO Auto Workers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, of the international union, and Regional Director Joseph Mattson announced this week that they are satisfied that the union has proven its ability to stay intact as an organization and has won its fight for survival as an institution within the Case plant at Racine, Wis. The union had been on strike 14 months.

Important wage concessions have been made beyond the company's offer both for hourly rate employees as well as increased guarantees for piece workers.

The vacation settlement represents substantial concessions beyond those offered by the company last December. The company offer at that time only provided for 1947 and 1948 vacations. The final settlement not only provided for 1947 and 1948 vacations, but also gave to the eligible employees additional vacation payments for 1944 and full vacation payment for 1946.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Ball Brothers Plant, Muncie, Ind., CIO Federation Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers 1,962; AFL 222. The campaign was carried on by Jack Reed, President, Delaware County Industrial Union Council and the Glass Workers. Glass Workers International officers and representatives, Arnold Atwood, UAW-CIO Regional Director, together with Feld Rep. H. R. Ballard addressed meetings the last few days. This is a splendid victory. Congratulations to all!

Thomas J. Gallagher, Dir. of Organ., IUMSWA-CIO, reports: Wilcox & Gibbs, Nyack, New York, IUMSWA-CIO 71; no union 42.

Sam Sponseller, CIO Reg. Dir., Cleveland, Ohio, reports: Triplex Screw Co., USA-CIO 160; MESA 94. Bill Donovan, Director, District No. 28, USA-CIO, handled the campaign.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Clinton Packing Co., Clinton, Mo., has recognized the CIO Packinghouse Workers through a cross check of cards. Nine people were involved. CIO Field Rep. Howard Rizer was in charge.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., New Haven, Conn., reports: Wonder Weavers Co., New Haven, Conn., CIO Textile Workers 23; no union 6.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Southern California, reports: California Slide Fastner Co., UAW-CIO 18; no union 12. Intl. Reps. Don Garriga and William Goldman were in charge.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: C. Walker Jones Company, Philadelphia, CIO Textile Workers 16; against 15. The CIO Barbers & Beauty Culturists, with the assistance of Aggie Campbell, business agent of Local 2, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, have established a local union in Chester. Congratulations for this job go to Pete Sessa, Intl. Rep. of the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union and to Campbell.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., reports: Freeman Manufacturing Co., Minnespolis, Minn., UERMWA-CIO 21; against 7. Debourgh Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., UERMWA-CIO 17; against 8.

Michael Livoda, CIO Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: Colorado-Wyoming Gas Pipeline Co., CIO Oil Workers 26; AFL 7. Organization work was under the direction of H. S. "Deacon" Costilow, Intl. Rep. for Oil Workers.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charlestown, W. Va., Ice Cream Workers, Parkersburg, W. Va., CIO 25; AFL 21; no union 2. The CIO formerly had this local, but it became defunct. Interest again stirred up and we were able to reorganize them.

Helen Kingery, Director of Publications, UOPWA-CIO, reports: Western and Southern Insurance Co., Mich., insurance agents voted 89-83 for UOPWA-CIO. Bank Workers at the Rensselaer County Bank and Trust Co., N. Y., voted 18-1 in favor of UOPWA. The first brokerage contract in history, signed Feb. 21, with Herzfeld and Stern by the Financial Employees Guild, UOPWA-CIO, Local 96, provides for a $5 general increase a week and guaranteed annual bonus of 7½% of net profits before partners' drawings. Pilotless Plane Division of Fairchild Aircraft, Long Island, N. Y., voted Feb. 28, UOPWA 63; no union 52. Penguin Books, N. Y., City voted 80% through a labor board card check for UOPWA-CIO Book and Magazine Guild. Thirty workers were involved.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING DRIVE

Franz E. Daniel, S. Car. State Director, Spartanburg, S. Car., reports: Williams Furniture Co., Sumter, S. Car., UFWA-CIO 623; AFL 40; no union 19. E. D. Converse, Glendale, S. Car., CIO Textile Workers 388; against 271. Esdorn Lumber Co., Sumter, S. Car., CIO Wood Workers of America, 87; AFL 3; no union 12.

Robert W. Starnes, CIO State Director, Mississippi, reports: Gulf States Creosoting Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., IWA-CIO 87; no union 1; AFL 4.

Ernest Pugh, CIO State Director, Richmond, Va., reports: Bald Knob Furniture Co., Rocky Mount, Va., UFWA-CIO 143; against 136.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO State Director, Tenn., reports: General Shale Products Co., Kingsport, Tenn., US&APWA-CIO 99; AFL 3; no union 23. General Shale Products Co., Knoxville, Tennessee, US&PAWA-CIO 30; against 9. Wheland Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., 1st unit: USA-CIO 8; against 0; 2nd unit: USA-CIO 23; against 0; 3rd unit; USA-CIO 19; AFL 2; no union 4. These three units include machine shop helpers, blacksmith helpers and other miscellaneous production and maintenance employes.

William Smith, CIO State Director, N. Car., reports: Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., Rock Mount, N. C., CIO 62; AFL 1; no union 12.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO State Director, Alabama, reports: Pinto Island Metal Co., Mobile, Ala., IUMSWA-CIO 148; against 1. Birmingham Nehi Bottling Co., Birmingham, Ala., CIO Brewery Workers 16; against 6.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

ST. PAUL VICTORY: Wage increases of six cents an hour were won this week by 300 stock handlers, members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, at St. Paul, Minn., after a one day strike.

★ ★ ★

The CIO Office & Professional Workers this week announced settlement of the strike at the National Safety Bank & Trust Co., N. Y. City, under an agreement granting all employes except officers and supervisors an increase of $4 per week. The bank will pay time and one-half for overtime, computed on a daily basis.

Court Warns Ball, Taft and Smith Would

DECLARE OPEN SEASON FOR ANTI-UNION SUITS

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

THE Supreme Court of the United States issued a decision last week which serves as a warning of what at least one part of the Ball-Taft-Smith bill would do to labor unions. The decision involved a national AFL union which, along with several local affiliates, was being prosecuted for violation of the Sherman Act.

There is a very important provision contained in the Norris-LaGuardia Act which says that no union should be held responsible in the federal courts for unlawful acts of individual officers or members unless it is clearly proved that the union actually participated in the unlawful acts or authorized or ratified them.

One of the opinions in the case pointed out the reason for the adoption of this provision. A practice, had developed, the court said, "whereby organizations were held responsible not for acts of agents who had authority to act, but for every act committed by any member of the union merely because he was a member."

The theory had developed that unions could be treated as criminal conspiracies and that both the unions and all members could be held liable for all the acts of any of the "conspirators."

The rule laid down in the Norris-LaGuardia Act as outlined above is a simple and fair one. It does not permit a union to evade its fair responsibility. If the union authorizes or participates in or ratifies the unlawful act, then it is held responsible—but not otherwise.

The Ball-Taft-Smith bill, however, proposes to do away with this provision of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. It would declare that, whether the specific act of any individual was authorized by the union or not, the union should nevertheless be bound and held liable if the unlawful act of the individuals was "within the scope of their authority."

THIS could mean that once an individual is authorized to act as a union picket, a union and its members could be held responsible for everything that the picket does, even if it is unlawful. It could mean that once a man is designated as a shop steward, everything he does as shop steward could make the union and its members liable even if what he did was unlawful and neither the union nor the other members knew about it.

The majority of the court recognized the importance and effect of the present provision of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. They declared that the union could not be held responsible unless there was clear proof that the particular unlawful act or acts generally of that type had been expressly authorized by the union.

Justices Frankfurter, Vinson and Burton dissented, insisting that the union could be held liable even if there was no proof of actual authorization of what the individual members or officers did.

The Ball-Taft-Smith bill in substance would do to unions at least what Justice Frankfurter urges in his dissenting opinion in this case—and possibly more. It is fortunate that the majority of the court has decided to enforce the law as it now exists rather than to rewrite the law by judicial interpretation so as to make it do the job that the Ball-Taft-Smith bill proposes to do.

FORMER LEADER OF OIL UNION DIES

Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Workers from 1929 to 1939, died March 1 in a Denver, Colo., hospital following a long illness. He declined nomination for the presidency in 1939 because of his health. Later he served until 1943 as CIO regional director in Kansas City, Mo.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight this week said that Fremming "provided the leadership which resulted in the reorganization of oil workers under the Wagner Act. His diligent and intelligent efforts brought collective bargaining to the oil industry and paved the way for the fine agreements and wage rates now enjoyed by our members."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN

"Why don't the police stop these labor rallies to halt the anti-union shop bill?"

FIGHT ON BILL HELPS CIO TEACHERS GROW

THE consistent fight of the CIO Teachers Union in New York City against the "most favored teacher" provisions of the Dewey-backed bill to boost teachers salaries this week gained the union hundreds of new members and the respect of the nation's educators, union officials declared.

The New York state legislature this week passed the bill, although the determined opposition of the Teachers Union held up action in the lower house when a large delegation appeared to protest the "most favored teacher" provision.

All teachers whose service is rated satisfactory and who take the required number of courses reach the maximum salary after a stated number of years, under the present bill. The "most favored teacher" provisions of the new bill would give the supervisors power to determine which teachers are to be advanced to the next salary level and which are to be held back.

The new bill also states that only 50% of the teachers in the school system need not be advanced beyond the sixth year salary, and only 10% need to be placed on the maximum salary.

"This brings into the schools politics, favoritism, jealousies, unhealthy and professional intrigues . . . the destruction of the merit system," the Teachers Union declared this week in a full page ad in the New York Times.

CIO OFFERS MINE UNION MEDIATION

THE CIO executive board this week authorized a committee "to conciliate and mediate the existing differences within the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

The statement of Pres. Murray adopted by the Board declared:

"The breach within this union has reached such serious proportions that I am of the opinion that the Executive Board of the CIO must interest itself in the matter. Whilst there may be some who will argue there is no constitutional warrant for CIO intervention I am of the firm opinion that it is the moral obligation and the bounden duty of the parent body to ascertain for itself all of the relevant facts and take such action as will protect the best interests of the CIO.

"Other considerations with regard to the possible impact of the division within the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers upon the structure of the national CIO and its affiliated organizations are of sufficient moment to warrant the attention of this body.

"Therefore in order to ascertain the necessary and pertinent facts concerning this condition within the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers I am recommending to the members of the CIO Executive Board a committee consisting of:

"President Jacob Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Vice President Van A. Bittner, United Steelworkers of America; and R. S. Buckmaster, President, United Rubber Workers, be appointed by this Board for the purpose of (1) securing all pertinent and relevant information that may be of value to this Executive Board and that may be of assistance to the membership of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the maintenance of its strength and integrity as an affiliated CIO organization; (2) to render such voluntary assistance to the interested groups in harmonizing their differences and restoring unity within the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; and (3) that this Executive Board make this offer to the officers and members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and all interested groups involved in the present difficulty within the union.

"This committee in no wise is to be considered a Board of Arbitration but rather a Committee to conciliate and mediate the existing differences. In the event both groups voluntarily agree to accept the finding of this aforementioned committee, their decision and recommendation shall be final and binding."

Prior to the Board's action, Pres. Reid Robinson announced his resignation as union president. Vice Pres. Maurice E. Travis was advanced to the office of president by the IUMMSW executive board.

CIO PROTEST GAINS RADIO RETRACTION

While admitting that merchandise sold to the public does not come up to par, a radio commentator, sponsored by a Cleveland department store, blamed this condition on the "carelessness of the workers making the products."

Sec. A. E. Stevenson, of the CIO Cleveland Council, called this statement false and designed to "prejudice the public against labor." Stevenson's protest, which brought forth a lengthy retraction from Burt's Inc., sponsor of the program, showed that management bore the responsibility of seeing to it that products leave the factories in perfect condition.

Two days following the broadcast on Station WHK in which labor was slandered, a correction was made calling attention to the first statement.

SET POLICY ON PCA, ADA

THE following resolution was adopted this week by the CIO Executive Board:

"It has always been the purpose of the CIO and of its Political Action Committee to encourage and promote constructive and progressive American thinking in the political field both within and outside of the ranks of labor. Today, in the face of the concerted offensive by the forces of reaction, the CIO Executive Board believes that the continuation of those policies is more imperative than ever before.

"The Board therefore regards as unfortunate the division existing among progressive forces as evidenced by the recent organization of two independent groups, PCA and ADA.

"It is the desire of the Board to avoid doing anything which might serve to deepen or perpetuate this division. The CIO has its own political arm in the CIO Political Action Committee.

"The Board therefore recommends that the officers of CIO and of its affiliated international unions and industrial union councils abstain from identifying themselves with either PCA or ADA and devote their time and attention to building CIO-PAC and strengthening its work."

ASK GENERAL MOTORS FOR GUARANTEED WEEK

DELEGATES to the CIO Auto Workers' General Motors conference last weekend instructed their collective bargaining representatives to include a demand for a guaranteed 40-hour week in GM plants when they open negotiations with the corporation.

"Justice demands that this double standard be abolished. Since GM workers have to be available for a full work week, the corporation should take on the responsibility of providing full work weeks."

Delegates also approved the UAW wage program, which includes a demand for a 23c an hour wage increase, an employer-financed social security plan, an old-age retirement program and wage equalization fund.

GM will be asked for a revised vacation pay schedule, providing for vacation allowances and will be called on to participate in an industry-wide labor-management committee to study ways and means of achieving a guaranteed annual wage in the industry.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT'S BOTHERING HIM?

He wouldn't play unless he could be captain, and so here he is—left out. The disapproval of the group was much better medicine for his young egotism than anything a grown-up might have said. An ounce of experience often teaches children more than a pound of advice. Instead of protecting children from life, let's help them grow and develop sportmanship through give and take with others of their age.

(Photo: Monk Meyer)

WOMEN'S BUREAU IN DANGER

UNDER the guise of "economy" some leading members of the House Appropriations Committee are seeking to abolish the U. S. Women's Bureau, warns the Women's Trade Union League.

This Bureau, which has served women working in every industry, occupation and profession for more than 27 years, is the one federal agency most vital in promoting the welfare of women wage earners and in expanding their opportunities for profitable employment.

The appropriation requested by the Women's Bureau is $358,640. On this meager budget a remarkable job has been done in practical field investigations of the needs and problems of working women; fact-finding services, and recommendations to improve work standards for women.

Women are urged to express their support of the Women's Bureau by writing to Congressman John Taber, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and to Congressman Frank B. Keefe, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Budget Appropriations for the Labor Department. Address: House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Sprucing Up

YOUR BEST LINES

By HANNA SHERMAN

THE right clothes can make such a difference! They can make you look taller, slimmer, more rounded. They can give you the illusion of beautiful proportions even if your figure is far from perfect.

They can dramatize your good points and make your defects seem nonexistent. It's all a matter of the right lines.

Some movie stars live with as many figure difficulties as the rest of us. But they are very very carefully dressed in the films. Movie designers create gowns for them with lines that emphasize the positive and eliminate the negative. The next time you go to the movies see if you can spot these defects. Chances are you'll not catch a one.

Can we do the same? I think yes. And without spending the fortune that is lavished on a star's wardrobe. Every season there are dresses, coats and suits to flatter your figure in every price range. Choose what is right for you, not only what is fashionable or what the ads are saying this week. And when you pay for style be sure it's the style for you—not for the girl at the next desk or your neighbor down the street.

Why spend your money on a dress with a flaring peplum for hips that need slimming? Or pay extra for that lovely belt that only broadens your waistline. And you should certainly shun a dress that obscures the trim lines of your fine figure.

LET'S look at the "ideal figure." Nowadays the slim but rounded look is the most appealing. It fits the American concept of the active but still very feminine woman. Good proportion means that the hips and bosom measure about the same, the waistline eight to ten inches smaller.

Ideal weight—your drug store scale chart to the contrary—should not vary much with your years. In fact, it is good for your general health to be a little slimmer after you've passed the thirty mark.

Modern ideas of slenderness mean approximately 100 pounds for you girls that are five feet tall, an additional five pounds for every inch over five feet. Give yourself a leeway of five to ten pounds depending on your bone structure, weight distribution and whether your face is inclined to be full or thin. If, for instance, you are five feet four inches tall you can weigh between 118 and 130 pounds and your ideal measurements might be: bust 35", waist 25" and hips 35". No matter what your measurements, choose clothes that will make you appear to have these proportions.

Before deciding on what clothes to buy check with your tape measure and scale. You now know just what to expect from the lines of that new dress or suit. Should it help make your waistline appear smaller, your hips slimmer, your bosom larger?

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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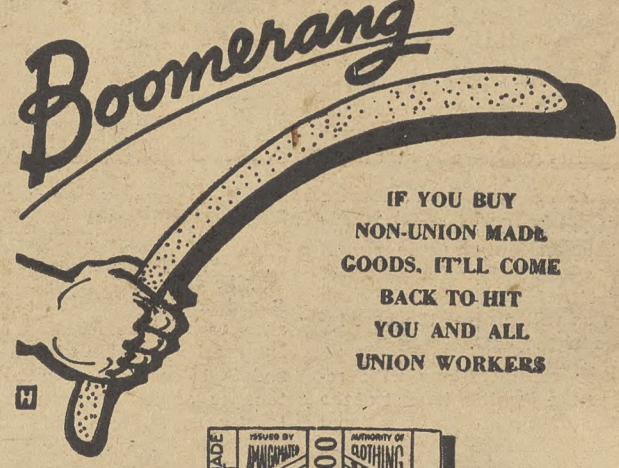
Boomerang



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GIVE To The Red Cross

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

IN TRYING TO BREAK UP THE UNION MEETING, CARRUTHERS—OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — GIVES ORDERS TO SHOOT... AND FINDS HIS OWN DAUGHTER IS THE FIRST VICTIM !

YOU AND YOUR UNION ORGANIZING KILLED MY DAUGHTER! I'M A-GOING TO KILL —

YOU'RE CRAZY, CARRUTHERS!

A LUNATIC SHOULDN'T PLAY AROUND WITH GUNS—AND I'M GOING TO TAKE THAT TOY AWAY FROM YOU BEFORE YOU KILL SOMEONE ELSE...

GET HIM, SHERIFF.

LET... GO... YOU... DIRTY...

JUST AS SOON AS YOU DROP THAT GUN! THAT'S BETTER!

I'LL HANG ON TO THIS FOR A WHILE UNTIL —

NOT SO FAST, FELLER! RECKON A SHERIFF IS STILL THE LAW AROUND HERE!

KILL 'EM! KILL 'EM BOTH, SHERIFF! KILL 'EM FOR RESISTING AN OFFICER! WE'LL TEACH THEM TO ORGANIZE A UNION HERE! WE'LL —

GIT BACK, SHERIFF—OR I'LL PUNCTURE THEM RAT EYES O' YOURS!

SMOKE! I SMELL—

FIRE! THE BARN'S ON FIRE!

LORD! THAT THERE LANTERN CARRUTHERS SHOT UP... SHE'S A-BURNING.

THIS IS OUR CHANCE TO GIT, JIM ... WHILE THEY'RE STILL WONDERIN' ABOUT THE FIRE... HOW'S YOUR SIDE?

I'LL BE ALL RIGHT IN A WHILE... SOON'S I CATCH MY BREATH A BIT.

THE SKUNKS! THEY'RE LETTING CLINT'S BARN BURN DOWN WITHOUT DOING ANYTHING TO STOP THE FIRE...

I'M AFRAID IT'S JUST THE BEGINNING, KIT! CARRUTHERS KILLED HIS OWN DAUGHTER BY MISTAKE... AND HE'LL NEVER FORGET THAT— EXCEPT BY PILING UP MORE MURDERS...

AL

116

Rent Protests Mount

PUBLIC WON'T BE DAMNED!

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE voice of John Q. Public, demanding continuation of rent control, produced some startling effects last week on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), GOP boss of the Senate, indicated that he had heard the country's voice and expressed belief that some form of nationwide controls on rent should be kept in effect for another year.

His statement obviously reflected a desire to get the issue out of the Senate with a minimum of trouble and a maximum of face-saving. Proposals outlined by the Republicans would give wide decontrol powers to special area boards, which would be able to raise rents without the public attention focussed on Congress.

The GOP proposal also talked of special attention to a variety of landlords' "hardship cases," through which large numbers of individual rent hikes could be put over.

Supporters of rent control, gathering strength in the past month, continued to call for passage of the Murray-Wagner bill to keep living costs from additional increases in coming months.

The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, prime supporter of the decontrol fight, put the blame on CIO. The Board's attitude changed from quiet confidence to alarm. NAREB predicted that "floods of letters and telegrams" will descend upon Congress from "tenants organized block by block by CIO" and other groups.

"These people have votes, too," the Real Estate group commented sadly.

R. J. Thomas, CIO housing committee head, called for a Congressional investigation of the "housing cartel". Thomas accused "inflationeers" of not wanting new housing since "they don't want their nice comfortable sellers market disturbed."

MEANWHILE a Natl. Fair Rent Committee, headed by F. H. LaGuardia, former mayor of New York, announced its intention of combatting the "real estate lobby's drive to break rent ceilings."

Members of the Committee include CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Editor Henry Wallace of the New Republic, former OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama, and Pres. Charles Bolte of the American Veterans Committee.

Calling for controls on rent until June 30, 1948, LaGuardia urged support of the Murray-Wagner Rent Control Bill (S. 528), now in the Senate Banking & Currency Committee. At the same time, he called upon Committee Chairman Tobey (R. N.H.) to reopen hearings on the subject before any rent control bill is referred to the Senate for consideration and vote.

In another action, LaGuardia wired Mayor George Welch of Grand Rapids, Mich., head of the influential U. S. Conference of Mayors, to "insist upon full hearings" in the Senate. A ten percent rent increase, LaGuardia said, "will mean at least 48 million dollars more rent a month."

STATEMENTS such as this apparently touched a raw nerve in the Natl. Home & Property Owners Foundation, a close ally of the real estate boards. Arthur Binns, Philadelphia realtor and head of the outfit, ranted that rent control has become the "principal objective of radicals" and an opening wedge in a "world wide campaign to socialize our free economy."

That Binns' wild charges are having little effect, however, was indicated both by Taft's about-face and by a statement of Sen. Tobey expressing doubt that "a flat increase would carry in the Senate." A GOP Senatorial caucus expressed considerable opposition to any flat increase in rent controls.

While the Taft-GOP plan would permit some area-wide rent increases, and would bar rent control in new housing projects, CIO is supporting the Wagner-Murray bill, which would extend rent control on an "as is" basis.

A major stumbling block to enforcement of whatever rent control bill is finally passed, however, is the Congress-approved OPA deficiency appropriation. The government agency is given enough money only to wind up activities by June 30, and in the meantime its effectiveness may be quickly limited.

Pamphlets For Action

Two new phamphlets on legislative issues have been published by CIO within the past two weeks and are available for immediate distribution:

Defend Your Union (No. 145)—A 4-page popular leaflet on anti-labor proposals. 100 for $2; 500 for $7.50; 1,000 for $12.

The Case for Labor — A summary of Pres. Murray's testimony before the Senate Labor Committee. 16 pp. 10c a copy, 100 for $6, 500 for $25.

Orders for pamphlets may be sent by mail or wire to CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Wage-Hour Amendments S 70 HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Bill passed by House; Senate version due for action soon.	Wire Senators to defeat S. 70.
Anti-labor bills (Senate)	Variety of proposals to limit bargaining, outlaw union security, hamper strike rights, under consideration.	Senate Labor Comm. studying proposals. Committee's bill due soon.	Wire Senators to defeat bills to weaken unions, limit labor rights.
Anti-labor bills (House)	Wide variety of proposals include repeal of Wagner Act, compulsory arbitration and provisions of last year's Case Bill.	House Labor Comm. ended hearings. Chairman Hartley suggests 10 major points of attack on unions.	Write, wire Congressman to defeat proposals to weaken labor rights.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm. Committee held only 2-day hearings.	Ask Congressman to pass tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill S 94 HR 7 et al	Would remove poll tax as voting bar in seven southern states for federal elections.	S. 94 (Pepper bill) in Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration; 7 House bills in Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Senators, Congressman to push for speediest possible action.
Buck Rent Control Bill S 590	Lifts rent ceilings 10%, ends effective enforcement by OPA.	Senate Banking & Currency Comm. report due soon. Sub-committee approved bill 3-2.	Wire Senators to vote effective rent control for another year.
Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill S 528	Continues rent control for another year "as is."	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm.	Ask Senators to pass this rent bill, keep rents stable.
Women's Status Bill HR 2007	Removes unfair discrimination against women, saves protection for women workers.	Referred to House Judiciary Committee.	Ask Congressmen to seek passage of bill.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

● PEACETIME MERCHANT MARINE

Pres. Philip Murray last week expressed full CIO support for a program to increase the size and improve the quality of the nation's peacetime merchant marine.

The CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers Union, which has pushed the peacetime ship construction program, has sent copies of a new handbook, "Keep Old Glory Flying on the Seven Seas," to all members of Congress. The union points out that such a program will lead not only to increased jobs at home but to improved "free foreign trade" and international understanding.

Murray wrote Pres. John Green of the Shipbuilding Union that "obviously we should not repeat the mistakes of 25 years ago by allowing our merchant marine to rust and decay."

"Shipbuilding is an important and basic American industry," Murray said. "Its prosperity contributes to the well-being of the entire nation; but even more important, perhaps, an adequate peacetime merchant marine will stand as an effective symbol of our nation's interest in free, unrestricted trade with the peoples of the world."

● CITIZENSHIP FOR SEAMEN

Easing of citizenship requirements for alien seamen who manned American ships during the war years is being urged upon Congress by the CIO Maritime Committee.

The bill, HR 476, would amend the Merchant Seamen's War Service Act by granting citizenship in three years—instead of the usual five—to alien seamen with three years' service in war danger zones. It would also permit legal entry into the U. S. for such men who served one year in the danger areas.

In a letter to Chairman Fred Bradley of the House Merchant Marine Committee, CIO Pres. Murray pointed out that these "war-service seamen are few in number, but they have already made a valuable contribution to this nation. They were needed at sea, and they stayed with the ships through the greatest of danger. We should pay our debt with the citizenship they have earned."

Murray also voiced support of HJR 76, which would permit the same seamen to find continued employment on American ships and to avoid possible deportation.

Unless laws are passed before March 31, "to avert a shameful injustice," according to the Natl. Maritime Union, these men face "wholesale elimination" from U. S. ships.

● MEMO TO GOP

Refusal of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) to permit Miss Moranda Smith, representing the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, to testify for more than two minutes before the Senate Labor Committee, was sharply criticized by the union last week.

Pres. Donald Henderson wrote to Taft and to GOP Chairman Carrol Reece that this attempt "to limit Miss Smith's right to tell the story of the conditions of Negro tobacco workers in this country can only be interpreted as aimed at all workers, white or Negro."

● PROTEST TAX "QUICKIE"

Efforts of Republican leaders in the House to slip over the all-important tax bill with a "quickie" two-day committee hearing brought a quick protest from CIO unions.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, earlier had written to Chairman Harold Knutson (R. Minn.) of the Ways & Means Committee, requesting full opportunity for labor and other groups interested in decent tax laws to present their case.

The committee's back-tracking to the extent of permitting only two days of hearings was scored by Russ Nixon, CIO electrical union spokesman and chairman of the CIO Legislative Committee's economic group. He charged that Knutson, sponsor of a 20% across-the-board tax reduction scheme, was trying to "sneak over a 'soak-the-average-man' tax measure on the American people."

"These are days in which the vast majority of the American people with low and moderate incomes are meeting growing economic hardships," Nixon wrote to the committee chairman. "The type of tax reduction Congress enacts will either relieve or aggravate these difficulties."

NLRB CARVING UP THE CIO

See Page 6

THE CIO NEWS

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March 24, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A shiftbreaker in the oil industry has to know every job in the business. Typical Bob Allen clambers aloft for inspection of a valve adjustment at Pure Oil's Smiths Bluff refinery, Port Neches, Tex. For more about his job, see pages 8-9.

WAGE-HOUR LAW FATE IN TRUMAN'S HANDS

Couldn't we just repeal the laws of arithmetic?

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LABOR'S battle to save the Wage-Hour Act from destruction moved last weekend down Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House.

Next move in the fight against wage-hour amendments, which have been labeled in Congress as a portal-portal bill, will be to seek a Presidential veto of the bill, it was indicated by CIO legislative spokesmen.

The Senate last week passed its version of the Gwynne bill HR 2157) by a vote of 64 to 24. The House had already passed HR 2157.

Minor differences in the two bills will probably be ironed out in a Senate-House conference committee next week, with the product going back to each branch of Congress for final ratification.

THE SENATE Judiciary Committee's bill, which the Senate passed, would accomplish three main things.

1. Outlaw almost all outstanding wage-hour claims against employers, including large numbers having no relation to the portal-portal issue.

2. Outlaw all future claims for travel-time or make-ready work in the future.

3. Amend the Wage-Hour law to weaken the status of workers' claims for all types of compensation.

A CIO analysis of the bill noted that the two-year limit on filing wage-hour claims, as contained in the Senate version, will cut out many valid claims.

One of the gravest amendments would bar a worker from collecting claims for law violation if he has been gypped as a matter of custom or practice of his particular employer.

Millions of unorganized workers who look to the Wage-Hour law for special protection will find that each employer will be able to decide for himself what the law says.

As yet, Pres. Truman has not indicated where he stands on the bill.

CIO TAX PROGRAM ASKS 'BREAK' FOR LOW PAID

THE CIO this week presented to the House Ways & Means Committee a series of sweeping proposals to transfer a tax burden of $6.8 billion from low income earners to corporations and the recipients of high income.

"The fundamental thesis of this tax program," the CIO statement said, "is the development of a tax structure which will promote full employment through giving complete encouragement to maximum purchasing power. This can best be achieved by relieving the tax burden upon the low income individuals who form the mass of American consumers."

In a statement accompanying the program, the CIO charged that H. R. 1, with its proposals for a 20% across the board cut, "gives tax relief to those people who least need it . . . In reality, HR 1 is a plan to throw a sop to low income individuals, with all the gravy going to high income people."

The CIO position on taxes was sent to Rep. Harold Knutson, chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, by Nathan E. Cowan, CIO Legislative Director. Cowan said that "we deeply regret" the committee afforded the CIO no opportunity to appear at its hearings.

THE CIO tax program proposes the following main points:

1. Personal exemptions, for earners of less than $5,000 yearly income, of $2,500 for a married couple, $1,250 for single persons, and $500 for each individual.

2. Carry-over provisions for individuals who do not use up their personal exemption in any one year.

3. Closing up of loopholes on income taxes to require filing of joint returns by husband and wife; revision of capital gains taxes from 25% to "at least 50%;" holding of securities one year to qualify under the capital gains tax; and payment of capital gains taxes on securities held until the death of the owner.

4. Abolition of tax exemption on any securities.

5. Tightening of provisions on estate and gift taxes—a setup now "so riddled through with loopholes that not even the wealthy need pay taxes unless poorly counseled."

6. Restoration of pre-war excise tax rates.

7. Changes in the corporation tax programs to: reduce rates on corporations having a net income of less than $25,000; restore excess profits taxes, but with the rate reduced from 95% to 75%; levy an "undistributed profits taxes" at the rate of 19% on all profits, except the first $25,000, which are not paid out in dividends.

Such a program, the CIO declared, would give the government $200,000,000 additional revenue. A cut estimated at 5.5 billion in individual income taxes and $1.3 billion in excise taxes would be made up by increased revenue of $7 billion from other sources, the CIO said.

2 Unions Win FM Rights

Two CIO unions have received permission from the Federal Communications Commission to build and operate FM radio stations in the Chicago area.

Licenses for operation were issued to radio corporations set up by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Auto Workers. The ACW has another license for operations in New York, and the UAW has been given the green light for an FM station in Detroit.

The FCC ruled that the two labor-owned stations will serve "the public interest, necessity and convenience."

CIO Gives $75,000 in Food, Clothing to Poles, Czechs

TRADE unionists in Czechoslovakia and Poland will soon receive some 7,500 CARE food and blanket packages—the gift of CIO.

A check for $75,000 from the CIO Community Services Committee will be placed in the hands of officials of CARE Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, it was announced by Leo Perlis, committee director. In arranging for the contribution he specified that they must go to union members in the two war-torn countries.

The $75,000 gift will buy 2,500 food packages each for Poland and Czechoslovakia and an additional 2,500 blanket packages for the latter country.

CARE has developed three types of relief packages—food, woolen and blanket. The woolen package contains 3½ yards of herringbone tweed, two yards of cotton cloth for lining, buttons, thread and needles.

The blanket package contains two all-virgin wool blankets, and needles, thread, buttons, safety pins, scissors and patterns. Also in the package are two pair of soles and heels.

Delivery is guaranteed by CARE on all packages.

The new food and blanket packages can be ordered for delivery in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Findland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the American, British and French occupied zones of Germany and all of Berlin.

Small fingers in search of sweets pry into a CARE package delivered in Rome. CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe Inc.) provides guaranteed delivery of a 49-pound parcel, including 21.6 pounds of food, for only $10.

Orders for the packages can be sent, with check or money order of $10 for each package, to CARE, 50 Broad St., New York City 4.

WORLD LABOR

A DELEGATION of the World Federation of Trade Unions is now in Japan meeting with Japanese unionists and occupation authorities.

Headed by WFTU Sec. Louis Saillant, the group expects to remain in the Far East islands for the next few weeks. It is the first visit to the former Axis nation by an international labor group.

In Washington, before he headed for the Far East, Saillant branded as ridiculous the statements of a minor AFL official that the purpose of the mission is to support "communism" in Japan.

In Tokio, Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employes—CIO member of the delegation—urged Japanese labor to place labor problems above politics and to guard against "ill-considered" strikes that might hurt the nation's recovery from the ravages of war. He urged Japanese unions to steer a middle course between left and right, and to place national reconstruction as their first goal.

The group is composed of representatives of U. S., British, French, Soviet and Australian unions. It will issue a report after completion of the survey.

★ ★ ★

REPORTS on labor affairs in the the U. S. occupied areas of Germany, Austria, Japan nad Korea were provided last week at a session of the Labor Dept's. trade union advisory committee on international affairs. Called by Asst. Sec. of Labor David Morse, the group met with officials of the State, War and Labor Departments.

CIO members of the advisory committee are Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Clinton Golden of the Steelworkers; and Michael Ross, international affairs director of CIO.

★ ★ ★

UNIONS IN INDIA have more than doubled in size during the past year, and have now passed the million membership mark.

The 25th Congress of the All-India Trade Union Congress, held recently in Bombay, surveyed recent gains and debated at length the problem of strikes in the country.

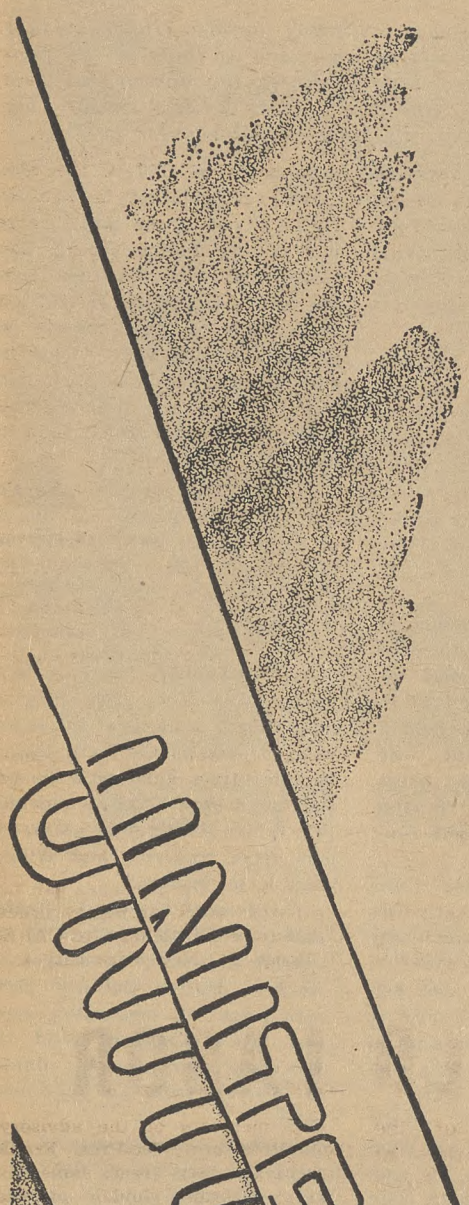
With some delegates urging that walkouts be kept to a minimum because of Indian Congress national and provincial governments, the delegates said strikes are justified so long as there is no "all-around improvement in working and living conditions, including the grant of a minimum living wage, adequate housing arrangements and the introduction of social security measures."

Correction

A list of members of the Bureau of Labor Statistics advisory union research group, which was published in a recent issue of the CIO NEWS, was incomplete.

The committee's CIO membership is as follows: Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO Research Dept.; Otis Brubaker, Steelworkers; James Wishart, Auto Workers; H. H. Bookbinder, Clothing Workers; Solomon Barkin, Textile; Everett M. Kassalow, Rubber; Rosalind Schulman, Shipyard; Nathan Spero, Electrical. Alternate members are Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Research Dept., and Seth Levine, Maritime Union.

RALLY TO DEFEND LABOR!



CIO mobilized its six million members this week to face the biggest crisis in labor's history.

The crisis lies in Congress. It is loaded to the barrel top with bills that would cut the guts out of labor's strength to bargain for better wages.

It lies in the state legislatures. Nine of them have passed bills to abolish union security.

And—in the background—it lies in the hearts of anti-union employers who have fostered such legislation with the hope of driving working men and women back to the open shop, sweat shop conditions of the last depression.

THIS week the warning—repeated in language no one could misunderstand—went out to every CIO international union and to all CIO regional directors.

The warning came from Allan S. Haywood, a CIO vice-president and director of organization.

Quoting the Call to Action from the CIO Executive Board, he wrote all international union presidents that the task of combatting anti-labor legislation "is of such great magnitude and importance to each and every union and its membership that we cannot afford to relax the slightest bit in the furtherance of CIO's program." Declaring that "we have a common enemy and fight a common cause," Haywood said:

"I request that you again call upon your directors, representatives and all local unions of your international union to activize themselves to the fullest extent in an endeavor to avoid destructive legislation by Congress during the present 80th session."

Haywood wrote CIO regional directors that "we cannot impress too strongly the dire importance that the threat of passage of these anti-labor bills bears to the American labor movement."

He warned that the fight against anti-labor bills must be carried beyond the big cities. It must enlist the support not only of labor but of every liberal force in every community.

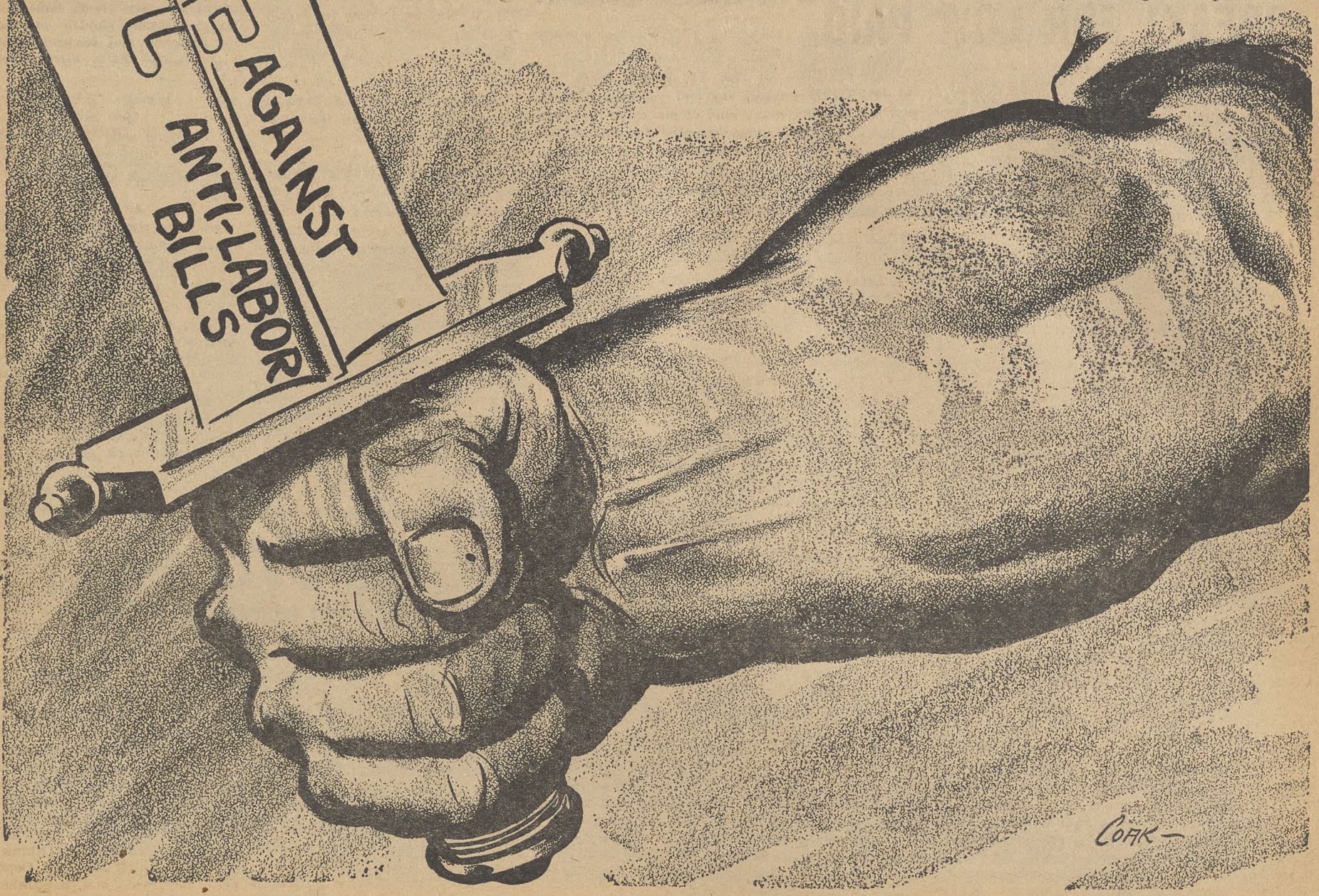
Regional directors, he said, should cooperate with representatives of CIO-PAC who are receiving instructions to coordinate with other official forces of CIO.

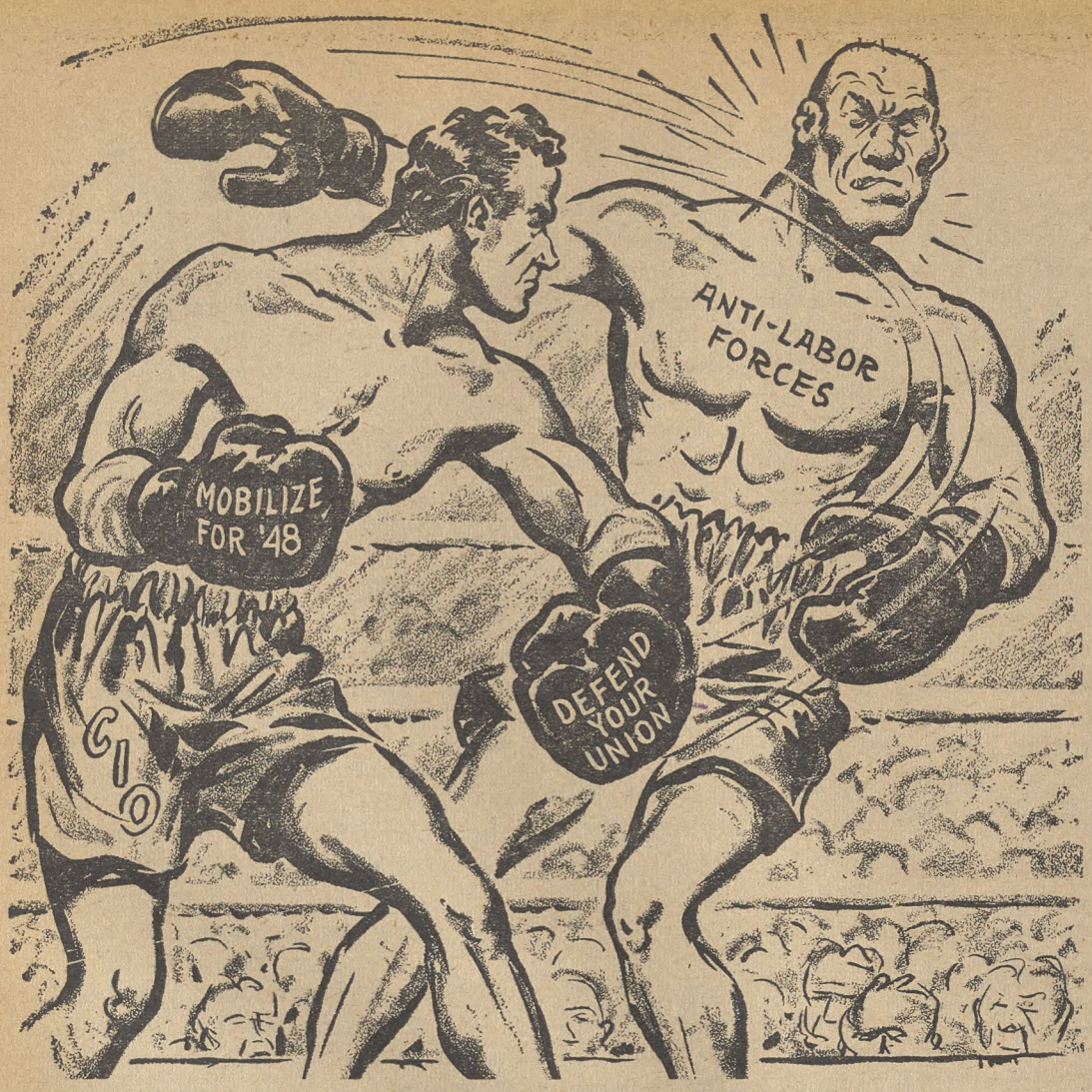
MEANWHILE, in the field, CIO representatives were circulating petitions to Congress. They were planning and holding plant gate rallies and city-wide meetings. They were distributing leaflets. They were organizing delegations to Congress, to local politicians and to friendly non-labor organizations that will help labor fight for its life. They were scheduling radio programs. And they were mobilizing an all-out campaign to let Congress know where the people stand—by letters and telegrams.

Rallying in the spirit of the great 1937 organizational drives, CIO leaders said that "we feel confident that through our united efforts we can show Congress that neither we nor the American people want to take this step down the road to poverty and depression, but insist on moving upward to the obtainable goal of a more abundant life for all."

But making this come true is the job of more than CIO leaders. It's a task for six million CIO members, their families and their friends.

It's your union, brother! What are you doing to help defend it?





ONE FOR '47, ONE FOR '48

The foundation for the 1948 election struggle must be laid today in the fight of the people against legislation which would cripple their unions. That was the statement of the CIO Executive Board in a resolution on Political Action, which follows.

THIS is a time of crisis for the workers and all the common people.

The basic democratic rights, the living standards and the well-being of the great mass of Americans stand in great peril.

In the Congress of the U. S., a majority is riding hell-bent for reaction. Ignoring the manifest will of the men and women who elected them to office, they are doing the bidding of the monopolists who demand even greater power, privilege and profit at the expense of human welfare.

This majority is out to destroy the remains of the price stabilization program by abolishing rent control. It attacks minimum wage and hour standards by emasculating the Fair Labor Standards Act. It presses for a "soak the poor" tax program. It would cripple all the social legislation of the last fourteen years by withholding necessary appropriations.

Finally, because it recognizes that organized labor is the staunchest defender of the economic security and civil liberties of the whole people, it concentrates its attack against the democratic right of workers to organize, bargain collectively and strike.

OUTSIDE of the spotlight of national publicity, the state legislatures are pursuing the same reactionary course. Six times have already enacted laws drastically curtailing the rights of labor, and others threaten to follow suit.

Over the nation, the elected representatives of the people seem to respond only to the voice of special privilege. They are placing the interests of the people and prosperity of the nation in serious jeopardy. They threaten to repeat the history of the twenties that led from Harding normalcy to Hoover collapse.

Only the fullest political mobilization and firmest resistance of the people—and primarily of the working people—can prevent this catastrophe.

THE Political Action Committee, as the political arm of CIO, has a role of key importance to play in this crucial struggle. The vital issues now before the legislative bodies define its immediate task. That task is to arouse the membership of CIO in every community to fight on these issues, to organize them in shop, ward, precinct and community as shock troops in battalions of citizens who will make their mighty voices heard in the legislative halls of the nation.

The time to call our elected lawmakers to account is now. The time is now to serve them with a forcible reminder that their first and only obligation is to serve the interests of the whole people.

The response of labor and the people to the burning legislative issues that now confront them will set the stage for 1948. The kind of fight that we wage on these issues now and in the elections of 1947 will determine the kind of platforms and candidates which the major parties present to the electorate next year. The foundations for the defeat of reaction and for a progressive victory in the coming national elections must be laid in the people's legislative campaigns and elections of today.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the CIO Political Committee shall:

1. Intensify its work of mobilizing the members of CIO, their families and their neighbors in every community for an all-out campaign on the following issues:

(a) Defeat all anti-labor legislation in the Federal Congress and the state legislatures;

(b) Maintain existing rent control with adequate funds for enforcement;

(c) Pass legislation to help house the homeless;

(d) Enact tax laws giving tax relief to the needy but not to the greedy;

(e) Assure adequate appropriations for the continuance of all existing social legislation.

2. Promote the rapid development and expansion of the political action committees of the state, county and city industrial union councils and local unions; strengthen existing ward and precinct organizations and establish such organizations in every CIO area where they do not yet exist.

3. Initiate and promote campaigns to qualify all CIO members and their families as voters by urging them to file notices of intention to vote, pay poll-taxes, register, re-register and comply with all other requirements of state law.

4. Promote participation of state and local political action committees in the 1947 party primaries and elections.

5. Encourage the formation of full-time political action departments in each international union.

6. Launch, as soon as feasible, a campaign for 1947 voluntary contributions from the CIO membership to finance the work of political action on the national, state and local levels.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

Anti-labor witnesses testifying before Congressional committees have records as unsavory as some of the proposals they advocate. This week, in the absence of Len De Caux, because of illness, The CIO NEWS carries this Federated Press report in place of his regular column.

THE PINKERTON labor relations formula of shotguns, teargas bombs and labor spies would be restored to the U. S. industrial scene if the leading boosters of anti-labor bills now before Congress had their way.

Corporation spokesmen outnumbered union witnesses 7 to 1 in congressional hearings on anti-union bills. Among them were corporations notorious for practices which have splattered labor history with such bloody episodes as the Harlan county terror against the miners and the 1937 Memorial Day massacre.

One such was the Weirton Steel Co., one of the two major non-union holdouts in the steel industry. Its witness, Atty. Earl F. Reed, complained to the Senate labor committee about the NLRB's action against the latest company union which Weirton continues to sponsor despite contempt proceedings.

To Reed, indorsing antilabor laws is an old story. In the early 30's he was chairman of the reactionary Liberty League's subcommittee on industrial relations and labor legislation. He was also kept busy as the intermediary with the Central Industrial Service Co., which supplied Weirton with labor spies.

Weirton continued its all-out union-busting drive under the Wagner Act and even during the war. In 1944, 87 workers, many with years of seniority, were fired for joining the CIO and 11 more in 1945. The reign of terror which has existed in the company town of Weirton, W. Va., over the years remains unbroken today.

★ ★ ★

ANOTHER OLD HAND at smashing unions is Vice Pres. Harold W. Story of Allis-Chalmers Co., whose West Allis, Wis., workers are in the 11th month of a strike featured by brutal attacks on their picketlines.

In the early '30s Allis-Chalmers was a major contributor to the Natl. Metal Trades Assn., big strike-breaking organization. It spent $7,317 for labor spies alone from 1933 to 1936. In 1941 West Allis was the scene of a strike during which a special rolling fortress fired round after round of teargas bombs at pickets.

FROM THE BISBEE, Ariz., mass deportation of 1917 to the recent murder of a picket in Elizabeth, N. J., stretches the antilabor record of the Phelps Dodge Corp., which had two witnesses before the Senate committee. In 1917 more than 1000 striking miners and Bisbee residents were loaded into cattle cars at the point of machine-guns and deported to New Mexico, where they were dumped in the desert.

In 1946, 29 years later, the slaying of Mario Russo and the use of thugs from the Murder Inc. underworld gang indicated that Phelps Dodge's views on labor were unchanged.

★ ★ ★

A SPOKESMAN for the auto industry was Thompson Products, whose Pres. Frederick C. Crawford, when he headed the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, announced his post-war aims as: "Freedom for business to live dangerously again, freedom from freedoms and freedom from labor leaders."

Three times Crawford defeated unions in NLRB elections by appearing personally to address his workers. During the war 10,000 man-hours of production were lost when Crawford shut his Cleveland plant for 45 minutes to deliver such an anti-union spiel.

Crawford was a leader of Associated Industries in its fight to defeat unionism around Cleveland in the early '30s and was an outstanding customer of Corporations Service Bureau, which supplied labor spies and goons. Thompson Products spent $4,604 in one year for labor spying aside from thousands of dollars in unrecorded amounts and purchased large quantities of teargas.

★ ★ ★

UNMENTIONED in the testimony of Pres. James D. Francis of the Island Creek Coal Co. was the fact that prior to 1934 his company kicked in from 5c to 10c per ton to help pay the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, which at one time had 434 deputies "protecting" miners from organization in McDowell county, W. Va. Francis now objects to paying 10c a ton for the union welfare fund, criticizing the plan as "barnacles on American industry."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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MOVING WITH PAC

(See CIO Resolution—Editorial Page)

THE CIO Political Action Committee this week cleared the decks for the toughest fight in its life. Installed in new Washington, D. C., headquarters (at 728 17th St. N. W.), PAC research, publicity and field staffs hammered together a program designed to arouse the people. PAC was armed with a mandate from the CIO Executive Board which pointed to the clear and present danger facing trade union rights, civil liberties and the economic well-being of the American people.

"Over the nation," the Board warned, "the elected representatives of the people seem to respond only to the voice of special privilege. They are placing interests of the people and prosperity of the nation in serious jeopardy. They threaten to repeat the history of the twenties that led from Harding normalcy to Hoover collapse.

"Only the fullest political mobilization and firmest resistance of the people—and primarily of the working people—can prevent this catastrophe."

The Board approved a six-point PAC program to combat anti-labor legislation and to build forces for the '48 elections. The foundations for victory then, said the Board, must be laid in struggles now.

• Movers this week carried the last piece of furniture into new PAC headquarters, within baseball throw of the mid-Victorian State Dept. building and a block from CIO's national office. Checking the files (top right) are Jean Hinton, volunteer research assistant, and (below) Carol Benson, secretary to PAC Director Jack Kroll. The first staff conference (bottom right) was attended by (l. to r.) Kroll, Asst. Director Tilford Dudley, Counsel John Abt and Comptroller George Rettinger, a representive from the CIO Steelworkers. In the shadow of last year's posters are (l.) Research Director Palmer Webber and Publicity Director Alan Reitman.

Labor Board at Work

CARVING UP THE CIO

By **FRANK DONNER**
Natl. CIO Legal Staff

JUST at the very time when Congress is supposed to be concerned about industrial peace, the Natl. Labor Relations Board is adopting a policy of promoting industrial unrest, raiding and disruption.

The Board's new policy involves the reversal of established doctrines with respect to the severance of craft units from stabilized industrial units.

The Board now proposes, in the face of its own established policies, to permit the carving up of industrial units at the request of small crafts.

In order to understand what is happening we must go back a bit.

Back in 1939 the Board handed down a decision in the so-called **American Can Co. case.** In that case a number of crafts, including Engineers, Firemen and Electrical workers, tried to carve out their separate jurisdictions from an overall industrial unit which had been represented since 1937 on an industrial basis by the Steelworkers.

Danger Is Foreseen

THE Board seriously considered this problem and heard extensive arguments from all parties. It concluded that it would be exceedingly dangerous to disregard a bargaining history on an industrial basis and to permit separate craft elections. The Board said:

"We are of the opinion that the Board is not authorized by the Act to split the appropriate unit thus established by collective bargaining and embodied in a valid, exclusive bargaining contract. In any appropriate unit it is to be presumed that there will be dissatisfied groups from time to time.

"To permit such small groups to break up an appropriate unit established and maintained by a bona fide collective bargaining contract against the will of the majority of the employes who are bound by the contract would make stability and responsibility in collective bargaining impossible.

"Neither craft, plant, nor industrial units could maintain any unity in bargaining if any subordinate parts of established appropriate units were free to disregard contractual obligations and claim separate representation with separate contracts."

THE decision in this case became known as the American Can doctrine. It was followed by the Board with satisfactory results through the years. From time to time, in 1937 and 1939, efforts were made to amend the Wagner Act to compel the Board to recognize craft units regardless of the bargaining history, but on all of these occasions Congress decided such action would create chaos.

In 1944 the Board made a limited inroad upon the American Can principle in a case called the **General Electric case.** In that case, the Board, despite a bargaining history on an industrial basis, permitted a small group of highly technical employes to be removed from the industrial unit.

The principal basis for that decision was an alleged history of "craft dissidence." The Board was impressed by the fact that the group involved had not acquiesced in bargaining on a comprehensive industrial basis.

The Board's decision in the General Electric case had serious and dangerous repercussions. Craft union business agents encouraged employes who had been represented by CIO unions to strike for any reason at all, to refuse to participate in elections, and to boycott the grievance machinery.

The purpose of these maneuvers was to manufacture a record of "craft dissidence," to stir up enough trouble to convince the Board that it should expand and enlarge the General Electric principle.

Throughout 1945 the Board was flooded with "craft dissidence" cases.

In addition, other attempts were made to compel the Board's abandonment of the American Can principle. These efforts were sponsored primarily by Gerard Reilly, then a member of the Board, who had been repeatedly denounced both by the AFL and the CIO as anti-labor, and who has recently been named by Senator Taft as consultant to the Senate Education and Labor Committee, now drafting anti-labor bills. (See CIO President Murray's letter to Taft—page 16.)

Reilly Overruled

IN the **Philip Morris case,** decided on August 23, 1946, the Board applied the American Can doctrine over Board Member Reilly's vigorous opposition.

Board Member Reilly argued that the American Can principle has no application if the particular craft involved did not have an opportunity prior to the commencement of the collective bargaining history to select a bargaining agent on a craft basis in a Labor Board election.

The majority of the Board properly pointed out that this was nonsense. It held that the fact that there had been no previous consideration of the merits of a separate unit is no ground for severing a craft.

The Board pointed out that Reilly's position could not be accepted "without completely overruling the American Can principle, thus effacing the doctrine that a craft can be assimilated to a production unit by a persuasive history of collective bargaining whether or not the bargaining relationship is voluntary in its inception or was initiated under Board auspices without participation by the craft in the proceeding."

In short, the Board held that the application of the American Can principle did not depend upon whether the employes in the craft had previously had an opportunity to vote on whether or not they preferred a craft to an industrial unit.

Reilly Inconsistent

IN rejecting this limitation upon the American Can principle, the Board cited a long list of cases in which it had applied that principle without Reilly's proposed limitation, and in which Reilly himself had concurred.

One of the cases which was relied on by the Board was a case called the **International Minerals case,** decided in June of 1945.

In this case a CIO union petitioned for an election in a mine covering a unit consisting of the conventional group of production and maintenance employes.

This was the same unit for which an AFL chemical workers union held a contract on an industrial basis and in which a history of bargaining on an industrial basis had been established.

The IBEW and Machinists each urged separate craft units. The Board agreed with the petitioning CIO union and the AFL union holding the contract that only an industrial unit was appropriate on the basis of the American Can doctrine.

The NLRB said in this case:

"There is nothing to indicate that the employes of either craft have retained their identity or attempted to function as craft groups during the period covered by the history of collective bargaining. Under the circumstances, we are of the opinion that the history of collective bargaining on a plant-wide basis is controlling with respect to the type of unit appropriate in the present instance . . ."

The CIO union won the election and bargaining continued as before on an industrial basis with the sole exception that the unit was now represented by a CIO union rather than an AFL union.

In the early part of 1946, the IBEW again petitioned for an election covering a craft unit in the same mine of the same company. The primary basis for seeking the election was that the IBEW had maintained a record of "craft dissidence" in the year following the Board's original decision.

The Board's Regional Office dismissed the petition on the authority of the **American Can case** and the preceding **International Minerals case** which had expressly held that only an industrial unit was appropriate in this very mine.

Attacks against labor from anti-union Congressmen have not been unexpected. The shocking fact is that a government agency established to promote and protect collective bargaining has joined the anti-labor forces. It has ignored its own established precedents. It is promoting labor strife and interunion rivalry. It is sponsoring jurisdictional disputes. The agency's name is—The Natl. Labor Relations Board!

But the National Board reversed the Regional Director and authorized a hearing. At the hearing no new facts were introduced. The only really new development was that the bargaining agent for the previous year was a CIO union instead of an AFL union, as it had been in the years preceding.

THE second **International Minerals case** was decided on November 30, 1946, by a Board which included a new Board member, James J. Reynolds, Jr. In this case the Board reversed itself. Although it had previously decided that only an industrial unit was appropriate, it changed its mind and found that a craft unit was appropriate.

In reversing itself, the Board assigned as a reason for its flip-flop the fact that the employes involved "have never previously had an opportunity to vote on this issue."

In other words, the Board disregarded the American Can doctrine for the very reason which it had held in the **Philip Morris case** was an invalid reason for disregarding the American Can doctrine.

Reverses History

Since the Board's flip-flop in the second **International Minerals case,** the Board has issued about a dozen decisions involving the severance of a small craft unit from a large industrial unit after there had been a history of collective bargaining in the industrial unit.

In every one of these cases the severance of the small unit was granted and the American Can principle was rejected. In practically every one of these cases a principal ground for the decision was that the employes had never before had an opportunity to vote for a craft unit.

So this is our picture: In August 1946 the Board decided that to apply the test of whether the employes had voted on the merits of the craft issue would completely overrule the American Can principle. Thereafter as up to the present the Board has in virtually every case involving the American Can principle applied the very test which it rejected in August. Although Gerard O. Reilly is no longer with the Board, his minority views are apparently now the views of the majority.

IN THE recent series of cases referred to above which uniformly grant craft severance, the Board frequently applies an additional novel test, namely, that the particular craft involved is a "true craft."

In the Board's view there are certain specially annointed crafts which it is apparently prepared automatically to sever from an industrial unit regardless of the bargaining history. Just as the test of a prior employe craft election is completely inconsistent with the **Philip Morris case** and all of the other cases which preceded it, so the "true craft" theory is inconsistent with the past decisions of the Board. In scores of past decisions the Board has properly applied the American Can doctrine without regard to the character of the craft. In fact, the American Can doctrine assumes that the group seeking severance is a skilled traditional craft, where was the situation in the **American Can case** itself.

Inconsistent Again

A THIRD shell which the Board uses to hide the pea in its shell game on these issues is that of "industrial practice."

The application of this test likewise is inconsistent with and departs from the American Can principle. Under this test, even if there is an impressive history of bargaining on an industrial basis in the plant of one employer, the Board will nevertheless permit a craft to be carved out because in the plant of another employer in the industry there is no history of bargaining on an industrial basis.

The Board seizes upon any scrap of evidence to establish that the industry practice is on a craft basis and that it therefore must overcome the contrary plant practice and history of industrial bargaining.

The Board's eagerness to use the "industry practice" theory in order to overcome a persuasive history of bargaining on an industrial basis in a particular plant contrasts sharply with its refusal to recognize industry practice when a CIO union, such as the UAW, seeks an industrial unit in an automobile plant.

Despite the fact that the bargaining pattern in the automobile industry is overwhelmingly on an industrial basis, the Board recently granted a craft petition because it was not satisfied that the "trend" of industrial bargaining in auto is great enough to overcome a unit on a craft basis.

In short, the Board is impressed with "industry practice" only when it serves to promote craft units but not when it serves to promote industrial units.

The Board is not aware of

(Continued on Page 11)

Urge Low-Rent Building

HOUSING FOR EVERYONE

THE government must step into the housing field with a long range program of assistance for construction of low-rent homes.

That argument last week was heard from spokesmen of a dozen groups and trends in American life—many of whom disagree violently among themselves on other issues—as the Senate opened four days of hearings on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill (S. 866).

"Private enterprise has never provided necessary housing for the lowest income groups," declared Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), a sponsor of the bill and a man who usually sees the brightest side of the private enterprise picture. Taft has been accused by real estate groups of flirting with "socialism" because of his support for the program of government aid.

THE T-E-W bill, with some additional improvements, "will contribute decisively to reducing housing costs and will hasten the fulfillment of the national goal of a decent home for every family in a suitable environment," CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Housing Committee Chairman R. J. Thomas wrote to the Senate Banking & Currency committee, now holding hearings on the bill.

"Decent housing instead of slums means less crime, less juvenile delinquency and lower costs of medical care," said Sen. Allen Ellender (D. La.)

Fiorello LaGuardia, former mayor of New York and head of the Natl. Fair Rent Committee, appeared before the committee as an "unauthorized voice of unorganized Americans" to urge passage of the T-E-W bill. But, he warned, such a bill must be accompanied by definite rent control action if the nation wants to avoid lots of trouble on the housing front.

Rep. Helen Douglas (D. Calif.) appeared at the hearings to support not only the T-E-W bill but a complementary bill sponsored by Sen. Taylor (D. Ida.) and herself to fill in a few gaps in the principal measure. The Taylor-Douglas measure would authorize a billion dollars in loans to local housing authorities for construction of low-rent homes for veterans.

Rep. Douglas warned that the American people cannot side idly by while at least a third of the married vets are lost in "an economic no-man's land—in trailers, tourist cabins, rented rooms, in stores or doubled up with parents in single-unit dwellings."

WILLIAM Nicholas of the UAW-CIO housing department, voicing support of the bills, called for a Congressional investigation of the entire housing industry.

"There's more than just labor involved," he said. "The Producers Council, the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, the Natl. Assn. of Home Builders—they're all involved," Nicholas told the Senate committee.

"I'd like to see a full dress Congressional investigation of what goes on!"

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), apparently pleased by Nicholas' statement, commented that it was the "first time I've agreed with a top CIO man."

CIO Pres. Murray and Vice-Pres. Thomas, in their letter to Commmittee Chairman Tobey, pointed out that the "housing shortage today is a national disaster."

"The worst sufferers," they noted, "are those who have had to seek new dwellings, notably war workers and veterans. Their plight is even more desperate than a year ago, and the strongest measures are needed to cope with the situation."

The CIO officials offered five suggestions for supporting the T-E-W bill: (1) passage of the Taylor-Douglas measure to aid veterans; (2) 100% insurance on housing loans to private and co-operative housing projects, with advance loans of 1% to aid co-op projects; (3) creation of a strong central administrative office; (4) finances for technical research and experiments on factory-built housing; and (5) development funds to producers of factory-built homes "in order to speed up the modernization of the building industry."

THE T-E-W bill introduced by Senators Taft, Ellender and Wagner (D. N.Y.) is substantially the same as that which they offered to the 79th Congress. That bill was passed by the Senate, but was buried in the House during the final days of the session last July.

It provides a 45-year plan for building low-rent city housing, rural homes, slum clearance and financing of projects by private and cooperative housing groups.

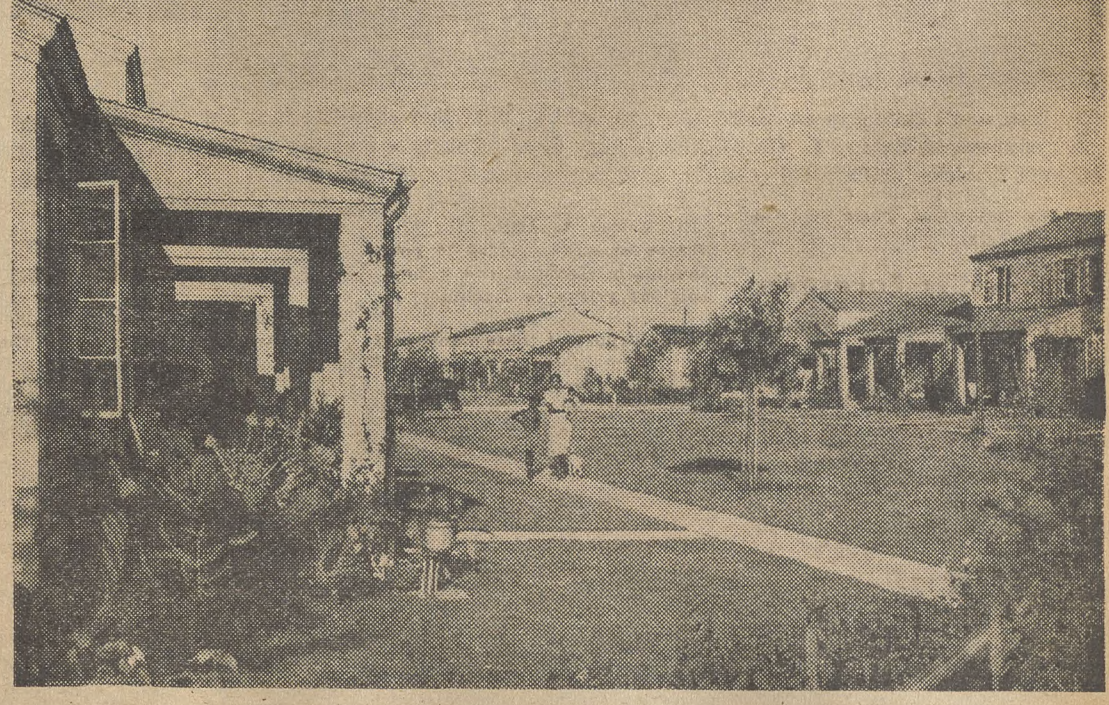
A companion measure (HR 2523) has been introduced in the House by Rep. Javits (D. N.Y.)

The House Banking Committee, meanwhile, is starting hearings on two other bils colnnected with the national homes situation.

Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.) has introduced a trick measure (HR 2549) which combines under one roof a proposal to extend rent control—without OPA—until March 1948, with a proposal to repeal the Patman Veterans Housing Act. The Patman law is still effective as an instrument for stimulating supplies of building materials, allocating finished projects to veterans home projects, etc.

A second measure to be taken under consideration by the House is (HR 2340) sponsored by Rep. Carroll (D. Colo.), to spend an additional 50 million dollars to complete temporary housing for veterans under a program already under way. Even with the additional funds, only 175,000—rather than the contemplated 200,000—dwelling units will be completed.

Before (top) and After (below). This Tampa, Fla. dwelling contrast illustrates what could be done to provide better homes, particularly for low income groups who cannot afford expensively financed private construction. The proposed Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill provides a 45-year plan for building low-rent city housing and rural homes, for slum clearance, and for financing of projects by private and co-operative housing groups.



Report Warns Low Wages Lead to Crash

IT'S as sure as gun is iron that there'll be a recession this year unless wages are increased. That is the warning of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau, in its current report on "The Price and Demand Situation," puts it bluntly on the line:

"If industrial activity declines as much as anticipated, income payments to individuals in the second half of 1947 may be 8 to 12% below those of the first half.

"Important economic factors operating through 1946 and in the first quarter of 1947 seem to indicate a downward trend in business activity in the latter part of 1947. Probably the most important force is the steady decline in real income—purchasing power—of salary and wage earners.

"In July 1945, real wages and salaries were about 205% of the 1935-39 average, but were only 168% of the average in December 1946.

"The proportional share of wages and salaries dropped from 70 to 59% of the total income payments. Since real income from salaries and wages is the largest element in total consumer demand, its decline indicates that total effective demand can be maintained only with increasing difficulty.

"Withdrawals from past savings by many individuals, the reduction in current rate of savings, the expansion in consumer credit, and business expenditures of various types were important factors in more than offsetting the decline in real income of salary and wage earners in 1946. These factors cannot be expected to more than offset this decline in purchasing power much beyond the first half of 1947."

The Agricultural Dept. economists conclude that "the time of the downturn indicated here may well be moved up or postponed a few months." These experts say that lower prices "could improve the outlook" but add that "such flexibility in the price structure has rarely been observed."

CIO HAILS TALMADGE OUSTER

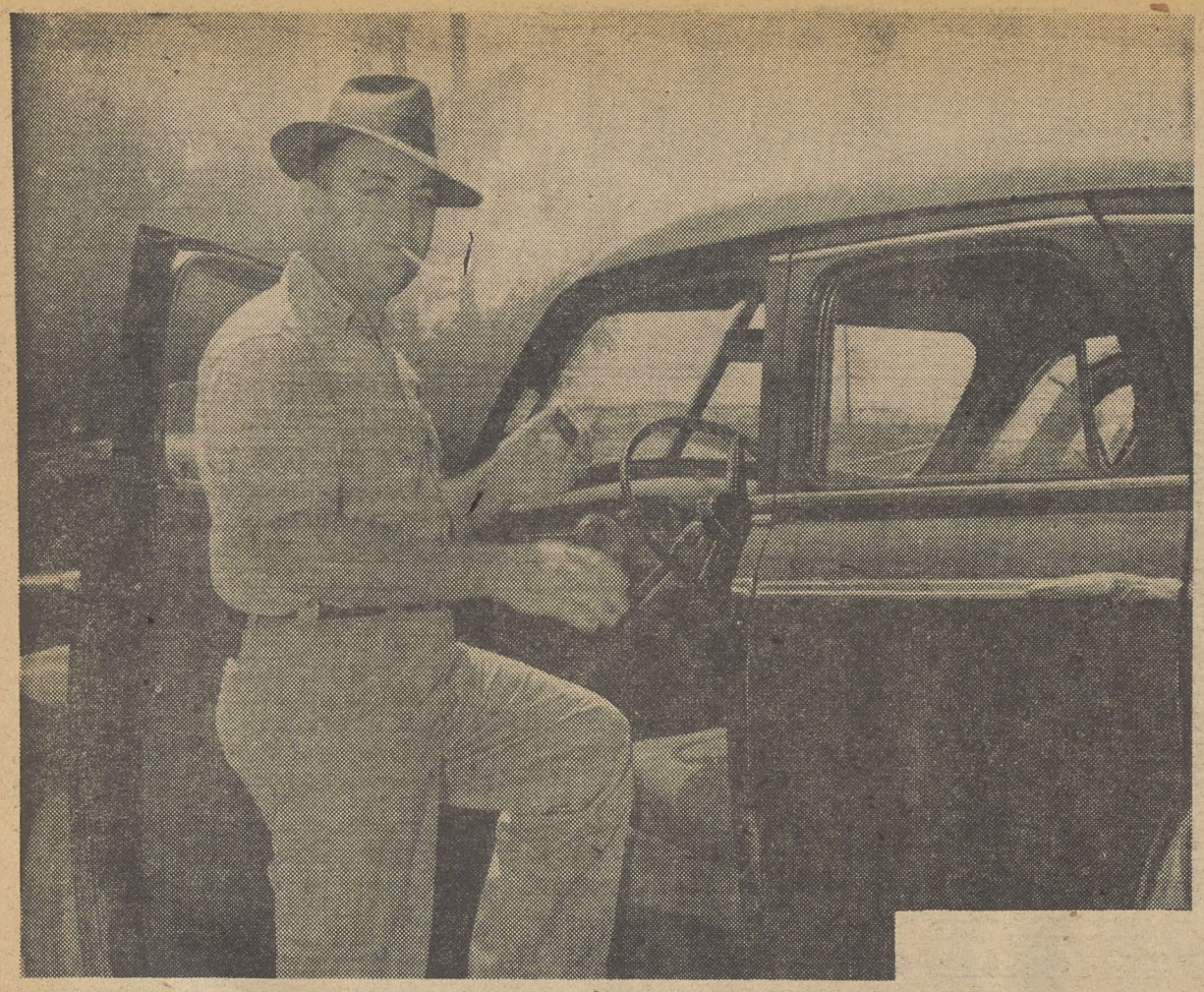
CHARLES Gillman, Georgia CIO director, this week hailed the Supreme Court ouster of Herman Talmadge from the governorship of Georgia as a real victory for the forces of democracy.

"The court's ruling," Gillman said, "demonstrates that we have no place in our democratic setup for those who grab political power by force or legal technicality.

"The ruling means that Georgia will no longer have in the governor's office a man who claimed election on the basis of less than 700 votes and the action of a legislature that he controlled.

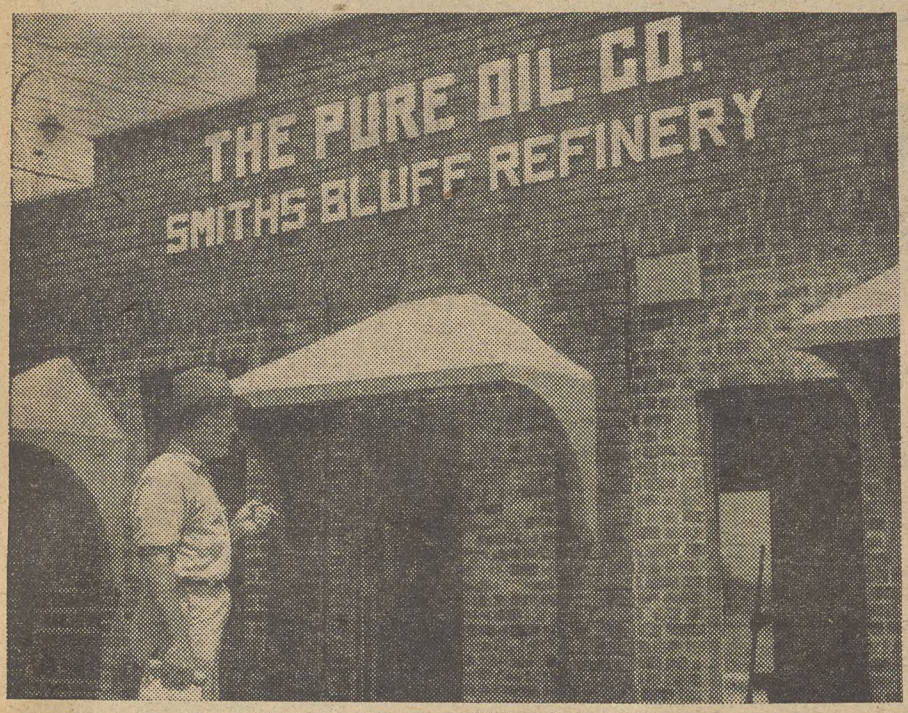
"Former Governor Ellis Arnall who launched the fight against Talmadge's grab for power deserves a vote of thanks from those who believe in progress and democracy.

"The high court is to be commended for its action."

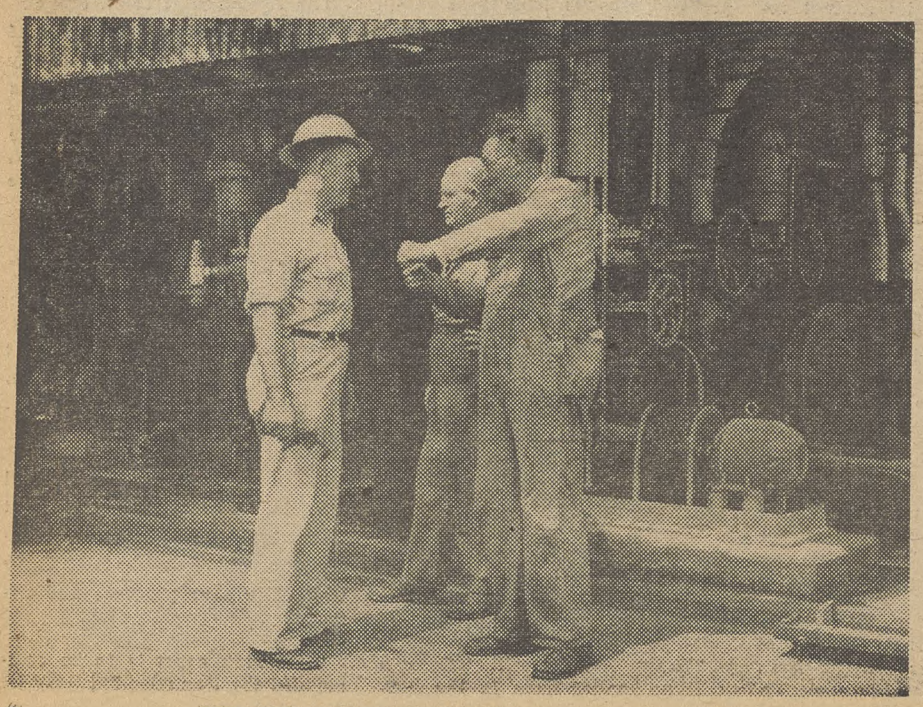


1 You can't smoke in an oil refinery, so lighting that last cigarette is a big moment in Robert L. (Bob) Allen's "my day." Bob is a member of the CIO Oil Workers at Pure Oil's Smiths Bluff refinery, at Port Neches, Tex.

3 Bob is a shiftbreaker. He has to know every job in the refinery. He checks the control board which shows at a glance how the unit is operating.



2 (Top) For 13 years Bob has paused before this gate to take a big "drag" which has to last for an eight-hour shift. (Below) A pumper asks Bob about a contract interpretation. Bob heads the workmen's committee.



MEN LIKE BOB ALLEN HELPED DEFEAT DIES

"THE UNION has made life more secure for me and my family. God bless it."

It is that kind of sentiment—expressed by Robert L. (Bob) Allen—that helped defeat ex-Congressman Martin Dies in Texas.

Bob is a member of the CIO Oil Workers Union at Port Neches, right in the heart of the old Dies district which is now represented by Rep. J. M. Combs. One of Rep. Combs first acts was to vote against continuation of the so-called un-American Activities Committee which Dies had headed.

Port Neches is a CIO community. Mayor H. T. Russell is chairman of the Texas Co. office group of the CIO Oil Workers. Most of the City Councilmen are members of the union.

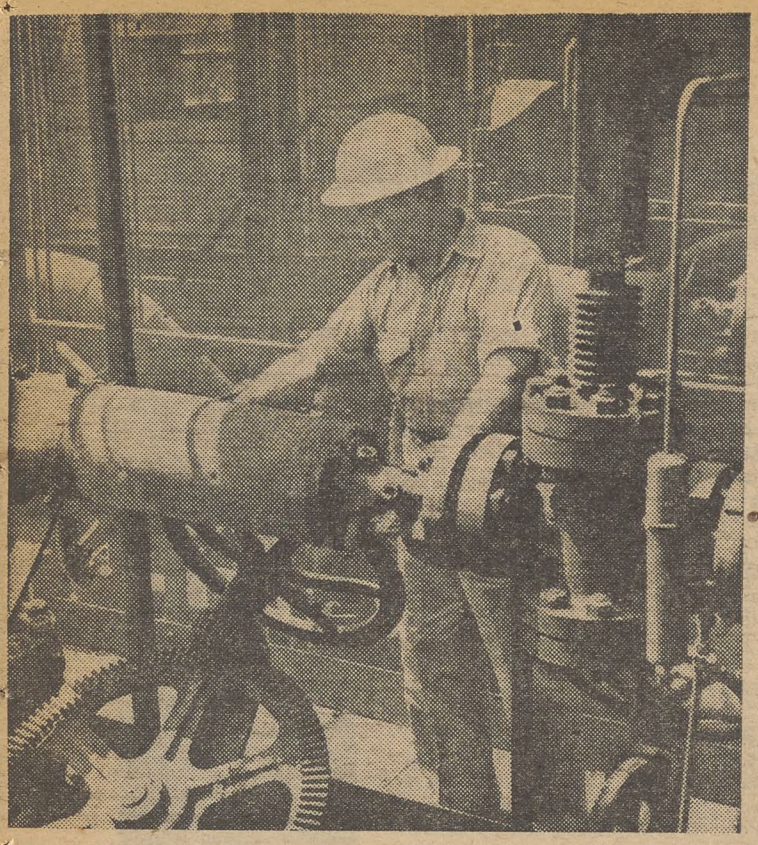
The voters responsible for this lineup were matched in their opinions by most of the electorate in the nearby cities of Port Arthur, Beaumont and Orange. Congressman Dies' anti-labor record became his certificate for political burial.

BOB HAS been employed at the Smiths Bluff refinery of the Pure Oil Co. for 13 years. His job as shiftbreaker takes him all over the refinery. It makes a "natural" for his union job as chairman of the workmen's committee. He also is a vice-president of his local. He's been a member of the union since 1934, when his local was organized.

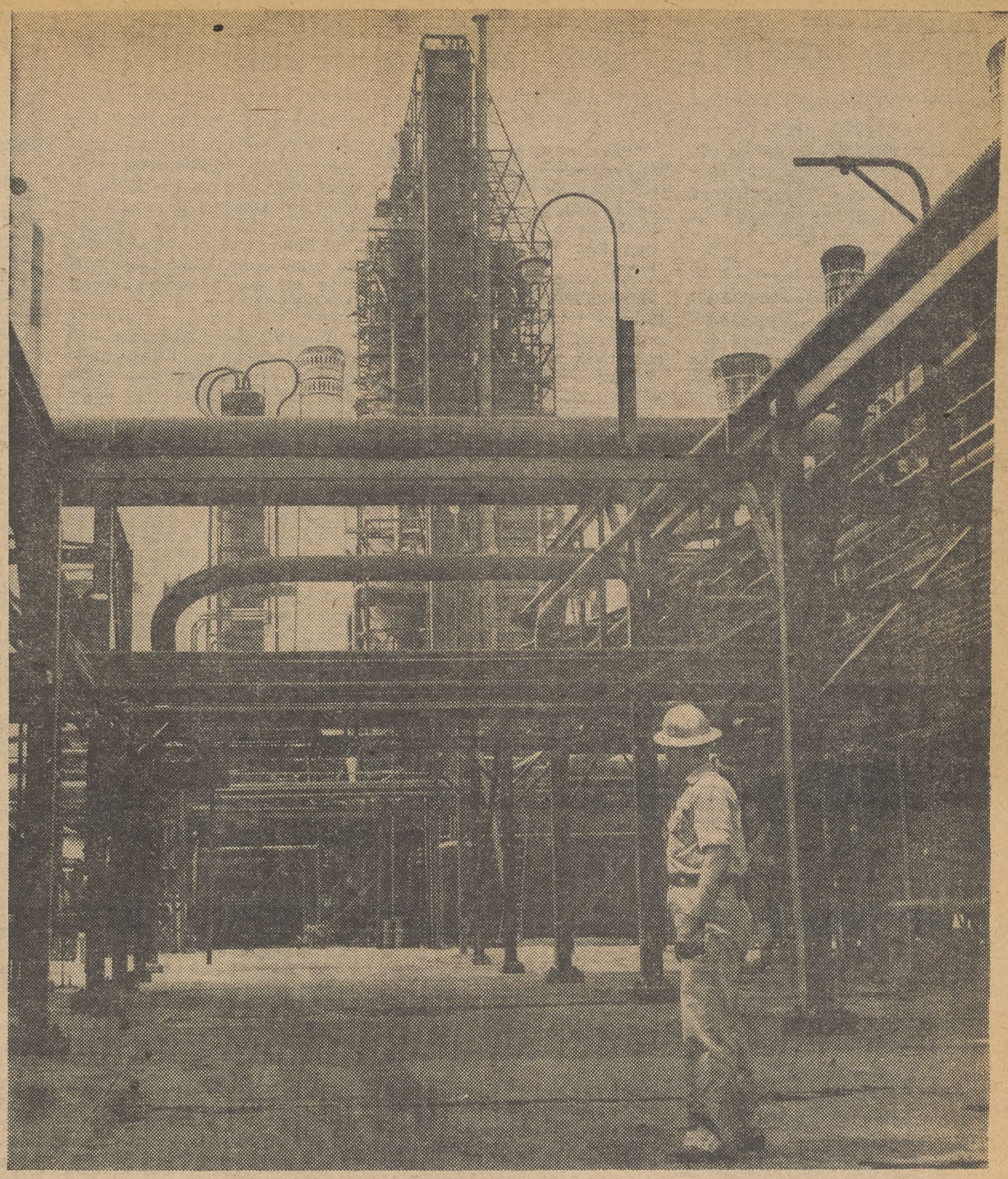
Bob's day starts at 4:45 A.M. He has breakfast with his family—his wife; Barbara Jean, 12; and Gary, 7. A fast look at the sports page, and he's off to work.

Evenings he's often at the union hall. He likes the union's democracy. The secretary of his local, Lloyd L. Crane, is a member of the union's International Executive Council. The Council is composed exclusively of rank and file workers. Crane, who represents the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast district, is also a Baptist deacon.

Bob adds up his high wages, his good working conditions, and the union's role in helping to defeat the anti-labor Dies. He says he wants his son "to grow up to be a good union man."

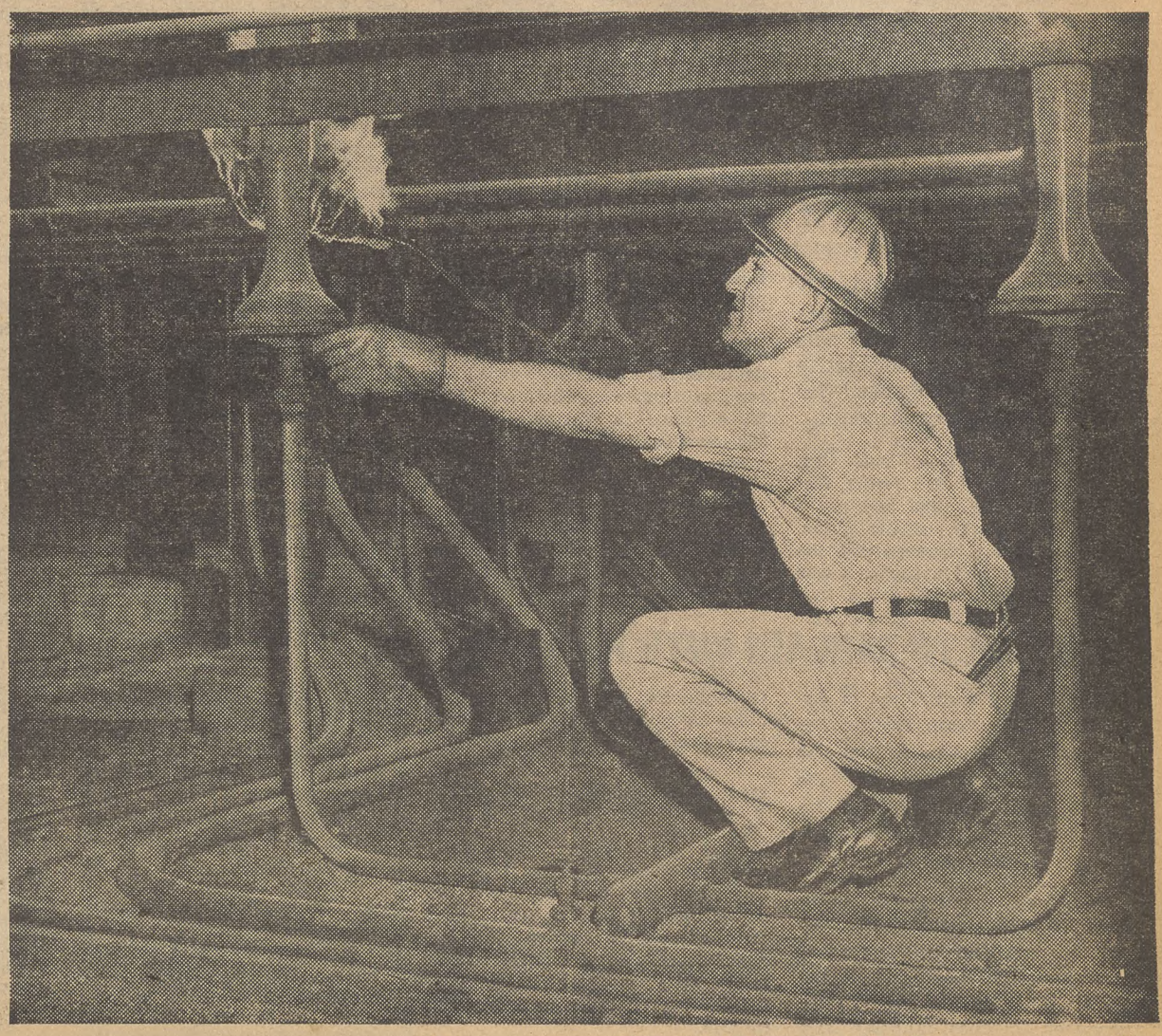


4 Bob makes corrections on a valve. His job is one of the highest paid in the refinery. He gets $1.88 an hour. Thanks to the union, the Texas Gulf coast has rates among the highest.



5 (Top) Bob surveys his production unit. It's a round-the-clock operation, with second and third shifts getting 4 and 6c an hour extra respectively. (Below) Bob relights one of the burners that has gone out. He's careful with fire. A recent Marcus Hook, Pa., explosion killed ten men.

6 (Top) Time out for lunch. Bob munches a sandwich. (Below) After supper, at Local 228's hall, Bob greets Sec. Lloyd L. Crane (left) and Pres. George W. Cowart.



CIO SURE OF RAIL VICTORY

THE CIO Railroad Workers are confident of victory in the Rail Mediation Board election in which 56,000 shop employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be eligible to vote.

The election will begin March 24 and will extend to about April 18. The ballot count will not begin until April 28 to allow employes in the armed services, on leave of absence and retired because of physical disabilfty to return their ballots.

A. B. Martin, the union's national director, said this week:

"Those of us who have been at the yards and the shops day after day for the past months know that the PRR workers want the effective representation that the CIO will give them."

The Railroad Workers' program includes a 30c hourly increase, guaranteed annual wage, the 40-hour week, shift differential, paid vacations, sick leave and union participation in settling relief and compensation cases.

Besides the CIO union, other organizations on the ballot are the AFL and the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts, which now represents five of the eight of the maintenance of equipment crafts involved in the election. The Railroad Workers charge that in many areas BRSC committeemen are secretly urging voting for the AFL.

The CIO union last year won the right to represent three crafts on the Pennsylvania System as the result of a Mediation Board election.

AUTO UNION EXPLODES CHRYSLER 'POVERTY'

"RECORD-BREAKING fourth quarter profits of the Chrysler Corporation contradict the statement of Chrysler President K. T. Keller in the companys annual report that a general wage increase will inevitably be followed by price increases," Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler Dept., said this week.

"Both operating profits and profits after taxes of Chrysler for the fourth quarter of 1946 are greater than the quarterly averages in the most profitable years in Chrysler history, they said.

The UAW, in briefs already submitted to the company, predicted Chrysler profits would increase rapidly throughout 1946 as output expanded. The Auto Workers also said that recent price increases have established prices that will make 1947 an extremely profitable year for auto manufacturers. Reuther and Matthews said:

"Operating profits, before taxes, were $32 million as compared to the 1941 quarterly average of $17 million and the 1936 quarterly average of $19 million, the latter being the corporation's best year.

"Profits after taxes in the 1946 fourth quarter were $16,600,000 as compared to the 1936 average of $16,200,000 and the 1941 average of only $10,400,000.

"Profit per unit of production in the 1946 fourth quarter was $169, and the total profit after taxes is equal to a 24% return on the net worth of the company."

INSURANCE MEN ASK $10 HIKE

THE CIO Office and Professional Workers this week called upon the three leading industrial insurance companies in the United States to provide a $50 guaranteed weekly minimum salary and a $10 across-the-board increase to some 30,000 agents nationally whom the union represents.

The request was sent to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Prudential Insurance Company of America and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in identical letters from UOPWA Vice-Pres. Leon W. Berney.

Similar proposals are being presented to other companies in the field employing an additional 10,000 agents.

Emphasizing the tremendous growth in wealth, size and influence of these companies, Berney declared that "agents over the years have never really received a full return in compensation for the contribution they make."

He asserted that the diminished purchasing power and enormously high profit levels "combining to precipitate a depression," are already having their effect in increased lapses and cash surrenders and growing difficulty in writing new business.

GOLDEN NAMED LECTURER

Harvard University this week announced the appointment of Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Steelworkers as a lecturer in labor relations at the Graduate School of Business Administration. Golden's appointment is effective at once, and will continue until June 30.

Golden will lecture to students studying labor relations, and will consult with businessmen studying in the advanced management group and with labor union officials who are studying here as trade union fellows.

Golden was formerly assistant to Philip Murray as president of the Steelworkers. During the war he served as a vice-chairman of the War Production Board and as vice-chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

CIO TEACHERS STAGE MARCH

THE CIO Philadelphia Teachers Union led 700 teachers to the Pennsylvania capitol at Harrisburg this week to urge a legislative hearing on their demand for a $500 annual pay increase.

After visiting Gov. Duff (R.), Esther Soler and Ben Anton, legislative representative and president, respectively, of the union, reported to the teachers that the governor's sales tax proposal was unacceptable and recommended higher corporation taxes to boost teachers' salaries.

The teachers also asked establishment of a salary schedule ranging from a minimum of $2,500 a year to a maximum of $5,500 for those holding masters' degrees.

The delegates went to Harrisburg at the close of classes and returned to their schools the next day.

Convention Schedule

CIO International Unions and State Councils are scheduled to hold conventions as follows:

Florida Council, March 29-30, Miami.

Longshoremen and Warehousemen, CIO Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., opening April 7.

Alabama Council, 4½ N. 19th St., Birmingham, April 11-13.

Pennsylvania Council, Chestnut Street Auditorium, Harrisburg, opening Apr. 23.

Packinghouse Workers, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 5-8.

Marine, Cooks and Stewards, San Francisco, Calif., opening May 5.

Virginia Council, Municipal Auditorium, Norfolk, May 7-10.

Auto Workers, City Auditorium, Atlantic City, opening Nov. 10.

ORDERED TO BARGAIN WITH NEWSBOYS

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District has ordered the Los Angeles Times to bargain in good faith with the Los Angeles Newsboys Local Industrial Union, CIO, in accordance with an NLRB order.

The Times was ordered to sign within a week an agreement with the union embodying the present practices of the newspaper in the employment of its street sales newsboys in Los Angeles and Glendale, and to bargain with the union on pay, hours and working conditions.

2½ Million Minors in Jobs

Some 2½ million minors between the ages of 14 and 17 were employed full or part time in April, 1946, according to U. S. Dept. of Labor estimates. This is about a million and a quarter less than were working in April, 1945, but over twice as many as in 1940.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, Oil Workers, reports: Texas-New Mexico Pipe Line, OWIU-CIO 217; against 24. Intl. Rep. C. A. Partin was in charge of the campaign. Colorado-Wyoming Gas employes, OWIU-CIO 26; against 8. Campaign under direction of District Director B. J. Rickey.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., New Haven, Conn., reports: Bridgeport Metal Goods Co., Plant No. 2, Bethel, Conn., PJNWIU-CIO 52; no union 20.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir. of Orgn., United Chemical Workers CIO, reports: E. R. Squibb & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., UCWA-CIO 565; AFL 116. Applicator Brush Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., recognized UCWA on card check. Superior Mineral Co., Richwoods, Mo., barium mine, UCWA-CIO, 20; against 13. Columbia Combini, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., workers switched 100% from AFL to UCWA. Zophar Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., turned from independent union to UCWA. Card check at Industrial Latex Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., brought workers there under Chemical Workers banner, and election at Star Soap Co., also Brooklyn, N. Y., was won.

William Mayo, CIO Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., reports: Armco Tubing Co., South Bend, Ind., CIO 27; no union 7. This organizing campaign was directed by Field Rep. John J. Suttle, with assistance from Bro. Freemond Ballard, USA-CIO.

Sam Sponseller, CIO Reg. Dir., Cleveland, Ohio, reports Rep. C. C. Smith advises me of election won at William Asplin Basket Co., Garrettsville, Ohio, LIU-CIO 29; no union 0.

The CIO Farm Equipment Workers won elections at the property of the John Deere Tractor Works, Dubuque, Iowa, winning the foundry unit by 43 votes for FE-CIO, 35 votes against. In the maintenance and production workers unit, the FE-CIO received 325 votes, as against a total of 219 for competing organizations. Int. Reps. George Volrath and Seymour Siporin conducted the campaign for FE-CIO.

Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler of the CIO Utility Workers advise me that the Consolidated-Edison company of New York has agreed to a wage award averaging 17½c an hour. The Consumers Power Company of Michigan has agreed to the Utility Workers Union proposal of an increase in wages that averages a little over 17½c an hour. This is a great achievement for the Utility Workers in New York and Michigan, and the Utility Workers Union of America-CIO.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

The CIO Rubber Workers now represent employes of all of the tire and tube plants of the "Big Four" of the rubber industry. The last holdout—the Tuscaloosa plant of the B. F. Goodrich Co., came under the URWA-CIO banner last week. URWA-CIO 490; AFL 93; non union 50. Election was reported by Carey Haigler, CIO State Director.

William Smith, CIO State Director for N. C., reports: Safie Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., CIO Textile Workers 494; against 454. Maxton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Maxton, N. C., CIO 63; against 8. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Concord, N. C., CIO 12; against 0.

Walter H. Harris, CIO State Director, Arkansas, reports: Brown Shoe Co., Pocahontas, Ark., USWA-CIO 177; against 117. Trimfoot Shoe Co., Newport, Ark., USWA-CIO 93; against 61. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., North Little Rock, Ark., FTA-CIO 18; against 0. Beeler Pearl Button Corp., Black Rock, Ark., AWCA-CIO 25; against 10. Arkansas Blank & Button Corp., Brinkley, Ark., ACWA-CIO 10; against 7. Miller Pearl Button Co., Clarendon, Ark., ACWA-CIO 11; against 0.

Charles Gillman, CIO State Director, Georgia, reports: Southern Cotton Oil, Cordele, Ga., UPWA-CIO 88; against 4. Fairbanks Co., Rome, Ga., UAW-CIO 53; against 41.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO State Director, Tennessee, reports: C. B. Atkin Co., Knoxville, Tenn., UFWA-CIO 161; AFL 54; no union 8. Farmers Produce Co., Memphis, Tenn., FTA-CIO 13 against 0.

Robert Starnes, CIO State Dir., Mississippi, reports: Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., Meridian, Miss., CIO 54; no union 19; AFL 3.

E. D. Hodson, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilmington, Del., reports: Richmond Radiator Co., New Castle, Del., USA-CIO 27; no union 1. This company, a subsidiary of the American Radiator Co., is just starting to operate this plant, which when it reaches its full production sometime this summer, plans to employ about 800 persons.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern Calif., reports: D'Arrigo Brothers, Brawley, Calif., FTA-CIO 28; no union 0. Pres. M. J. Gillette, and Business Agent Bob Thomas of Local 78 were in charge of the election.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. Dir., Buffalo, N. Y., reports: Martin Fireproofing Co., North Tonawanda, USAPWA-CIO 50; AFL 16.

Michael Mann, CIO Reg. Dir., reports: Advance Aluminum Castings, Corp., Chicago, Ill., UAW-CIO 339; against 203. General Electric Co., Danville, Ill., UERMWA-CIO 292; IBEW-AFL 161; neither 23. Russell Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., UERMWA-CIO 398; no union 185. Republic Flow Meters Co., (Group 2)) Chicago, Ill., UFEMWA-CIO 85; no union 84. Ingersoll Steel Div. (Chicago Works) of the Borg-Warner Corp., UFE&MWA-CIO 803; Metal Trades Council of Chicago 176; neither 7.

GIVE $50,000 TO HILLMAN FUND

A contribution of $50,000 to the Sidney Hillman Memorial Foundation has been voted by the Executive Council of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

The foundation is being created by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers as a memorial to Hillman, long president of ACW, who died last July 10. The fund will be devoted to educational projects in the field of labor.

CARVING UP THE CIO

(Continued from Page 6)

the fact that it is sabotaging the American Can principle. It seeks to conceal this fact by words of comfort to the union seeking an industrial unit.

"It is with great reluctance," the Board pronounces with increasing monotony, "that we disregard a bargaining history on a more inclusive basis, but . . ." Similarly, the Board invariably announces reassuringly in cases in which it grants craft severance that "there is no hard and fast rule. We are deciding each case on its facts."

In some mysterious fashion, however, the "facts" of every case turn out in the Board's opinion to favor craft severance. And this is so even though a previous case on the same facts was resolved in favor of the industrial unit.

Record Shows Bias

THE record of the Board cases decided under this new dispensation shows the Board's bias and favoritism. What is even more alarming is the record on undecided cases and the election petitions which are now pending.

The normal practice, where an election petition is filed which is covered by an established principle or case, is for the Regional Director of the Board to dismiss the petition.

This practice is followed in order to prevent the Board from being swamped with thousands of cases involving issues that already have been decided. Only in this way can the Board conserve enough of its funds and manpower to make its machinery work even in the creaking fashion in which it now works.

Today, we find in case after case that when a Regional Director dismisses a petition upon the basis of the American Can principle, the Board itself, on appeal by the craft union to Washington, reverses the Regional Director and orders a hearing.

It sounds unbelievable, but the Board has actually recently reversed its Regional Directors and ordered hearings on craft petitions filed in the basic steel industry where there has been over a decade of industrial bargaining history, and in the can industry, the very industry to which the Board officially applied the American Can doctrine in 1939.

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WHAT does all this mean?

- It means that at a time when the Board is faced with what amounts almost to a financial paralysis, it must spend money processing cases involving issues which should be disposed of without hearings and the expenditure of precious time, money and manpower.
- It means that when organized labor is seeking to preserve collective bargaining and to fight off the attacks of reaction, the Board itself is promoting labor strife and interunion rivalry. An agency of the Government has become the sponsor of jurisdictional disputes.
- It means that the Board itself has sacrificed adherence to established principle and consistency in order to court industrial chaos.
- It means that a tremendous brake is being applied to effective and uninterrupted collective bargaining. Every time a rival petition is filed, even where a union has been a bargaining agent for a long period of time, employers seize upon such petitions as a pretext for refusing to bargain.
- It means that the Board, an agency created to promote collective bargaining, has by its own zig-zagging and opportunistic course created profound hazards to the effectuation of the principles and policies of the National Labor Relations Act.

(To Be Continued)

Scab Driver Hurts Picket

FACED by resumption of picketing, police this week arrested four pickets outside the struck Daily News, Springfield, Mass., but ignored requests to summon aid for a fifth picket injured by a scab circulation truck.

The injured picket, knocked to the gutter when the truck left the plant while 27 cops stood nearby, was taken by strikers to a hospital where he was held for treatment of possible fractured ribs and other injuries.

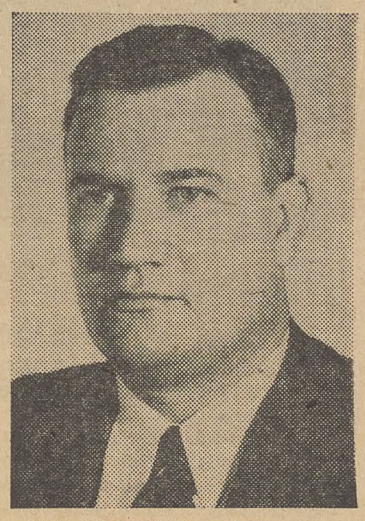
Later the cops, confronted with a complaint against police brutality by the striking CIO Newspaper Guild, said they were "investigating" the accident.

Besides the Guild, the AFL stereotypers, pressmen and printers have been on strike against the four Springfield newspapers of Sherman H. Bowles for almost six months.

Strike Brooklyn YW

BROOKLYN UNITY—The CIO Office & Professional Workers last week end voted not to return to work at the Brooklyn YWCA until the strike of the building service employes—now in its third week—is settled.

The vote was taken in face of a threat by the YWCA that unless the building service employes and seven professional workers—also members of the union—return to work this week their places would be filled by scabs.



CAREY HAIGLER
Territory Extends to Panama

RUBBER UNION SET TO STRIKE

THE CIO Rubber Workers were set to strike the Big Four — Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone and U. S. Rubber— at midnight Sunday, March 23, as the CIO NEWS went to press.

The strike deadline was set this week by the union's policy committee following two weeks of fruitless negotiations on the Rubber Workers' demand for a 26c an hour increase in 42 plants of the companies in 20 states. The union had scaled down the demand to 16c.

Present contracts expired Feb. 28, but were extended by mutual consent. URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster pointed out that the Big Four were notified of the wage demand last Oct. 28 and that the union's repeated attempts to reach a settlement have been unsuccessful.

He accused the companies of failing to make "a real effort to meet the problems raised by the rising cost of living—despite the fact that they have made record profits of $102 million in 1946 and expect to do even better this year."

Buckmaster said that at negotiations in Cleveland the companies offered nothing "except a token wage increase proposal of 10c an hour," which "does not even begin to meet the needs of workers affected by the sharp increase in the cost of living since our last wage adjustment a year ago."

He pointed out that in an effort to reach an agreement the union slashed its wage increase demands to 16c an hour, agreed to accept a retroactive award date of Jan. 1 instead of Nov. 1, discarded its demand for a night bonus increase, and either eliminated or modified its demands on "fringe" issues.

WIN $9 MILLION RAISE

WAGE increases averaging 17½c an hour and totaling $9 million a year were awarded to 23,000 Consolidated Edison Co. employes in N. Y. City this week by a three-man arbitration board.

The workers are members of the CIO Utility Workers. The increases are retroactive to Jan. 1, date a new contract was signed between management and the union. The agreement, supplanting one that had expired Dec. 31, included all terms on which both sides agreed and provided for arbitration of unresolved issues.

Dr. George W. Taylor, former head of the Natl. War Labor Board, was impartial chairman of the board. The two other members were Patrick McGrath, chairman of the union's joint council, and company Vice-Pres. A. Augustus Low.

McGrath did not join in the enthusiasm of his co-arbitrators for the award, pointing out a "need to rectify a number of additional inequities."

The award provided a straight 10c increase for clerical workers, a 15c increase for employes doing so-called physical work, established a $1½ million fund for merit increases and additional wage increases in 1947, and set up another $800,000 fund for reclassifications and wage adjustments. Before the award the weekly pay scale range was $24 to $62.

$700,000 CLINIC FOR WORKERS

Plans for a $700,000 health center and preventive medicine clinic for clothing workers was announced this week by the CIO Clothing Workers and the Philadelphia Clothing Manufacturers' Assn.

The costs of the center will be borne jointly by labor and management. Clinical service for some 20,000 ACW members in this vicinity will be provided with special emphasis on preventive medicine and free periodic physical examinations for members.

CIO Drive Just Wouldn't Stop at Border

THE Alabama-Florida district of the CIO Organizing Committee extends all the way down to the Panama Canal Zone—though Committee Director Van A. Bittner didn't plan it that way.

Here's how it happened:

Last fall a group of Pan-American Airways cafeteria workers in Balboa, Canal Zone, said they wanted a union. Fifty-one of the 55 eligible signed membership cards of the CIO Transport Workers—the union to which PAA workers at Miami already belonged.

Then Carey Haigler of Birmingham, director of the Alabama-Florida district, was notified the Balboa unit had been recognized on a card-check and that his territory extended all the way south to the Big Ditch.

Most organizational gains, however, have been closer to Haigler's home.

Two of our outstanding victories to date in the district were at the world's largest citrus packing plant, the Pasco Packing Co., at Dade City, Fla., and at the B. F. Goodrich Co. plant at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Haigler said.

"We won the Pasco election by a vote of 1,066 to 156—and this plant now has about 2,000 employes working under a good Food & Tobacco Workers contract. This contract provided something new for the citrus packing industry—overtime pay for all work done in excess of 40 hours a week.

"This was a big gain because the Wage and Hours Law exempts citrus plants from paying overtime during 14 weeks each year and for another 14 weeks of the year permits work up to 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week before overtime is paid.

"OUR latest and largest victory in Alabama was at the Goodrich plant, in the AFL stronghold of Tuscaloosa. The vote was 430 for the CIO Rubber Workers and 93 for the AFL. This win brought the last remaining tire and tube plant of the 'Big Four' (Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone and U. S. Rubber) under the Rubber Workers banner."

Haigler said a number of NLRB elections have been won in Florida's lumber and logging industry and that the wood industry is one of the main "targets" of the CIO in Alabama.

"We now have all of the operations of the South's largest lumber producer—the W. T. Smith Lumber Co. of Alabama—under contract," he said. "A number of other independent lumber companies in South Alabama also have organized. Among the larger of these are the Scotch Lumber Co. of Fulton with about 400 employes, and the T. R. Miller Mill Co. at Brewton, with about 600 employes."

Haigler said the 54 new local unions established as a direct result of the Southern drive had added about 15,000 members to the CIO rolls in Alabama and Florida.

He said this figure does not represent the total increase in CIO membership in the district "because it does not take into account the healthy gains made by old, established locals under impetus of the campaign and does not represent membership at plants where we have signed up workers but have not yet been recognized as bargaining agent."

THE Woodworkers lead the district in the number of NLRB election victories won during the campaign—10 in Alabama and four in Florida. Steelworkers are second with 7, Food & Tobacco Workers and the Transport Workers are tied for third with six each.

The Auto Workers have won five elections, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes four, Textile Workers three and the following one or two each: Brewery Workers, Shipyard Workers; Rubber Workers; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Oil Workers and Packinghouse Workers.

"Many state, county and municipal workers in Alabama have joined the CIO's Public Workers," Haigler said. "Because these people are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act they have not yet gained formal recognition for their union in this state."

Haigler said workers in most of Alabama's basic industries have been members of CIO unions for years. "The Steelworkers have about 25,000 members in Alabama and the Textile Workers have about 15,000." he said. "CIO membership in Alabama now totals about 75,000."

"We are now concentrating much of our organizational effort on workers in the wood and textile industries in the smaller towns throughout Alabama and Florida. We believe our campaign will pick up speed soon because workers in unorganized plants are learning about the wage increases and other benefits that the international CIO unions have obtained for workers in the plants that our Committee has organized during the last nine months."

One-World Songs

A NEW songbook which should be put to use in every union in the country, as well as in schools, churches and other community organizations, is Irving Caesar's collection, "Sing a Song of Friendship."

As Fannie Hurst says in the introduction, "Here are facts of life—one-world life—packaged into these songs-and-wisdoms for children-of-any-age. Here are streamlined ballads, not of yesterday, but of today and tomorrow."

Running through all the songs is the musical plea, "Let's Have the World of Tomorrow Today!", the title of one of the songs.

Here is the refrain of another:

A "sky" a "witz" or "off" or "cu"
when added to a name

Just teaches us the family or town
from which it came.

A name like Thomas Jefferson in
some lands o'er the sea.

Would not be Thomas Jefferson
but Thomas "Jefferski";

Or "Jefferwitz" or Jefferoff" or
maybe Jeffercu"—

So do not let a "ski" or "off" or
"witz" seem strange to you.

I feel the same towards ev'ry
name no matter how it ends,

For people with the strangest
names can be the best of friends.

The song book has been widely praised. Mrs. Roosevelt said the songs "explain why the nations of the world must be friends and they do it in terms that even a small child will understand."

Sumner Welles said they deserve wide popular distribution as representing "values of the highest importance to the world of today."

"Sing a Song of Friendship" can be bought at book, music and department stores, or direct from Irving Caesar, 1619 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Price, single copies, $1.95. Discount on quantity orders.

Men Protest Firing Of Women

The entire 65-man crew of the Rock Island Lumber Co., Roseburg, Ore., members of the CIO Woodworkers, walked off the job when eight of the company's employes were fired because they were women, according to Ray Lea, business agent of the IWA local.

Lea said that most of the women had worked in the operation for several years. "Their dismissal was a violation of our contract," he stated. "The men walked out because they felt if the company got away with this there would soon be no protection for anyone."

Food for Thought: To emphasize her remarks about skyrocketing food prices, Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.) carried this basket of groceries to the floor of the House of Representatives last week. She warned that rising prices may bring on a catastrophic depression. (FP picture.)

Sprucing Up

MARGIN FOR ERROR

By HANNA SHERMAN

EVER since the lifting of fabric restrictions, fashion writers have been talking about the changing silhouette. The clothes you see in the shops this Spring do have a feeling of greater freedom and you'll notice too, that skirts are growing longer.

My advice is don't splurge on anything that seems very extreme to you. The most bizarre of the new fashions are still too untried to be worth your money. Better—guide yourself with this simple rule. Whatever the fashion picture, the clothes you buy should flatter your figure and fit you well. All the great designers are still using this basic principle. It has brought fortunes to them and good looks to their clients.

Here are some of their workroom secrets, guaranteed to flatter your figure and to stay in fashion for a long time to come. Happily for us, they are available in clothes in every price range. They are easier to find in the more expensive models and take a little more looking at the price you can afford. But they are well worth it.

THE next time you choose something new to wear watch out for these features. And when you've found a dress, suit or coat that checks with them, you'll probably wear it more often than anything you own.

1. Shoulders. Whether they are straight or round, they should appear to be the widest part of your figure. Be sure they are comfortable, not too tight. Look for good shoulder pads, but not exaggerated ones. If they are built up too high, they will make your neck look short. If they are too wide, you will look top-heavy.

2. Neckline. Most women look best in a V neckline. It need not be a low cut V. If your face is not your fortune a collar with narrow lapels will be more flattering than a plain neckline.

3. Detail. All detail such as tucking, draping, embroidery, pockets, should be over the bosom. You can wear colored trimming at the neck and wrists, if you like, but do try to avoid detail below the waist.

4. Midriff and waistline. A smooth fit through the midriff is essential for this type of dress. The waistline should really "fit" without benefit of belt. It should not have a belt of color unless you are slim waisted.

5. Skirt. This should flare gently from smoothly fitting hips. A gored skirt is best and may have added center front or side fullness. Adjust your skirt length so that it is the most becoming number of inches from the ground for you. Remember that skirts are being worn longer.

ANY dress that fits well should have a feeling of ease across the back so that you can move your arms freely. This means that the back of the dress should blouse at the waistline. A trick that movie designers often use to further slim the hips is to dip the waistline slightly in the back.

This dress is capable of many variations. It can be found in sports styles, tailored clothes and in models for the most dressy occasions. You should have at least one in your wardrobe. When you do, I know you'll be wanting more of the same. For the average figure, this type of dress leaves no margin for error.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

BIRTHDAY PARTIES

Strange to say, the more birthday parties for children under five are like everyday play, the greater the chances for success. Gifts, souvenirs for guests to play with and take home (pin wheels and other ten-cent gimcracks) birthday caps, small individual candy baskets, ice cream and cake, offer plenty of excitement. Too long parties and too much excitement often cause over-fatigue and upset stomachs. A short familiar story told by someone who loves it will add to party flavor. It is important to plan thoughtfully and keep parties simple. (Photo—Monkmeyer Henle).

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

Union Dues Buttons
Gold Label Buttons
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CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
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REPORTING

for YOUR NEXT CONVENTION
A Complete Reporting Service
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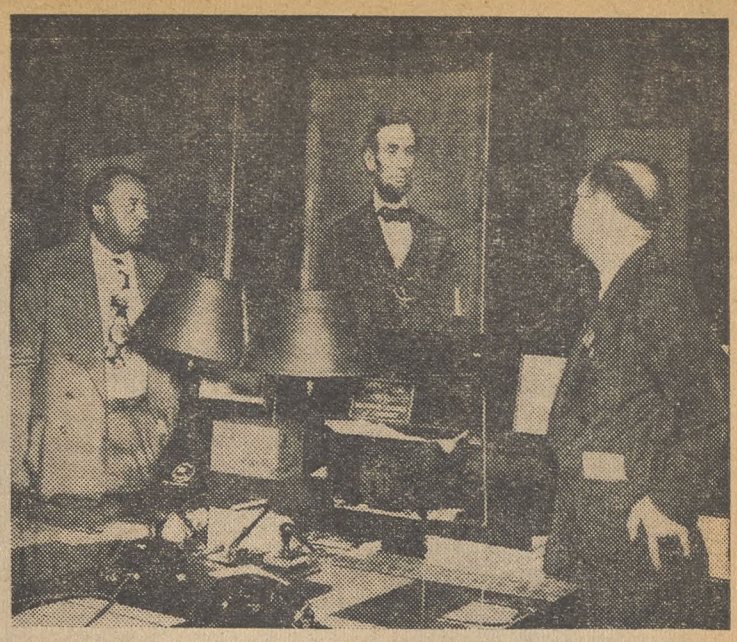
1300 Widener Bldg. - Phila. 7, Pa. - RI 6-9698

SECRETARY, typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, assume responsibility for office details, 40 hours week, board and lodging plus salary. Apply Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

GIVE To The Red Cross

A table at the "sit-in" protest staged by delegates to the National CIO Education Conference. Left to right are Asst. Education Director George Guernsey, Howard Warren, one of the first two Negro delegates who were refused service in the hotel coffeeshop; Director of Research and Education Kermit Eby; Frank Blackwell, Steelworkers, Gary, Ind.; Powers Hapgood, CIO regional director in Indiana, and Jacob Clayman, Ohio CIO legal counsel.



Unmoved by the irony of the situation, a Neil House hotel manager sat under this large picture of Lincoln in his office while refusing to do anything to stop a flagrant violation of Negroes' democratic rights. Philip Weightman, left, and Kermit Eby look sadly at the picture.

CIO EDUCATORS GIVE HOTEL LESSON IN DEMOCRACY

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SOMETHING quite startling in labor education happened last week in Columbus, Ohio. Ordinarily an education conference is considered dull news and is lucky to get even mentioned in the out-of-town press.

Yet the National CIO Education Conference, meeting at the Neil House, one of Columbus' largest hotels, suddenly found itself in the headlines and had the facilities of the Nation's press and radio at its disposal in calling public attention to an important part of its program—education against race discrimination.

It started when two Negro delegates reported to the conference that they were refused service in one of the hotel's dining rooms. The next day, in a test case, four other Negro delegates also were refused.

Rising to the challenge, the conference organized an all-day "sit-in" of 150 CIO delegates, including about 30 Negroes, who crowded the Flemish Room restaurant to capacity and sat at the tables from 7:30 Sunday morning until four that afternoon. All were refused service because Negroes were present.

Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, who with Jack Kroll, PAC director, was a featured speaker at the banquet the preceding evening, joined in the anti-discrimination protest and remained in the coffee shop until she was forced to leave to catch a train.

"I wish you all the success in the world in breaking down the barriers of discrimanation," she said as she departed.

BY coincidence, the subject for the Sunday morning session as given on the printed program was "How to Fight Discrimination." CIO Director of Research and Education Kermit Eby and Asst. Director George Guernsey, whose department ran the conference, had not expected to have an actual case to use an an example, but that is the way it worked out.

As George L-P Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, told the delegates, "the hotel furnished a working laboratory for panel discussion."

Speeches and discussions that otherwise would have been held in the big blue and gold ballroom upstairs took place in the restaurant. Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, who was one of the scheduled speakers, gave the delegates a message from CIO Pres. Philip Murray assuring them that they had the strong backing of the entire CIO and urging them to "keep up the good fight."

Steps leading up to the "sit-in" demonstration were taken at a full session of the conference on Saturday where a report was made on the racial discrimination practiced by the hotel against the four Negro delegates who served as the test case to be used by the CIO as the basis for a suit against the Neil House under the Ohio Civil Rights statutes.

FULL support of the National and the Ohio CIO in pressing the legal suit was pledged by Eugene Cotton, CIO assistant general counsel; Jack Kroll, PAC director and head of the Ohio CIO Council, and Eby and Weaver of the Natl. CIO.

The conference investigating committee reported that the four Negro delegates involved in the test case—Vice-Pres. Philip Weightman, Packinghouse Workers; Dollie Lowther, education director, Laundry Workers' Div., Clothing Workers; and Boyd Wilson and Mary Davis, Steelworkers—went to the Neil House coffee shop and remained for nearly two hours without receiving service. The discrimination against them was witnessed by a group of 17 white delegates, a large part of them from Columbus.

The two Negro delegates involved in the first case of discrimination—George Wilson Mills, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Birmingham, Ala., and Howard Warren, United Auto Workers, So. Bend, Ind., had no CIO witnesses to the incident.

Conference Director Guernsey stated that the CIO Education Dept. had been given to understand by the hotel management that there would be no discrimination against Negro delegates. The hotel had assigned rooms to Negro delegates, although they were kept all together in one wing as though segregated, one delegate charged.

"We are determined to push for a complete elimination of this completely undemocratic practice," Guernsey said, "and all future conferences will have even more strict agreement that a policy of non-discrimination will prevail."

A resolution passed by the conference at this meeting condemned the hotel for its policy of racial bias and laid down a recommended program of action to be followed in home communities. This urged all CIO members "to take note of this act of discrimination as an indication of the need for intensifying their activities in their own communities."

ALTHOUGH the dramatic protest in behalf of its Negro delegates got the spotlight at the CIO Education Conference, it by no means eclipsed the value of other parts of the program. One of the outstanding things about the conference was the vigorous enthusiasm with which the rank and file delegates launched into the discussions, particularly at the Saturday afternoon sessions which were broken up into subject groups limited to 50 persons.

The one on Anti-Labor Legislation led by Eugene Cotton of the Natl. CIO Legal Dept., and Robert Lamb, Steelworkers legislative representative, was particularly lively. Delegates popped up one after the other to tell vivid stories of local campaigns being waged in their state and community against anti-labor bills and to give suggestions to further the drive.

A group discussing education by press and radio, led by CIO Publicity Director Len DeCaux and PAC Publicity Director Alan Reitman, also brought forth many interesting examples of local programs.

The session on how to improve union meetings and put new members to work, led by Joseph Kowalski of the UAW and Ann Terech, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, got down to brass tacks, as did the group on stewardship training led by Edwin Schonfeld, Farm Equipment Workers, and Larry Rogin, Textile Workers.

Guernsey and William Kemsley, Michigan CIO, led a helpful discussion on the use of movies, film strips, posters and exhibits. Films were also shown and their use explained at other sessions of the conference.

A session on labor programs in universities was attended by representatives from Roosevelt College, University of Chicago, Cornell, Michigan, Wisconsin, and American Labor Education Service.

AT THE Thursday night opening session, Natl. CIO Asst. Research Director Stanley Ruttenberg tangled with Emerson P. Schmidt, research director for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in a debate on Wages, Prices and Profits.

Only the fact that he had to catch an early train after his airplane trip was canceled saved the smooth Dr. Schmidt from a heavy barrage of questions. In his speech he defended high profits, condoned high prices and maintained that "if every worker got more dollars in his pay envelope every week, these dollars would bid more fiercely for the scarce supply of goods."

In his answering speech, Ruttenberg gave a simple analysis of the CIO's position on "Why Wages Should Be Raised Now," in which he outlined the essentials for a sound wage, price and profit relationship.

"If the labor movement is to be successful in its approach to this problem, the public and the community must get the facts and hear the story," Ruttenberg said. "This is no longer a labor problem. These matters affect the lives and well-being of every citizen of the United States."

VARIOUS education directors of CIO unions and other speakers at the earlier sessions of the conference included William Rafsky, Hosiery Workers; Joe Glazer, Textile Workers; Frank Fernbach, Steelworkers, and Paul Sifton, both of whom spoke on the Labor Extension Service Bill; Brownie Lee Jones, Southern School for Workers; Katherine Ellickson, Natl. CIO; Evelyn Dubrow, New Jersey CIO; Myrna Siegendorf and Robert Kenney, CIO Services Committee.

Also Orville Jones and William Lavalle, Ohio CIO; Pres. James McEwan, Indiana CIO; Clifford McAvoy, Electrical Workers; Michael Mann, Chicago CIO; Svend Godfredson, Packinghouse Workers, and many others who spoke both from the platform and in discussion from the floor.

Abe Lincoln Wouldn't Eat Here

To explain the purpose of the CIO "sit-in" to other guests of the hotel, a mimeographed leaflet was handed out to Neil House patrons at the door of the coffee shop and elsewhere. The leaflet was headed: "Would Abe Lincoln Eat Here? No, and Neither Should You!" and then went on:

"One hundred fifty members of the National CIO Education Conference are still waiting in the Flemish Room for breakfast. Management of the hotel claims waitresses won't serve them because Negro delegates are present.

"A portrait of Lincoln hangs in the front office. Yet the principles of Lincoln are openly defied in Columbus, a way station for the underground railway system of the Civil War.

"Abe Lincoln wouldn't eat here! Will you?"

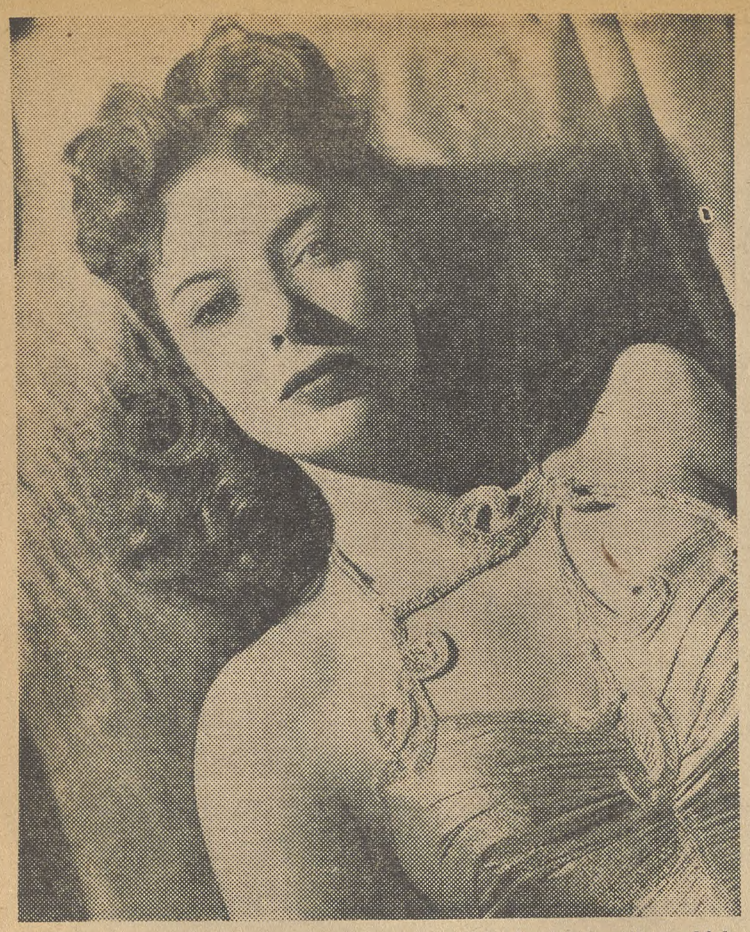
Anti-Bias Guide Printed By CIO

Union members who want to know their legal rights in opposing cases of racial discrimination will find a helpful guide in the new handbook "What is the Law," just issued by the Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

This pocket-sixe 24-page pamphlet lists by states existing legal provisions, penalties and enforcement procedure against racial bias. It gives the provisions of fair employment practice laws now functioning in Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York.

Copies may be obtained from CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C. 15c a copy, 100 for $14; 500 for $60.

Also available is a 7-page leaflet containing a reprint of the address on anti-semitism made by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at the last CIO convention. 5c a copy; 100 for $2.50, 1,000 for $20, 5,000 for $75.



Ida Lupino resting in between scenes from "The Man I Love," in which she takes the role of a night-club singer who manages to keep the family together and out of jail.

SHORT TAKES

"SWELL GUY" is the story of a heel, a no-good so-and-so who gets young gals in trouble, swindles old women and deceives everyone but those who know him. Mark Hellinger has reached into the lower depths of his knowledge of Broadway characters to drag up this famed war correspondent, played by Sonny Tufts.

ANGEL AND THE BADMAN—is a genteel but good story of the open plains. People seem to be normal and everything but the guns are toned down to a nice, enjoyable pace. Producer-star John Wayne changes his way from a badman to a good guy under the Quaker influence of lovely Gail Russell.

EASY COME, EASY GO—gives Barry Fitzgerald top billing as star of the movie version of John McNulty's tales of a New York boarding house. The mushy, corny story of an old Irishman who plays the horses and tries to run the romantic life of his daughter doesn't measure up to his talents.

THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM—is the story of the first lady typist in Boston in 1874. Betty Grable uses all the charms of a pleasant voice, a good touch system and an emphasized figure to win woman's place behind an office desk. Dick Haymes chimes in on the melodic Gershwin tunes to make this a pleasant picture.

THE STRANGE WOMAN—offers the tale of a black-hearted wench in 19th century Maine who goes after wealth and gets it—even if it means marrying an old codger while she loves his son. Hedy LaMarr's beauty is the outstanding quality in this moody, costume piece.

THAT WAY WITH WOMEN—Sidney Greenstreet switches from murderer's row to comedy. It's murder. As a retired auto magnate looking for something to do he buys an interest in a gas station, worries about his young daughter and finally marries her off to his gas station partner.

Flicker Front

Wisecracks, Kisses Mar A-Bomb Film

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

"THE Beginning or the End," the title of M-G-M's cinematic story of the development of the atom bomb, aptly describes the significance of this new source of energy for the world.

If allowed to be used for military purposes solely, it may mean the total destruction of mankind. If turned over to peaceful pursuits, the energy contained in minute quantities of plutonium and uranium may usher in an era of prosperity unknown to previous generations.

Of course, the picture doesn't deal with these questions. Rather delicately, it skirts around the main issues and concerns itself only with the production and use of the bomb in the war. All the scientists, military men and industrialists concerned with the making of history are shown as benign gentlemen with no other thought than to beat the Axis to production of this type weapon.

A word of sermonizing is allowed to creep in now and then, but the answer to the final question as to whether it shall be the "Beginning or the End" is left to the 25th Century. That may not be a long time to wait as far as Hollywood is concerned, but for the rest of America and the world it is a burning issue.

Avoiding all controversial aspects of the atom question, Metro has gone ahead, nevertheless, to produce a fairly interesting story of how the scientists of many nations pooled their knowledge together with America's industrial power to produce the A-bomb.

One wishes, however, that youthful scientist Tom Drake and Robert Walker, a colonel, were not portrayed as having the major role in the development. But then, M-G-M would have had to leave out a slight romance with two juveniles, which would have improved the picture tremendously. Hollywood's kiss-and-wise-crack doesn't measure up to the importance of the subject.

ANY other picture has to be judged by a different set of standards. People will see and be awed by "The Beginning or the End" because of its historical importance, while probably just as many will see **"SEA OF GRASS"** because of its quartet of stars and certain, if uneven, dramatic values.

The latter presents the neat question of when does a western become a drama and vice-versa. Just because there are cattle barons, like Spencer Tracy, trying to preserve his free range and Melvyn Douglas, a lawyer fighting in behalf of the homesteaders, does not stigmatize "The Sea of Grass" with the label of a high-class horse opry.

Rough-hewn Tracy has his mind as well as his body planted firmly in the free range where his cattle roam. Katherine Hepburn goes west from St. Louis and marries him. When she realizes he loves his cattle and land more than her, she takes up with Douglas. Eventually, she repents and returns to Tracy, bearing a son whose parentage is more likely Douglas's than Tracy's. The pair have another quarrel and separate for twenty years until the death of their outlaw son reunites them.

WHATEVER classification others fall into, there's no doubt about **"JOHNNY O'CLOCK."** For here is a slick murder mystery done with finesse, not too much brutality and marked for a change by some excellent performances.

As "pitman" and junior partner in a gambling joint, Dick Powell continues further on his path away from crooning. And frankly he is much better behind a gun than a mike. A crooked cop, who had been shaking down S. Thomas Gomez's roulette palace, disappears at the same time as his ex-girl friend, Nina Foch, apparently a suicide.

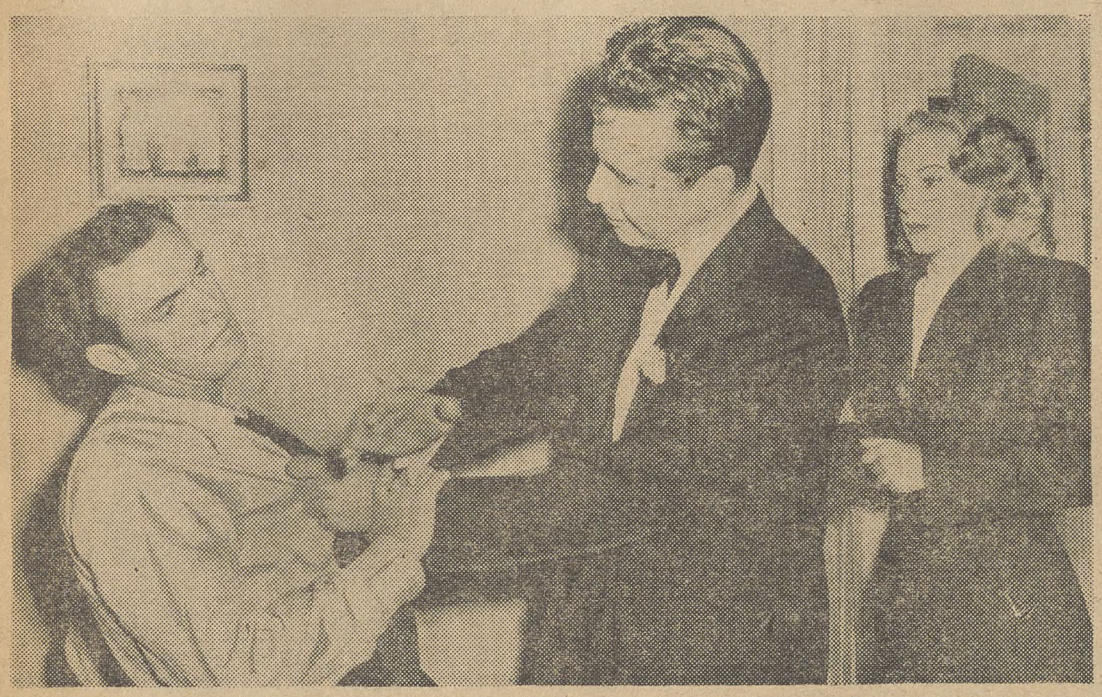
Nina's sister, Evelyn Keyes, flies back from her road show to help solve the mystery and provide an interesting romantic interest. Detective Lee J. Cobb works along parallel paths, but not with Powell and Keyes to insure a happy ending with the murders kept down to three. Cobb's performance is the outstanding feature of the picture while Mabel Paige lightens the gruesome touch with her portrayal of a nosey old gossip. Miss Keyes and Nina Foch do okay by themselves and the audience.

The same can't be said for lispin' Lizabeth Scott, Humphrey Bogart's newest smoke-blowing partner in **"DEAD RECKONING."** Tall, blonde and interesting in an anemic sort of way, Liz gets herself entangled in a couple of low-grade murders as well as the famous Bogart clutches. One of the former is the death of Boggie's Medal-of-Honor pal Johnny Drake who was under suspicion for knocking off Liz's rich, first husband.

As in the rest of his murder flickers, Bogart slugs, shoots, kicks and snarls his way through this time. But not without introducing the latest in crime—incendiary jelly bombs, straight from the front. And as usual, sadistic Marvin Miller gives Boggie, who naturally can't fight back at this particular moment, a bone-breaking going over.

"LADY IN THE LAKE" will be noted more for its camera technique than anything else. The plot is only ordinary—the wife of a publisher disappears, a gigolo gets pumped full of lead in a shower and private dick Philip Marlowe recovers from two attempts at assassination to solve these heinous crimes.

As star and director, Robert Montgomery allows the camera to do the acting. Theoretically, after a few introductory remarks, you are Philip Marlowe, you take the drink or a set of large knuckles between the eyes. In fact, you, theoretically, do everything but kiss lovely Audrey Trotter. Occasionally, you see Marlowe's (Montgomery) picture in a mirror or his hand on a door knob.



Dick Powell, out to solve two murders, works out John Kellogg who "fingered" him for the mob. Evelyn Keyes, sister of one of the victims, accompanies Powell on his manhunt in "Johnny O'Clock."

Robert Montgomery examines his automatic as he prepares to trail a murderer in "Lady in the Lake." Audrey Trotter is the girl friend.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary & fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

A MISTAKE — AND CARRUTHERS, OWNER OF THE MILLS, DISCOVERS THAT IN TRYING TO BREAK UP A UNION MEETING... HE HAS KILLED HIS OWN DAUGHTER!

THEY'RE LETTING THE BARN BURN DOWN...

THAT'S NOT WHAT'S WORRYING ME, KIT! CARRUTHERS KNOWS THAT HE HIMSELF IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING OF HIS DAUGHTER... AND HE'LL TRY TO FORGET THAT BY TERROR AGAINST THE WORKERS...

YOU — YOU'RE RIGHT, JIM! CARRUTHERS AND HIS MEN HAVE THE SMELL OF BLOOD AND — OH, JIM! WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

FIRST THING IS TO WARN THE FOLKS OF THE COMING TROUBLE. COME ON!

THEN WE BETTER GET READY FOR THE BIGGEST FIGHT OF OUR LIVES.

THERE'S GOIN' TO BE MORE SHOOTIN'... MORE KILLIN'...

FIRST THING IS TO TALK TO YOUR FATHER, KIT... THEN CALL A MEETING!

JIM! KIT! WE WAS WONDERIN' WHAT BECOME OF YOU?..

YEH, JIM — I WAS THINKING OF GOING OUT TO LOOK FOR YOU... WE GOTTA FILE A STORY FOR THE LABOR PAPERS ON RUBY CARRUTHER'S MURDER.

NO TIME FOR EXPLANATIONS... OR WRITING THE STORY! LISTEN— CARRUTHERS HAS GONE BLOOD-CRAZY. HE'S WHIPPING HIS MEN UP INTO A LYNCH HYSTERIA... AND THEY MAY START FOR TOWN ANY MINUTE.

THERE'S NOT GOING TO BE ANY LYNCHING HEREABOUTS... NOT IF MY SQUIRREL GUN CAN SHOOT STRAIGHT.

HOLD IT, BRAD.

NO... NO SHOOTING IF WE CAN HELP IT, BRAD! THAT'S THE EXCUSE CARRUTHERS WANTS TO START KILLING LEFT AND RIGHT!

WHAT ELSE KIN WE DO, JIM?

KIT — SEND THE KIDS OUT TO CALL TOGETHER EVERY WORKING MAN AND WOMAN IN TOWN AND AS FAR AROUND THIS TOWN AS YOU CAN REACH. USE CARS, ANY WAY YOU CAN — BUT GET THEM DOWN TO MAIN STREET AS FAST AS YOU CAN.

ALL RIGHT, JIM.

BRAD — YOU GET EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN YOU CAN AND TELL THEM TO COME TO TOWN FAST... AND TO BRING THEIR GUNS WITH THEM.

BUT JIM — YOU SAID THERE WASN'T GOING TO BE ANY SHOOTING.

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Anti-Labor Warning!

LULL BEFORE THE STORM

IT was the week of the lull before the storm of anti-labor bills hit the Congress and the American people.

In both the Senate and House Labor Committees, there was lots of activity, little news.

With hearings completed, both committees moved into the decisive period of preparing the bills which they will present to the respective branches of Congress.

On the Senate side, Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) introduced another bill to curb labor's rights, and Senators Smith (R. N. J.) and Ferguson (R. Mich.) dropped into the hoper a proposal for "labor courts" which smacked strongly of compulsory arbitration.

The Senate Labor Committee, it was understood, was having difficulty reaching agreement on any one proposal, and sources close to the committee indicated that the 13-man committee might come up with 13 different bills.

The House Labor Committee finished up hearings on the bills before it with testimony by Pres. Murray of the American Newspaper Guild and Russ Nixon, representative of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Armed with subpoena rights and $50,000, the House Labor Committee sent a three-man subcommittee to Milwaukee, Wisc., to nose into the affairs of Local 248 of the UAW-CIO, which has been engaged in a long, bitter strike at the Allis-Chamers Co.

IN WASHINGTON, meanwhile, CIO Pres. Philip Murray sent a blistering leter to Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.) in which he demanded the removal of Gerard Reilly, former NLRB member, as consultant to the Senate Labor Committee.

Murray charged that Reilly had ghost-written S. 360 for Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.). Of all the anti-labor proposals, the CIO President said, "none is more immoderate and punitive than S. 360", a bill which would rewrite the Wagner Act into a bill to deprive unions of many of their basic rights.

Reilly's "vindictive anti-labor views" will undoubtedly influence the Committee, Murray told Taft.

"I urge that the appointment be rescinded," he wrote. "Mr. Reilly has a known and demonstrated animus toward organized labor."

"There are men of stature and integrity in the labor relations field who enjoy wide public confidence," Murray's letter continued. But, he said, the Committe apparently "preferred to by-pass" these persons and select instead a man widely denounced by the "entire labor movement as biased and partisan."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Wage-Hour Amendments S 70 HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Passed by Senate & House; now goes to joint conference committee.	Write Pres. Truman to veto this weakening of Wage-Hour Act.
Anti-labor bills (Senate)	Variety of proposals to limit bargaining, outlaw union security, hamper strike rights, under consideration.	Senate Labor Comm. studying proposals. Committee's bill due soon.	Wire Senators to defeat bills to weaken unions, limit labor rights.
Anti-labor bills (House)	Wide variety of proposals include repeal of Wagner Act, compulsory arbitration and provisions of last year's Case Bill.	House Labor Comm. studying bills. Report due soon.	Write, wire Congressman to defeat proposals to weaken labor rights.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Referred to House Ways & Means Comm. GOP beginning to feel protests over unequal treatment on low incomes.	Ask Congressman to pass tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill S 94 HR 7 et al	Would remove poll tax as voting bar in seven southern states for federal elections.	S. 94 (Pepper bill) in Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration; 7 House bills in Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Senators, Congressman to push for speediest possible action.
Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill S 528	Continues rent control for another year "as is."	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm.	Ask Senators to pass this rent bill, keep rents stable.
Women's Status Bill HR 2007	Removes unfair discrimination against women, saves protection for women workers.	Referred to House Judiciary Committee.	Ask Congressmen to seek passage of bill.
S. 866 Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, providing govt. & private homes in lowest rent brackets.	Senate Banking & Currency Committee holding hearings. CIO supports bill, asks some improvements.	Wire, write yours Senators & Chrmn. Tobey (R. N. H.) of Banking Comm. to support.
HR. 1750 S. 701 Taylor-Douglas Vet Homes Bills	Provides for gov't aid to build vet homes in $30-$50 monthly rental categories.	S. 701 before Senate Banking Comm. Hearings now on. No hearings yet in House.	Ask Senators to vote for S 701. Ask Representatives to press for early hearings.
S. 354 D. C. Suffrage Bill	Proposed by Sen. McCarran (D., Nev.). Sets up charter commission to give District of Columbia self-government.	Referred to Senate District Committee. Hearings have been held.	Write to Senators to support.
H.R. 2275 Thomas 'Loyalty' Bill	Sets up special U. S. body to probe "loyalty" of govt. workers. Could order firings without appeal.	Referred to House Un-American Committee.	Write, wire Congressmen to defeat this anti-civil rights proposal.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

STATE FORCES RALLY TO SAVE UNIONS

CIO members throughout the nation are warming up for an all-out campaign against anti-labor bills in Congress which this week were close to the 250-mark.

They are not waiting until the last minute to begin preparations for the campaign in April, designated by the CIO Executive Board as Defend Labor month.

In Massachusetts, four industrialists joined 300 delegates to a state CIO legislative conference in condemning the get-tough-with labor measures pending in Congress.

Former mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, who employs 750 union machine workers, voiced his approval of the closed shop and industry-wide bargaining, which bills before Congressional committees would ban.

Putnam's sentiments were echoed by William Bixby, industrial relations committee chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Executive Sec. Fred Steele of the New Bedford Cotton Mfgs. Assn., and Pres. Saul Fecher of the New England Assn. of Men's & Boys' Clothing Mfgs.

Unity with the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods in fighting the threat was voted and the formation of groups throughout the state to carry on the fight was urged.

THREE thousand "missionaries" —CIO members who have attended meetings at Columbus, Marion, Warren, Fostoria, Youngstown, Lorain, Steubenville and Massillon—are taking back to the other Ohio workers the story of what the drive against labor means to them.

The Cleveland CIO Council this week reported that 10,000 signatures have already been received on petitions calling on Congressmen and Senators to oppose anti-labor measures.

Eighteen members of the Cleveland City Council, the mayors of four suburban towns and two councilmen from adjacent communities are among the signers. A committee consisting of the various international CIO unions in Cleveland will bring the petitions to Washington.

WHAT is happening in Ohio is being repeated throughout the nation. CIO headquarters in Washington is receiving scores of letters from other councils and from CIO regional and sub-regional directors telling of meetings, distribution of pamphlets, circulation of petitions to Congressmen and plans to send delegation to the nation's capitol.

Anti-labor Protest Week at San Francisco—sponsored by a committee of CIO, AFL, Railroad and unaffiliated unions—reached its climax at a mass meeting this week. A similar program will be planned in Oakland April 3.

IN New York City damp weather last weekend failed to halt CIO members who distributed a million leaflets urging writing Congressmen to oppose anti-labor bills.

The outlook this week on the state legislative-front was gloomy with the North Carolina legislature being the ninth to pass a bill outlawing the closed shop. It has already been banned in Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia.

But timely action paid off in Iowa and Missouri where thousands of letters and petitions from CIO members thus far have prevented any anti-labor legislation from being reported to the assemblies.

ASK U.S. HALT FOREIGN FLAG SHIP TRANSFERS

THIRTEEN men and a woman, members of the crew of S. S. America, the largest U. S. passenger ship, last week came from New York City to Washington to ask Congress to halt the use of Panamanian and Hondurian flags on U. S. ships.

The delegation—all members of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union—told the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that this practice deprives U. S. seamen of jobs.

The ship owners use these flags, the comittees were told, to increase their profits "through the evasion of American taxes, safety and labor standards."

The seamen called for passage of legislation easing citizenship requirements for alien seamen who served on American ships during the war and permitting then to continue to work on U. S. merchant vessels. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is on record in favor of these measures.

The seamen urged enactment of the Seamen's War Service Act (HR 476), providing hospitalization, death, disability and educational benefits for merchant seamen, and opposed 241 anti-labor bills so-far introduced.

The older men among the delegation charged that the bills would help restore the long hours, bad conditions and low pay that prevailed before unions were built and strengthened with the aid of the Wagner Labor Act.

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March 31, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Louise Andello is a CIO Department store worker in Brooklyn, N. Y. Defending her union is a very concrete thing. Before the union, the pay was $18; now it is $33 a week. For more about Louise, see pages 8-9.

CIO to Congress:

SAVE RENT CONTROL

CONTINUED tight control of rents and immediate provisions for a long-range housing program government auspices were demanded this week by CIO to meet the national homes shortage crisis.

With a batch of bills on both subjects up for study by committees of the Senate and House, CIO Sec.-Treas, James B. Carey called for "as is" rent control for at least 12 months in order to prevent "real suffering and deprivation."

At the same time, a statement filed with the committee by R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, called for continued controls and sharply attacked proposals to repeal the Patman Veterans Housing Act.

A batch of bills covering both rents and housing are in the Congressional hopper.

● The Senate Banking subcommittee, which held rent control hearings more than a month ago, is expected to bring out a bill in the next few days.

Apparently confused by the wide public hostility to rent increases, the Judiciary Committee retreated from previous plans to suggest across-the-board increases. The bill to come out of the sub-committee will probably hold rent ceilings, but the question of enforcement is still up in the air.

● The House Banking Committee is considering the Wolcott bill (HR 2549), which the Thomas statement said would provide only for "zombie rent control." It would open the way for more evictions and for large numbers of court suits.

● Also included in the Wolcott bill is a provision for dumping the Patman Veterans Housing Act, which has served—to some degree at least—to give government controls over supplies of needed building materials and to divert them in the general direction of lower-priced homes for veterans.

● The Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, which provides for long-range housing, is up for study by the Senate Banking Committee, along with a number of other proposals for giving governmental assistance to low-rent and veterans housing projects. The House Committee last year refused to act on the T-E-W bill. It has not yet scheduled hearings at this session.

The T-E-W bill was endorsed recently in a joint letter to the Senate Banking committee by Pres. Murray and Thomas. Spokesmen for the CIO at the hearing were William Nicholas of the UAW and John Edelman of the Textile Workers Union, both of whom pointed to the bill as a major answer to meeting the country's permanent shortage of decent homes for lower income groups.

CAREY, in his testimony before the House group, bitterly attacked the record of the real estate lobby on the rent control issue.

"It is seldom that any special interest group has resorted to such bold, deliberate and calculated mendacity as the people who say that all we need to get more rental housing is to charge higher rents so everyone will have to crowd up more. With literally millions of families now living doubled up in inadequate space, it is unbelievable that such arguments are not laughed out of the forum of serious public discussion."

In the name of CIO, he expressed opposition to the Wolcott bill (HR 2549) for its mere lip service to rent control without proper enforcement provisions.

"In our judgment," Carey told the committee, "HR 2549 simply takes away from the federal government the power and the machinery to control rents." Such a bill, he added, is an invitation from Congress to real estate owners to evade the law.

The needs require a "simple bill be written and passed to enact real ceilings that can be kept on by fair and honest methods of administration, and where necessary, enforcement," Carey pointed out. "It is not too much to say that disturbances which would gravely impair public morale will be precipitated if evictions should increase and rentals get out of hand."

THOMAS'S statement, presented to the committee by Miss Anna Berenson of the UAW, charged that the present housing crisis is "nothing less than a national disaster."

The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, he said, recently made a survey showing a need for 1½ million new homes "just to take the edge off the housing shortage."

Sees Liberty Threat In Purge Order

A warning that Pres. Truman's proposed purge of government liberals would intimidate people in all walks of life was sounded this week by Pres. Abram Flaxer of the CIO Public Workers.

Speaking over a nationwide CBS hookup, Flaxer urged Truman to rescind a recent Executive Order defining "disloyal" persons and authorizing their dismissal from government jobs.

The order authorizes the Attorney General to name a list of proscribed organizations. "Membership, affiliation or sympathetic association" with these would be cause for questioning a government employe's loyalty.

Flaxer said the union will conduct a nation-wide campaign to expose the dangers to civil liberties contained in Truman's program.

GOP HACKING AWAY VITAL U.S. SERVICES

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

SERVICES of vital importance to workers—both organized and unorganized—were slashed with an "economy" meat-axe by the House GOP majority last week.

Unless the House action can be overturned in the Senate, the Dept. of Labor and the Natl. Labor Relations Board will find themselves in a position of inability to get on with their jobs.

Some $12,000,000 was cut from the Labor Dept. funds for 1947, while the NLRB sustained a slash of 10% over its present reduced operating funds and of some 40% from what the Bureau of the Budget had recommended for the coming year.

CIO sought unsuccessfully to convince the Congress that it should turn aside demands for the appropriations cuts.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, wired to leaders of the House just a few hours before the appropriations bill was passed, that labor cannot understand "the superficial pinch-penny philosophy" which guided sponsors of the Labor Dept. and NLRB fund cuts.

He called upon GOP leader Martin and Democratic leader Rayburn "to use all influence to counter the short-visioned proposals of those who, motivated by vindictiveness or lack of knowledge, would cripple essential services of proven value to all the people."

Cowan predicted that the cut in NLRB funds would "cause confusion, unrest, and discontent among unions and employers seeking to conform their activities to the existing law." The Labor Dept. cut will work similar hardships, he said in the wire.

EFFECTS of the cuts, if upheld in the Senate, will be felt soon.

The Labor Board estimates it will be forced to drop some 50 employes. The NLRB now has a backlog of 5,300 cases—the highest number in history—and the present staff of the agency has been too small to handle them with dispatch.

Currently, the Board averages about 20 months to process an unfair practice case—a jump of eight months over a year ago. Contested elections require an average of 6 months to handle, a rise of about two months in the average time. Cases will drag even longer if the Board's operating funds are reduced in line with the House bill.

THE Department of Labor picture shapes up like this:

1. The U. S. Employment Service suffered an 80% cut in the 6½ million dollar appropriation asked by Pres. Truman. Heaviest burden of the slash came in those funds which permit USES to supervise observance by the states of federal standards for public employment offices.

2. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was cut back 40% from its present operating funds, and to only 33% of the amount asked by Pres. Truman. Work on wage, cost of living and family budget statistics will be trimmed way down, along with projects on industrial hazards, industrial relations, employment, productivity etc. The BLS figures have been widely used by labor and industry, as well as by government fact-finding bodies and arbitrators.

3. Division of Labor Standards, which prompted safety activities, improved compensation laws and training of government factory inspectors, is wiped out completely.

4. Only $36,000 was appropriated to carry out child-labor law enforcement.

5. U. S. Conciliation Service was crippled by a 25% cut in funds, together with specific legislation to abolish the jobs of Director Edgar Warren and about 100 key Conciliation officials.

6. Wage-Hour Division was handed a 25% cut in funds available for hiring law-compliance officers—this at the very time when Congress is reducing the amount of time in which workers can sue for damages resulting from law violations.

In addition, the Children's Bureau of Federal Security Agency was cut about 20% in its program for maternal and child health.

THE proposals were soundly criticized in the House. Rep. Kelly (D. Pa.) charged that adequate funds are being denied agencies handling labor disputes, while "this Congress has failed to reduce the cost of living and to enable labor to achieve a proper living wage."

Rep. North (D. N.J.) assailed reduction of the child-labor enforcement funds. She remarked bitterly that Congress is "playing politics with future generations."

Defend Warren

Strong defense of the U. S. Dept. of Labor Conciliation Service, and of Conciliation Directive Edgar Warren, was voiced in Washington by a seven-man, labor-industry advisory committee to the service.

The statement was an answer to action of the House of Representatives in proposing a half-million dollar slash in the Conciliation Service budget, and in eliminating the jobs of Warren and some 100 of his key assistants.

"We have no doubt that the service, under Warren's leadership, has sought to represent the public interest in the peaceful settlement of labor disputes, and we are of the opinion that all who have been associated with him regard him as a loyal and patriotic American," the the committee said.

It added that disorganization of the service would be unfortunate at this "critical time."

Signers of the statement included Clinton Golden and Allan Strachen of the CIO; Frank Fenton and Boris Shishkin of the AFL; and three industrial association spokesmen.

SCORES OF RALLIES TO DEFEND LABOR!

CONCRETE and heartening evidence that CIO forces in every state are rallying against legislation designed to put labor on ice was presented this week to The CIO NEWS. A pile of telegrams nearly a foot high came from CIO Regional Directors in answer to a query about what they and other representatives of CIO are doing. From New England to California and from Georgia to the State of Washington, CIO representatives informed CIO Vice-President and Organization Director Allan S. Haywood that CIO affiliates were planning and holding rallies, scheduling radio programs, circulating petitions, getting letters written to Congress, and organizing other liberal forces in their communities, to take similar action against anti-labor legislation.

Only a partial report on their activities can be printed because of space limitations, but the following excerpts from telegrams give a graphic picture of what an aroused labor movement can do.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—Legislative conferences held by local CIO councils in Easton, Allentown, Chester, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks counties, neighborhood forum meetings with liberal groups, fraternal, business organizations, letters, visits to congressmen, door to door visitations planned, labor committees to meet with congressional representatives. Hand bill distributions. Many councils and locals plan to hold legislative conferences early in April.—George Craig, CIO Regional Director, Eastern Distrfict Penna.

HARRISBURG, PENN—Held joint meeting CIO, AFL March 14 at Reading. Mass meeting also in Lebanon on March 24, and State Senator Elmer Holland spoke at a meeting March 25 at Steelton. Mass meetings being held all over District.—George Medrick, CIO Regional Director.

WILKES-BARRE, PENN. — CIO members cheered by measure of success obtaining joint action from other branches of Trade Union Movement. CIO councils in Scranton, Shamokin preparing public rallies. Wilkes-Barre CIO council has launched drive to have thousands of their neighbors, outside unions as well as in, write letters to Congress in addition to formal petitions being circulated among local unions. Scranton citizens for two weeks have been bombarded with leaflets and radio appeals to defend labor. Scranton CIO council named labor unity committee which called meeting last week at which 15 separate internationals, also several outside CIO, were represented. Plans were made for a rally to be held in April. Frequent radio addresses and appeals for letters to be sent to congressmen are being arranged.—Joseph M. Walsh.

ERIE, PENN.—Steelworkers lead off for intensive drive against anti-labor legislation with huge mass meeting of stewards and members March 9. Letter writing campaign touched off by Erie CIO council which addressed letters to all teachers, politicians, business people, clergymen, appealing for help in writing letters to legislators. District 50 UMW director agreed to bring his locals into plan for writing letters to Congressmen. Steelworkers have reprinted entire "questions and answers on proposed Labor Legislation" and issued 20,000 to all locals, also 5,000 sample letter forms and 5,000 appeals to all Erie Steel locals. CIO locals at Warren, Oil City, Titusville, Meadville, Grove City, New Castle, Sharon, Ellwood City and Franklin all carrying out plans. Mass meeting during April of all CIO members of Erie planned.—Ralph W. Tillotson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Local CIO council conducting special local union meetings. Meeting local union officers, committeemen and shop stewards scheduled April 2. United Labor Action Committee, comprising CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood membership in Rochester area now conducting card campaign protesting anti-labor legislation. Fifty thousand signatures minimum goal. Speakers Bureau set up to present labors views to local union meetings, public, civic and religious groups. Series of radio programs scheduled for April.—John G. Stroebel.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meetings of international representatives of all affiliated unions on defend labor month program. All local union meetings covered by representatives giving full outline of anti-labor legislation, setting up action committees to call on legislators on week-ends and sending cards, letters, and wires to same. Special leaflets, giving analysis of anti-labor legislation mailed to civic, community groups. Citizens committee formed. Various groups from committee decided on action within own groups, representatives of Federal Council of Churches now discussing program, selecting committee of ministers to come to Washington and meet with leaders of CIO, AFL, and Congress.—John J. Maurillo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Rally scheduled in Rochester and Niagara Falls early in April. Buffalo rally held

(Continued on Page 12)

New Injunction Bill Proposed in House

NEW anti-labor bills are rolling off a fast-moving production line in Congress. It's going to take equally rapid action throughout the country to bring about their defeat.

Timed to coincide with each day's headlines, the proposals are hitting at every single aspect of industrial relations and union practice. Only bill not yet introduced is one to make unions illegal.

In the current crop, most important is an injunction bill announced by Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.) who heads the House Labor Committee. Designed to meet the possibility of a national telephone strike in early April, the bill would allow the federal government to obtain an anti-union injunction against striking phone workers, as it did in the coal miners' walkout last year.

Hartley said his committee would bring out the bill on March 31 and call for immediate action. It would be a "temporary" measure, the House committee leader said, in effect only until long-range legislation is passed.

MEANWHILE, the House Labor Committee was studying a new proposal to bar all Wagner Act rights to unions which have "communists" or persons associated with "communists" holding any office.

Since many reactionary Congressmen regard the late Pres. Roosevelt or David Lilienthal of TVA as "communists" there are few unions which would be judged "pure" by these standards.

CHARGE GOP BLOCKS FACTS ON FASCISM

REPUBLICAN leaders in Congress are blocking publication of the first full-length report on fasicsm ever prepared by a U. S. government agency, In Fact disclosed in its March 17 issue.

The 325-page manuscript, Fascism In Action, was prepared by the Library of Congress at the request of Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.), who has introduced a resolution, HR 83, authorizing publication of the document.

Although Rep. Carl M. LeCompt (R., Ia.) and Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R., Pa.) are keeping the resolution bottled up in a congressional subcommittee on printing, Patman said he would force publication of the document "even if it means reading it into the Congressional Record, page by page."

Idea for the manuscript occurred to Patman after Rep. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) had the same agency prepare a book, Communism In Action, a half million copies of which were printed at government expense. Congress took only four days to approve Dirksen's request that his document be made public and Patman said he saw no reason for greater delay on the fascist expose.

Republican objection to the book is said to stem partly from its branding Franco Spain and Salazar Portugal as fascist countries, along with Nazi Germany, Mussolini's Italy, Japan "and other countries with more or less totalitarian forms of government modeled after those of Germany and Italy." Spain is included as "the most important survivor of the fascist era."

Patman said the manuscript is the first exhaustive study of fascism ever written by an official government agency. The only previous official work on the subject, according to the congressman, is a fact sheet issued by the War Dept. and former Asst. Atty. Gen O. John Rogge's report on native fascism and Nazi penetration in the U. S.

Including the Scandinavian!

CONGRESS heard from the 48 states—and Sweden—this week.

Among protests against anti-labor legislation were six petitions from ice-bound American ships tied up at Karlskrona, Sweden.

The crews of the ships are affiliated with various unions—four of them CIO, three AFL, and one independent. But with anti-labor legislation on deck, all hands mustered for a united meeting aboard the S. S. South Bend Victory.

In a letter to the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, chairman of the meeting Montrey S. Maxwell of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union wrote:

"I ploughed through snow waist high in places to get to the other ships. It took me from noon until eight o'clock but I went to all of them.

"None of them had any news from their unions as of today and you can bet your boots that me and my little bundle (composed of NMU Pilots, CIO NEWS' and MCS Voices) were more than welcome."

Upshot of the distribution and the joint meeting that followed were petitions from all ships signed by nearly 300 men from almost every state in the union. They told Congress: "We didn't want anti-labor legislation!"

DEFEND LABOR MONTH

THE CIO has designated April as Defend Labor Month—a month of mobilization against some of the greatest dangers that ever confronted labor and the American people.

Everyone knows that labor unions are under bitter attack by a reactionary Congress.

But not everyone realizes how imminent is the danger, nor how disastrous may be its results to our wages, living standards and liberties.

There is even a certain apathy in some quarters, based on the idea that similar attacks have been beaten off in the past, that counsels of "moderation" may prevail in Congress, and that anyhow we're in for a period of continuing prosperity.

The purpose of Defend Labor Month is to combat such apathy, by bringing the true facts home to every CIO member; and to make every union, council and member a rallying point for a people's counter-attack against reaction.

★ ★ ★

IT IS true many past attacks on labor have been beaten back—but with the aid of many more friends in Congress than labor has at present.

It is also true that one very similar drive against labor—after the first world war—succeeded in its main design of crippling the unions and entrenching the open shop.

The results, in wage-cutting, speed-up, intolerable working conditions, and the unemployment and misery that followed in the great depression, will never be forgotten by those who lived through that period.

The CIO is determined this must not happen again.

★ ★ ★

THE PRESENT drive against labor is the most intensive and extensive yet launched.

The whole big business press has been mobilized for an hysterical pressure campaign. More than 200 bills have been introduced, not only against every conceivable union right and activity but also against many of the American people's most cherished civil liberties.

As to the carefully cultivated idea that "moderation" may prevail, that is one of the reactionaries' phoniest tricks.

The so-called "moderate" anti-union bills are actually the most dangerous, representing the most carefully thought out plans for effectively crippling the unions. The wild "extremist" talk is a deliberate smokescreen to make the most vicious union-busting measures appear "moderate" by comparison.

★ ★ ★

LEAST of all should anyone imagine there can be any "continuing prosperity" regardless of what is done to labor.

The present disparity between record profits, sky-high prices and lowered real wages is surely heading the country into an early depression.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics is one of the latest authorities to predict a business downturn in the second part of 1947. "Probably the most important force" in bringing this about, it says, is "the steady decline in real income—purchasing power of salary and wage earners.

"In July 1945, real wages and salaries were about 205% of the 1935-39 average, but were only 168% of this average in December 1946. The proportional share of wages and salaries dropped from 70 to 59% of total income payments."

★ ★ ★

THE ONLY way to head off depression is to increase the people's purchasing power. The anti-union drive, frankly designed to weaken the workers' bargaining power, would make this impossible.

The union-busters would not only bring on depression by wrecking the unions, but they look forward to using this depression to cut deeply into wages and living standards and to "whip labor into line."

These are some of the real and imminent dangers against which the CIO is seeking to mobilize the workers and all other progressive Americans in Defend Labor Month.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

A RECENT New York newspaper ad accuses labor of "coercion, conspiracy, extortion, bribery, blackmail, mayhem, arson and murder."

And labor asks for higher wages too!

●

EVERY other outrage known to the annals of crime will be found charged against labor in the Congressional Record and the press these days.

Yet the politicians who make these charges all say they "love labor."

●

THEY'RE all "in favor of unions."

All they want to do is to prevent unions from organizing, striking and putting any pressure on the boss, and to deprive them of dues and membership.

As the duck-hunter protested, "Why nobody loves duck better than I do."

●

THE TECHNICS of union-hunting haven't changed much over the years, any more than have those of duck-hunting.

The hunters get started early in the dark. They get leg-deep in muck. They use stealth, camouflage and decoy-ducks. They make the strangest noises to lure their victims, including even a mating-call. They employ bird-dogs.

And there are special seasons for both kinds of hunting.

●

THE PRESENT open season against unions is closely similar to that which followed the first world war. It bears many resemblances to the big anti-CIO campaign of 1937.

Every one of the lies and epithets now hurled against labor can be found in the daily papers and magazines of those years.

●

HYSTERICAL press campaigns were conducted with exactly the same slogans as now, charging the unions with being too powerful, arrogant, radical, violent, irresponsible, dictatorial and demanding.

A common feature of every past anti-union campaign has been a big red-scare smokescreen, with gaudy charges of subversive and foreign influences in labor's ranks.

Each time, the demand for the open shop and union-crippling legislation has been accompanied by assaults on civil liberties and democratic rights of all kinds.

●

PAST anti-union campaigns have usually reached their peak at times when the unions were strong, but when there was a depression just around the corner.

The unions emerged from the first world war with swollen membership. Wages were relatively high, but prices still higher.

The post-war open-shop drive was undertaken to prevent union resistance to the depression wage-cutting of the early twenties.

It was accompanied by an all-out red scare. Socialist members of the New York legislature were unseated. "Criminal syndicalism" charges and injunctions were used against every strike. Five thousand persons were arrested in the Mitchell Palmer "red raids," and the FBI investigated as many as 2,000 individuals in the 1922 railroad shopmen's strike.

Union strength was so badly broken by this open-shop drive that in the 1929 depression the corporations were able to cut wages and whip labor into line with comparative ease.

●

BUT IN 1937 there was a different story to tell.

In this year the CIO was going great guns. It had organized millions of workers. All the union-busters ganged up with Little Steel to stop it, again at a time when the storm signals of another coming depression were clearly apparent.

Again there was an hysterical crescendo of anti-union and red-scare propaganda.

But this time, the CIO was too strong for the union-busters. It refused to be cowed by their violence or split by their propaganda and continued to gain in strength.

As a result, wage rates and union rights were maintained better than in any previous depression.

●

THIS YEAR the unions are once more at peak strength. Wages are relatively high, but lagging far behind increased living costs. All the signs point to an oncoming depression.

Once more, the union-busters have trotted out their press and politicians for an hysterical anti-union campaign, with all the usual trimmings, so they may use the coming depression to trample labor's wages and conditions into the mire.

But labor is stronger and more experienced today than it was after the first world war. If it is also clear-sighted, d e t e r m i n e d and united, the union-busters can be stopped, as they were in 1937.

The CIO News

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FATTEST PROFIT YEAR IN HISTORY!

1946 was the best profit year in American history for most companies and corporations, the CIO Economic Outlook points out in its March issue just off the press.

Not only did profits run to record figures, but returns on investments soared to tremendous heights, the Research & Education Dept. said.

"Had prices increased in 1946 only enough to offset wage increase, profits would not have been increased nearly as much as they were over 1945 levels," the Outlook said. "But prices were raised higher and higher with no relation to wage costs or production costs. They were pushed to fantastic heights. Results were obvious. Profits climbed to their all-time high."

In a series of charts, the Outlook examined the profit return on capital investments of a score of companies in the meat, textile, food, and iron and steel industries. The results are startling.

Survey of the meat industry showed Armour making 15.7% profit in 1946 on its investment; Cudahy cleared 16%; Wilson made 14.1%. Swift, trailing the other companies, cleared only 6.1% in 1946. By way of comparison, profit returns on investments in the industry during the 1939-39 period ranged between 3.4% and 6.6%, and in the 1942-45 wartime years between 6.2% and 11%.

Profit returns in the textile industry are even more impressive. The ranged from an 8.8% return on investment for the American Viscose Corp. to a 38.4% profit in one year for Pacific Mills. American Woolen cleared 28.5%, Industrial Rayon made 28.3% and Celanese Corp 18.2% in the year.

During the '36-'39 and '42-'45 periods, profit returns fluctuated on the average for the baking industry between a low of 3.3% and a high of 11%.

IRON and steel industry figures showed substantial profit returns to the corporations.

U. S. Steel made 12.3% during '46, compared to 4.1% in the 1936-39 years and to 4.5% for the wartime period. Inland netted 17.4%, compared to 13.6% and 8.9% for the two earlier periods. Natl. Steel showed 15.2% profit returns, compared to 11.9% and 7% in the pre-war and mid-war years.

CIO ASKS CRACKDOWN ON BREAD TRUST

THE CIO this week asked the Dept. of Justice to crack down on the bread trust.

CIO cited sharp rises in profits and declared that recent price increases of from 1 to 3c a loaf are unjustified.

Four big companies dominate the baking field, said a statement of the CIO Cost of Living Committee — Continental, General, Ward and Purity. Their 1946 business totalled a third of a billion dollars.

"The chain stores sell the products of these companies, follow their lead on prices, and acquiesce in their domination of the industry," said a Commitee statement by Chairman Jack Thornton.

"THEIR operating profits (before taxes) in 1946 amounted to $31 million and were 55% greater than their wartime profits of $20 million; and 100% greater than their average profits in the six years of 1940 to 1945.

"Net income after taxes in 1946 amounted to $18.7 million and was 137% greater than average net income during the six years 1940 to 1945."

CIO said the firms' profit margins were proportionally higher in January than they were in 1946.

"They are taking advantage of increased wheat prices as an excuse to raise their profit margins to still higher levels." CIO declared.

"MONOPOLY industries make it a general practice to use wage increases as an excuse for the high prices with which they are soaking the public, but the food monopolies seek to make the farmer the scapegoat for their profiteering.

"At January prices, the farmer received only 2½c for the wheat in a pound loaf of white bread. Consumers were paying 12c for a pound loaf in that month. The baking and marketing margin was 9½c, an increase of nearly 20% over the margin received under control in January, 1946.

"If the present wages in the baking industry are 10% higher than the average wage paid in 1946, which is unlikely, the increased labor cost could account for an increase of no more than a fifth of a cent per loaf, even though profits were ample to absorb the higher wages without increasing prices.

"The rise in the price of wheat between January and the peak level reached on March 17 amounted to 1c per pound of bread. The wheat price broke immediately, however, and fell 30c in three days. Increased prices paid for wheat cannot possibly account for more than ½ to ¾c per pound loaf in the cost of flour to the bakers, and probably account for less than that."

NEW BILL WOULD BAR JOB BIAS

A new attack on job discrimination against minority groups has been launched by a two-party group of eight Senators.

The bill, modeled after a New York state statute, is a successor to last year's permanent FEPC proposal, which was pigeonholed last year by a group of southern polltax Democrats.

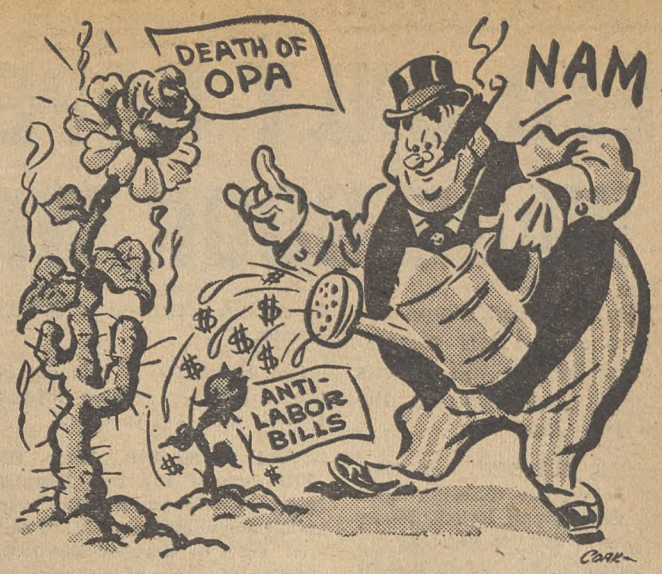
Sen. Irving Ives (R., N. Y.), who introduced the bill and who is author of the New York state law, said the measure would try to avoid legal compulsions to the greatest possible degree.

The bill declares that employment without bias as to race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry is a "civil right of all the people of the U.S."

It sets up a number of categories of illegal employment practices. These include refusal to hire because of race or religion, the use by an employer of a hiring service which practices such discrimination, discrimination practices in labor unions, and discharge of a worker by an employer for filing charges under the bill's provisions.

THE proposed law would authorize a seven-member anti-discrimination commission to be set up by the President. This group could probe accusations of discrimination and seek to use methods of "conference and persuasion" to remedy illegal activities.

Sponsoring the bill, in addition to Ives, are three Republican Senators and four Democrats: Saltonstall (Mass.), Smith (N. J.), Morse (Oreg.), Chavez (N. M.), Murray (Mont.), Myers (Penn.) and Downey (Calif.).



Hooray For Me, To Hell With You

YOU can write off price cut talk as so much malarky. At least that's what the Wall Street Journal admitted this week in a page one story.

Following up Pres. Truman's warning that we'll have inflation if prices aren't cut, the Journal made a nationwide survey of what business intends to do. Substance of it was:

"Washington is primed for immediate price slashing; most of industry is not."

The Journal said that most industrialists agree that lower prices would be desirable—but can't see the possibility of cutting their own.

The Journal realistically reported that Ford and International Harvester price cuts, "paying off in publicity on the front pages of newspapers, are classed as carefully planned strategic moves. They are aimed at capturing not an immediate market but a future market for nationally advertised, nationally sold products."

Noting a Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers press conference on reduction of prices, the Journal added that "none of the corporate executives planning the session had indicated his own firm plans to reduce prices."

300,000 JOBLESS IN N.Y. CITY

THREE hundred thousand N. Y. City residents are receiving unemployment insurance, the Greater N. Y. CIO Council reported this week.

The Council, quoting government and union statistics, said unemployment is at the same level as last year's peak when thousands of veterans were being discharged from the Army.

"Layoffs have been increasing since Dec. 31 and are reflected mostly in shops and plants engaged in the production of consumers goods, and in the retail stores and department stores which distribute this type of merchandise," the Council reported.

"Hardest hit by the lay-offs are those veterans who started new jobs last year. Veterans on unemployment insurance increased from 81,000 last December to 114,000 in February in New York City (an increase of 40%) and increased nationally from 934,000 in December to about 1,500,000 this month (an increase of 60%). Both locally and nationally, these figures fail to include the thousands who have received their full 52 weeks of payment and are still unemployed."

CIO and AFL officials polled by the Council staff give the following reasons for the indicated trend:

1. Unusually long first post-war seasonal lay-offs in industries which normally faced seasonal unemployment in pre-war years.

2. Consumers resistance to purchase of shoddy, low quality merchandise at the highly-inflated prices at which they are offered.

3. Determination of retail and wholesale outlets to empty warehouses full of this type of merchandise without taking a cut in profit. Department stores, for example, are refusing to carry large inventories of new merchandise.

4. A variety of other reasons including material shortages, reconversion, etc.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL OK'D BY DEWEY

A bill providing drastic penalties for public employes in N. Y. State who go on strike was signed this week by Gov. Dewey.

The measure, popularly known as the Condon-Wadlin bill, provides that a public employe who goes on strike will lose his job.

It's Up to Truman

VETO ONLY HOPE TO HALT WAGE-HOUR WRECKING

VETO by Pres. Truman appears as the last remaining possibility to kill serious weakening amendments to the Wage-Hour Act.

The bill, HR 2157, has been passed in slightly differing form by the Senate and House. Minor variations in the two versions are now being worked over by a joint conference committee.

Labeled as a bill to outlaw collection of portal-to-portal damage suits, the measure goes far beyond that objective to hit the ability of workers to collect all sorts of claims under the wage-hour law. It has been branded by CIO as a green-light measure for sweatshoppers and chiseling employers.

That argument was stressed by a number of Senators just before the bill was passed by a 64-24 vote.

Sen. Johnston (D., S. C.), who described his own experience as a youthful textile worker, told the Senate:

"As I see it, this measure only opens the door to taking away from labor everything that it has gained during the past 14 years."

He predicted that other bills, also under misleading names, would be introduced to take away workers' rights, and called for their defeat.

Sen. Lucas (D., Ill.) predicted a Presidential veto. He said that he would have supported a bill against portal suits, but he was unable to understand why the Senate Judiciary Committee had reported a bill covering "so much territory."

Sen. Hatch (D., N. M.) charged the bill "does greater injustice than it attempts to cure."

And liberal Sen. Aiken (R., Vt.)—one of the two Republicans to vote against the crippling amendments—said: "I cannot vote to deprive the little fellow of the only chance he has in the world of collecting the few dollars which may be due him and which mean such a tremendous amount to him."

Aiken and Sen. Langer (N. D.) cast the only GOP votes against the bill. Other members of the Republican liberal bloc — Tobey (N. H.), Morse (Oreg.) and Ives (N. Y.)—voted with the majority.

Before voting on the principal bill, the Senate had also rejected a rather unsatisfactory substitute measure presented by Senators McCarran and McGrath. By a 53-35 margin, that proposal — which endeavored to limit the bill's force generally to past actions—was thrown in the discard heap.

Other liberalizing amendments were also rejected, including one by Sen. Myers (D., Pa.) to increase the wage-hour basic minimum rate from 40 to 60c per hour.

The 35 votes cast in favor of the McCarran-McGrath amendment indicated possibility of success in upholding a veto, if President Truman decides on such a course. A two-thirds vote is necessary to override the President when he refuses to sign a bill passed by Congress.

GOP in Action

CUT TAXES FOR GREEDY, NOT THE NEEDY

A tax bill which gives tremendous benefits to the wealthy, and a small bone to those in middle and low income groups, breezed through the House of Representatives last week on a 273-137 vote.

In terms of percentages, the bill looks like a "break" for low-income families, since it gives a 30% reduction at the bottom of the tax scale, a 20% cut in the next brackets, up to $302,000 a year, and a 10% cut at the top of the economic pyramid. But in dollars, the low-income earners receive very little, and persons earning $200,000 or $300,000 a year get enormous reductions in their tax bill.

The bill, which had originally been introduced by Rep. Knutson (R. Minn.), called for a straight 20% cut up and down the line, but mounting public protest against the kid-gloves treatment of the very rich forced a last-minute GOP concession to nibble a little more off the tax bill of persons receiving $1,395 or less a year.

Even with this window dressing, the bill was seriously criticized. Nine Democrats, forming a minority dissent on the House Ways and Means Committee, described the bill as "economically unsound, inequitable, reckless and untimely."

THE Knutson measure, which will reduce government income by an estimated $5.7 billion, faces heavy going in the Senate and at the White House.

Sec. of the Treasury John Snyder said he would recommend a veto by Pres. Truman, who had urged that there be no reduction in government income for the current year.

CIO's position, forwarded last week to the House Committee, called for increasing exemptions for individual taxpayers and their dependents.

CIO urged heavier corporation taxes, imposition of a 75% excess profits tax, and a tightening of loopholes used by the wealthy to evade tax payments.

Such a shift of the burden from low-income earners to those most able to pay would have involved not a reduction in revenue, CIO declared, but a net increase of 200 million dollars in government receipts.

BACK KENNELLY FOR CHICAGO MAYOR

Endorsement of Martin H. Kennelly, Democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago, was announced this week by a CIO Committee representing unions with a membership of some 200,000.

The decision to support Kennelly, who will run to succeed incumbent Mayor Edward Kelly, was based on four points: Kennelly's fair attitude as an employer, the fact that he recognizes "labor as a responsible and essential segment of our community," a promise to improve the school system, and his endorsement of an FEPC program for minorities.

The committee, recognizing "the right of each member to vote his preference," called on unionists to give serious consideration to Kennelly's progressive position.

Coordinators of the committee are Frank Annunzio of the steelworkers and Maurice McElligott of the Illinois State CIO Council.

THE following table shows the spendable income after tax payments for various groups under House-passed HR. 1 and the present tax law, with the percentage of increase between them.

Net Income	SPENDABLE INCOME Present Law	HR. 1 As Passed	Increase in HR. 1
1,200	1,162	1,173	1.0%
1,500	1,405	1,433	2.0
2,000	1,810	1,867	3.1
4,000	3,411	3,529	3.5
6,000	4,955	5,164	4.2
10,000	7,815	8,252	5.6
100,000	36,873	49,498	34.2
$ 500,000	92,536	157,926	70.7

Wage-Hour Vote In Senate

Here is how the Senate voted March 21 on crippling amendments to the Wage-Hour Law (HR 2157). The Senate bill differed slightly from the version passed earlier by the House, and a conference committee is now working out a "compromise" measure. The bill was passed by a vote of 64-24. 46 Republicans and 18 Democrats voted for the measure, 2 Republicans and 22 Democrats against. Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) and Wagner (D. N.Y.), while not voting, were paired against the bill; Sen. Tydings (D. Md.) and Capehart (R. Ind.) were paired for the bill. Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.), who was absent, indicated he would vote for the bill. Votes cast for the bill to amend the Wage-Hour Act are indicated by a dash; votes against the bill by a plus sign; not voting by a circle.

ALABAMA
Lister Hill (D) +
John J. Sparkman (D) +

ARIZONA
Carl Hayden (D) O
Ernest W. McFarland (D) +

ARKANSAS
J. W. Fulbright (D) —
John L. McClellan (D) —

CALIFORNIA
Sheridan Downey (D) +
W. F. Knowland (R) —

COLORADO
Edwin C. Johnson (D) +
Eugene D. Milikin (R) —

CONNECTICUT
Raymond E. Baldwin (R) —
Brien McMahon (D) +

DELAWARE
C. Douglas Buck (R) —
John J. Williams (R) —

FLORIDA
Spessard L. Holland (D) —
Claude Pepper (D) O

GEORGIA
Walter F. George (D) —
Richard B. Russell (D) —

IDAHO
Henry C. Dworshak (R) —
Glen H. Taylor (D) +

ILLINOIS
C. Wayland Brooks (R) —
Scott W. Lucas (D) +

INDIANA
Homer E. Capehart (R) O
William E. Jenner (R) —

IOWA
B. B. Hickenlooper (R) —
George A. Wilson (R) —

KANSAS
Arthur Capper (R) —
Clyde M. Reed (R) —

KENTUCKY
Alben W. Barkley (D) +
John S. Cooper (R) —

LOUISIANA
Allen J. Ellender (D) —
John H. Overton (D) —

MAINE
Owen Brewster (R) —
Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) —

MARYLAND
Herbert R. O'Conor (D) —
Millard E. Tydings (D) O

MASSACHUSETTS
Henry C. Lodge, Jr. (R) —
Leverett Saltonstall (R) —

MICHIGAN
Homer Ferguson (R) —
A. H. Vandenberg (R) —

MINNESOTA
Joseph H. Ball (R) —
Edward J. Thye (R) —

MISSISSIPPI
Theodore G. Bilbo (D) O
James O. Eastland (D) —

MISSOURI
Forrest C. Donnell (R) —
James P. Kem (R) —

MONTANA
Zales N. Ecton (R) —
James E. Murray (D) +

NEBRASKA
Hugh Butler (R) —
Kenneth S. Wherry (R) —

NEVADA
Pat McCarran (D) +
George W. Malone (R) —

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Styles Bridges (R) —
Charles W. Tobey (R) —

NEW JERSEY
Albert W. Hawkes (R) —
H. Alexander Smith (R) —

NEW MEXICO
Dennis Chavez (D) +
Carl A. Hatch (D) +

NEW YORK
Irving M. Ives (R) —
Robert F. Wagner (D) O

NORTH CAROLINA
Wm. B. Umstead (D) —
Clyde R. Hoey (D) —

NORTH DAKOTA
William Langer (R) +
Milton R. Young (R) —

OHIO
John W. Bricker (R) —
Robert A. Taft (R) —

OKLAHOMA
E. H. Moore R) —
Elmer Thomas D) +

OREGON
Guy Cordon R) O
Wayne Morse (R) —

PENNSYLVANIA
Edward Martin (R) —
Francis J. Myers (D) +

RHODE ISLAND
Theodore F. Green (D) +
J. Howard McGrath (D) +

SOUTH CAROLINA
Olin D. Johnston (D) +
Burnet R. Maybank (D) —

SOUTH DAKOTA
Harlan J. Bushfield (R) —
Chan Gurney (R) —

TENNESSEE
Kenneth McKellar (D) —
Tom Stewart (D) —

TEXAS
Tom Connally (D) —
W. Lee O'Daniel (D) —

UTAH
Elbert D. Thomas (D) +
Arthur V. Watkins (R) —

VERMONT
George D. Aiken (R) +
Ralph E. Flanders (R) —

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd (D) —
A. Willis Robertson (D) —

WASHINGTON
Harry P. Cain (R) —
Warren G. Magnuson (D) +

WEST VIRGINIA
Harley M. Kilgore (D) +
Chapman Revercomb (R) —

WISCONSIN
Joseph R. McCarthy (R) —
Alexander Wiley (R) —

WYOMING
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (R) +
Edward V. Robertson (R) O

PRESS HIT -- 'FAILS TO DO JOB'

By FRED d'AVILA

HENRY R. LUCE (Time, Life, Fortune magazines) has poured $200,000 down the drain to get a report from 13 outstanding citizens which says that newspapers, magazines, radio networks, motion picture producers and book publishers have failed miserably in meeting the needs of our society.

The report concludes that freedom of the press is in danger. The word "press" is used in referring to all major agencies of mass communication.

The report says the press is to blame for its own situation and advocates, among other proposals, that government establish its own system of informing the people about its policies when the press fails to do the job.

A study on which the report was based was undertaken by a commission headed by Pres. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago. Luce's Time Inc. gave $200,000 to finance it and Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. added $15,000.

Serving with Hutchins were: Zechariah Chafee, Jr., John M. Clark, John Dickinson, William E. Hocking, Harold D. Lasswell, Archibald MacLeish, Charles E. Marriam, Reinhold Neibuhr, Robert Redfield, Beardsley Ruml, Arthur M. Schlesinger and George N. Shuster.

Their report — uncontrolled by the people who footed the bill — drew sharp criticism this week from Luce's Fortune magazine.

Luce's pain was caused by frankness like the following on the San Francisco conference of foreign ministers which gave birth to the all-important United Nations charter:

"On many days during the weeks the Conference was in session there was nothing to report. But the reporters had to send in their stories . . .

"The result on the lower levels was a series of personal items modeled after the Hollywood fan magazines and on the higher levels a distorted account of what took place.

"Because drama and tension were demanded by the editorial desks back home, drama and tension were manufactured at San Francisco . . .

"So completely was the task of manufacturing suspense performed that, when after some weeks an acceptable charter was signed, the effect on newspaper readers was one of incredulous surprise."

THE report points out that monopoly control of means of mass communication has shut out the views of the greatest proportion of the people, and that those in control of the press "have engaged from time to time in practices which the society condemns and which, if continued, it will inevitably undertake to regulate or control."

Sharply criticizing the press for twisting news, the report says that "too often the result is meaningless, flatness, distortion, and the perpetuation of misunderstanding among widely scattered groups whose only contact is through these media."

The report declares that freedom of the press is not unlimited—it is accountable to the people.

"The complexity of modern industrial society, the critical world situation, and the new menaces to freedom which these imply mean that the time has come for the press to assume a new public responsibility," the report points out.

"Through concentration of ownership the variety of sources of news and opinion is limited.

"At the same time the insistence of the citizen's need has increased. He is dependent on the quality, proportion and extent of news supply, not only for his personal access to the world of event, thought, and feeling, but also for the materials of his duties as a citizen and judge of public affairs.

"The soundness of his judgment affects the working of the state as a free community.

"Under these circumstances it becomes an imperative question whether the performance of the press can any longer be left to the unregulated initiative of the few who manage it."

Loaded Against Labor

By Federated Press

PUBLIC opinion polls are heavily loaded with an antilabor bias, a study by a Columbia University professor revealed this week. The Gallup poll was found most guilty but in the six other leading polls surveyed it was also concluded that "the odds run strongly against labor."

The study, which appeared in the winter issue of Princeton University's Public Opinion Quarterly, was made by Dr. Arthur Kornhauser, a member of Columbia's Bureau of Applied Research.

Under scrutiny, besides the Gallup poll, were the Elmo Roper Fortune Survey, Opinion Research Corp., Psychological Corp., Natl. Opinion Research Center, the Minnesota Poll and the Iowa Poll.

Examining all labor questions asked by the seven opinion samplers from 1940 to 1945, Kornhauser found that of 155 questions, only eight dealt with positive or favorable aspects of unions, 66 were neutral or doubtful and 81 were concerned with union faults, activities the public condemns or proposed restrictions on unions.

Three-fourths of the Gallup questions and one-third of the other polls' questions, Kornhauser said, were guilty of "directing public attention persistently to the negative side of organized labor."

IN addition to the choice of subject the Columbia expert discovered "four disturbing types of bias" in the wording of questions.

The first type is one which offers a choice between a recognized evil and one particular proposed remedy, "nearly always one opposed by labor." For example, during the war the Gallup poll asked: "Should Congress pass a law forbidding strikes in war industries until the war is over, or should the workers in war industries continue to have the right to go on strike?"

A large majority voted for a law, when actually they were voting against wartime strikes and probably would have been equally favorable to another alternative such as War Labor Board action, Kornhauser pointed out.

HIDDEN assumptions and over-simplifications in questions also create traps. This question asked by the Psychological Corp. was cited: "Do you think that workers should be forced to stay in a union if they want to resign or get out?"

"Naturally the vote is resoundingly against 'forcing' workers to remain in a union against their will," Kornhauser said. "But the question leaves out everything that is important and distinctive about maintenance agreements and

Last is the question with slanted wording becomes a mere caricature of those plans." which makes it especially easy for the respondent to accept the idea asked about. Typical is this lulu asked by the Iowa Poll: "How do you feel about the strikes that are taking place all over the U. S.? Do you think these strikes are right or wrong?"

The question assumes that the nation is crippled by strikes and also ignores the issues that are involved in strikes. The answers were a foregone conclusion.

'Freedom' of the Press

"LET 'EM LEARN it from their butchers," is the motto of the advertising manager of a prominent Boston daily paper.

The poor guy last Fall almost had apoplexy when page one headlines screamed: "Price of Shoes to Double." Some of his best customers are leather manufacturers.

Recently, the wires reported that pork might hit $1 a pound. Taking no chances, the advertising manager shot a quick note to the editorial department:

"Take it easy on any release from John P. Squire's that pork is hitting $1 a pound. No scare heads, please!"

If Bostonians want bad news, they'll have to consult their butchers!

★ ★ ★

IN A DITHER over CIO statistics this week was the staid Saturday Evening Post, which has been competing with Life magazine for the title of "best weekly red-baiter of the CIO."

The Post headlined a piece by J. A. Livingston with mild chastisement — "The CIO's Prestige Hurt By Dubious Statistics."

Livingston engaged in a statistical tilt with the CIO Dept. of Research & Education over the relation of labor costs to the value of manufactured products. In a detailed reply upholding CIO's position, Research & Education Director Kermit Eby added:

"If the Saturday Evening Post and Mr. Livingston are interested in getting at the whole truth, we ask that they join with us in requesting Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to: (1) conduct up-to-date census of manufacturing, and (2) develop studies on labor costs, material costs and production costs, plant by plant, industry by industry, and for the whole economy. But until such time as additional statistical information is available from government sources, the CIO—or any other organization—has no choice but to continue to rely on existing official government statistics in this field."

Health Fund Appeal

Dedicated to improving mental health and achieving higher standards of treatment in the county's mental hospitals, the Natl. Mental Health Foundation is appealing for funds to carry out its work during the coming year.

"Public apathy is responsible for tragic conditions existing in many of our state mental institutions," the Foundation points out. The Foundation is a non-profit group of citizens seeking to use education and influence to improve the situation in these hospitals.

The Foundation plans a campaign to "mobilize public support to help institutions give better care and treatment to their patients, encourage better legislation, and develop a more sympathetic attitude among the American people to problems of mental illness.

The Foundation has a wide range of low-priced educational material, analyses of state laws and radio scripts available. Membership in the organization costs $1 a year. Headquarters are at 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

ASK SHIRER PROBE

THE Federal Communications Commission this week removal of William L. Shirer, was asked to investigate the Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator, from his Sunday afternoon program.

The request came from Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, who said that CBS admissions indicate that "the broadcasting system itself is responsible for the change."

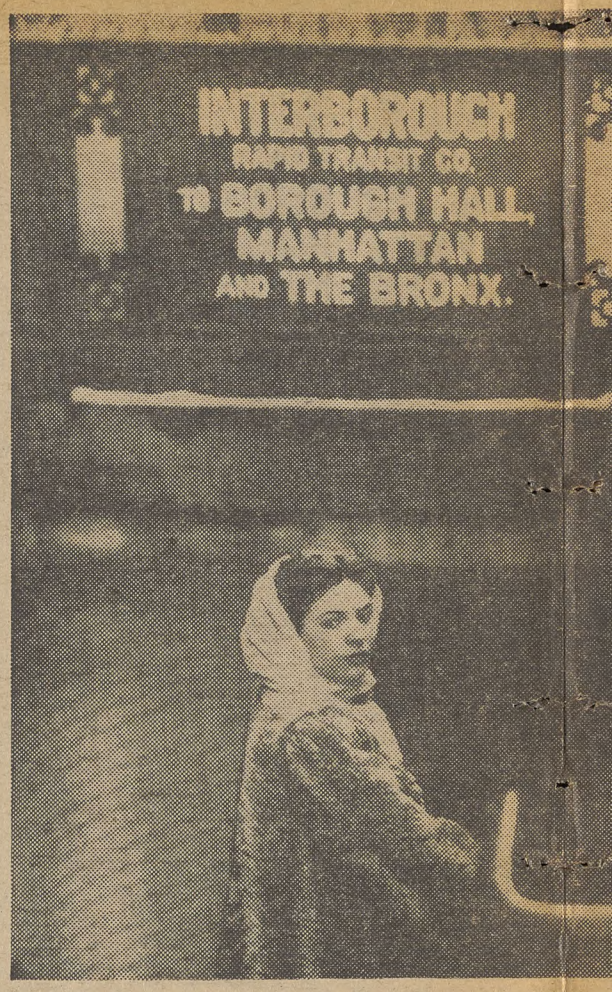
CBS had denied this, and a spokesman for the J. Walter Thompson ad agency, controlling the account of Shirer's sponsors, said the J. B. Williams Co. wanted to replace the 10-year CBS veteran with a "young voice."

Kroll, however, pointed to Shirer's five-million-strong audience and described him as "a brilliant commentator . . . who does a good job in promoting the advertisements of the paying company."

"In view of the recent firings of so-called liberal commentators," Kroll wrote the FCC, "it appears to me that CBS is part of a conspiracy to shut off the nation's air-waves the commentators desired by the people."

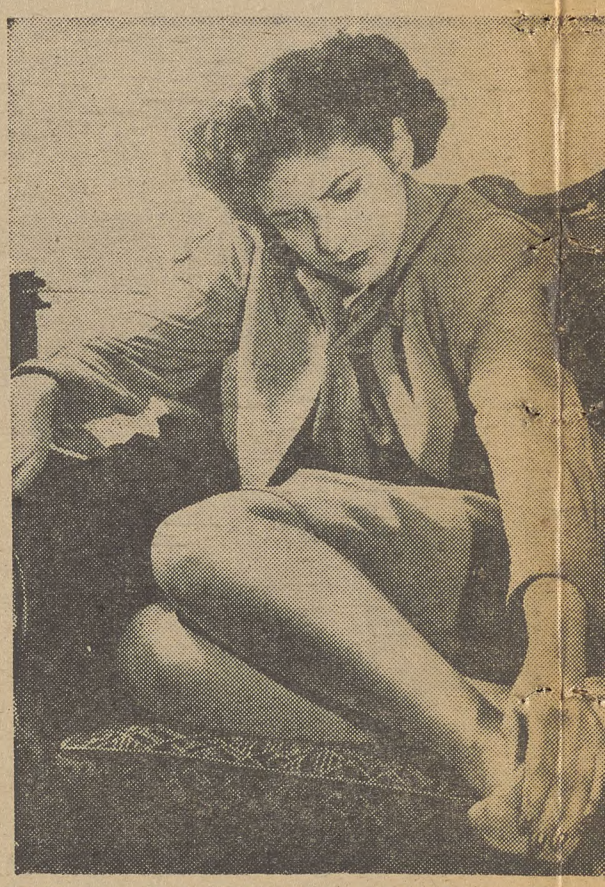
'WHITE COLL
WITH A
UNION STAR

1 Louise Andello works at Namm's, in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is a member of CIO Dept. Store Employes Local 1250. Brooklyn, as everyone knows, is an immense territory. Louise must rise early. She makes $33 a week. Before the union, the job paid $18. "Everyone who needs a union should have it," Louise says flatly, "and we need one."



3 It's a 35-minute subway ride to work, in the second la Brooklyn. Louise's fellow workers used to be "above" Organization was for people who got their hands dirty.

2 Leaving home for a union job is a pleasure, says Louise. One of the first things she liked about the union was that you could be a person. You don't have to worry about the manager. Elevator girls don't have to buy their own uniforms. Asking for a raise used to be "awful". Now, you don't have to ask. It's in the union contract.



8 Shoes are first off when Louise reaches home. She lives in a cheerful four-room apartment. The family has liv years, because there are so many of their friends in the nei

second largest store in
"above" joining unions.
dirty.

LLAR'
A
ARCH

She lives with her family
ily has lived there for 18
in the neighborhood.

4 Louise signs in. She feels lucky that her fellow workers have learned the score—about 12,000 of them in N. Y. City belong to CIO. They've discovered that higher pay, paid holidays, shorter hours, seniority rights and a progressive wage scale are good.

5 Even with the union, some of the customers are still a pain in the neck. The counter is piled a foot deep with blouses that the customer may not buy—and she's still at it. Louise is about to lose her sweet, patient nature. Besides, her feet are tired.

6 Checking in at union headquarters, Louise and friends line up to pay their dues. The union is just two blocks from the store. Besides winning better conditions, and pay, the union provides a counsellor service where workers may take their work problems.

7 Election of union officers is a democratic procedure. Voting is by secret ballot. Louise's friends want her to be a shop steward. "They know I'm not afraid to talk up when I know I'm right. There are so many complaints—maybe I'll do it."

9 After dinner friends drop in. Serious discussion—how independent should a girl be with a fellow? And what would you think of a girl who held your boy friend's hand? L. to r.: Louise Bove, Angela Vertolomo, Louise, and her brother, Tommy.

10 A girl can relax when she's creamed and curled and has her nylons washed. Louise doesn't like the rash of anti-labor legislation or the comment on the radio. "But nothing discourages me. We've got the union well established; our job is to keep it."

RAISE AVERTS RUBBER WALKOUT

LAST - MINUTE agreement at Cleveland on an 11½c hourly wage boost for 110,000 members of the Rubber Workers averted the threat of a nation-wide strike against the Big Four in the rubber industry last weekend.

Settlement came one day before a walkout scheduled to begin at midnight, March 23, in 42 plants of the Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and the U. S. Rubber in 20 states from coast to coast.

The wage increase, retroactive to Feb. 2, represents a compromise on the union's original demand for 26c which it pared down to 16c during negotiations. Refusal of the companies to go above a 10c offer led to the breakdown in talks and announcement of the strike call.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and other union officials remained in Cleveland, however, declaring they would keep the door open for a settlement right up to the strike deadline. Resumption of talks came late March 22.

Terms of the settlement, which provides an average hourly wage of $1.45½, are expected to apply to thousands of other unionists in smaller rubber plants throughout the country, according to Buckmaster. "Actually, I'm not entirely satisfied with the final settlement," he said. "I had hoped it would be better, but still it probably should be acceptable to most of our people."

Provisions for wage reopening after 120 days from the date of the contract was made in the agreement.

END 328-DAY CHALMERS STRIKE

RATHER than accept what they termed a "sweatshop contract," the members of Local 248, CIO Auto Workers, voted 3 to 1 last weekend to call off their 328-day strike at Allis-Chalmers Co. plant at West Allis, Wis., and to return to work without a settlement.

The company continued its attempts to destroy the union this week, sending telegrams to more than 100 union officers, stewards and active strikers telling them not to return to work until their conduct had been examined and their status determined.

End of the strike was recommended by the local's bargaining committee following a meeting of top union officers with the UAW executive board in Louisville, Ky., last week.

"In going back to work," Local Pres. Robert Buse told a tense union meeting, "we are not surrendering to the Allis-Chalmers Co. We are simply changing the scene of our struggle from the outside to the inside of the plant. We will continue our fight no matter how long it takes until we win the contract we are entitled to and we completely eliminate the danger of sweatshop conditions and company unionism. Then and only then will this strike really be over."

Local 248 retained bargaining rights for the A-C workers Jan. 26 in an election called by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board on the petition of a company-organized independent union composed of scabs in the plant. Because the race was so close the company refused to resume negotiations with Local 248 and another election will probably be called for before long.

Featured by violent police attacks on picketlines and mass arrests, the strike got underway April 30, 1946, when the company refused to renew 1943 contracts incorporating War Labor Board recommendations and wage increases in line with the national pattern.

The West Allis workers are returning with an 18½c wage hike, which the company has been paying to non-strikers since Aug. 28. Left unsettled are the local's demands for an additional 6½c hourly, a union shop and control of grievance procedure.

Faced with terrific obstacles since the strike began, including arrest of 26 union officers and stewards, police assaults, two anti-picketing injunctions, a bargaining election in the midst of a long strike and one of the nation's worst smear campaigns conducted in the daily press, the union's ranks remained as solid as ever at the strike's end.

CANADIAN UNIONS WARN OF DEPRESSION

FEAR of a depression in Canada unless wages are raised and prices are lowered were stressed recently before the Federal Cabinet for the Dominion by the leaders of the Canadian Congress of Labor consisting mostly of CIO unions.

CCL leaders called for re-establishment of price control, and publicly-subsidized low-rental housing and reduction of home-building costs. The proposed Labor Code was described as "being far from what labor had been led to believe would be proposed as a basis for post-war labor relationships."

Present trends were called a severe threat to the civil right of Canadian citizens.

Labor Minister Mitchell casually brushed off suggestions that the government's policy was headed toward an economic upset, and dragged out the usual declarations about individual freedom. CLC Pres. A. R. Mosher answered:

"You can throw a man off a ship in the middle of the ocean and tell him he has the freedom of the seas, but it doesn't do him any good. If we are to have real democracy, we cannot have absolute freedom."

CLC Sec.-Treas Pat Conroy said the theory that if wages went up prices had to go up just didn't hold water. He pointed out that the most notable price-increases had been in products where there had been no major wage increases, and profits in those industries were high.

He said the country was faced with a condition of expanding production, reduced purchasing power and increasing profits. There had to be a change.

"Otherwise we are heading for the most inglorious days this country has even seen," he added.

If the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and reactionary Congressmen have their way, armed vigilantes such as these will attempt to beat union members into submission. This picture taken in June, 1937, shows Monroe, Mich., vigilantes blocking a road to prevent striking CIO pickets from reaching Newton Steel Co., where an organizing drive was in progress.

People's Song

A collection of lively songs of labor and folk songs appears in the first aniversary issue of People's Songs, now available for distribution. The 12-page booklet may be obtained from People's Songs, Inc., 235 East 11th St. New York 3, N. Y., price 35c each.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S HAYWOOD

CIO Regional Director Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., reports: William Prym Co., Inc., Danielson, Conn., CIO Textile Workers 154; no union 43. Brooklyn Cooperage Co., Danielson, Conn., TWUA-CIO 23; AFL 11; no union 6.

CIO Reg. Dir., Michael Livoda, Denver, Colo., reports: Frontier Refining Co., Cheyenne, Wyo., OWIU-CIO 72; Stationary Engineers, AFL 11; no union 2. Credit for the activity of organizing these workers is largely due to Harry "Deacon" Costilow.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joe Dernoncourt, Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: General Motors Parts Plant, Oklahoma City, Okla., UAW-CIO 31; no union 1. Organization of this plant and the election campaign were in the hands of CIO Field Rep., Gobel Cravens, assisted by Brewery Workers Rep. John Jacobson.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Employer recognized union at Cascade Timber Co., Roseburg, Oregon. Twenty employes involved.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Southern California, reports: Kiddie Line, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA-CIO 36 against 7. Oscar Castro, Bus. Agt., UFWA Local 576 was in charge. Killefer Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UFEMWA-CIO 77; against 73. Rep. Wyndham Mortimer of the UFE&MWA was in charge.

CIO Regional Director James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo., reports: Manley, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., USA-CIO 53; Electrical Workers AFL 34; no union 2. The campaign was conducted by the Steelworkers Regional Office.

Following a cross check of union cards against the company's payroll, the Screen Office & Professional Employees Guild, Local 109, UOPWA-CIO, has been recognized as collective bargaining agent for white collar employes at Sargoy and Stein (Copyright Protection Bureau) in New York City.

Michael Mann, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: International Register Co., Chicago, Ill., UERMWA-CIO 397; against 372. Crane Co., 4100 S. Kedzie Ave. Chicago, Ill., Eligible 25; for USA-CIO 19. Crane Co., 156 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill., USA-CIO 37; against 14. J. & J. Tool and Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., UFE&-MWA-CIO 39; against 16. Chicago Metal Hose Corp., Maywood, Ill., USA-CIO 78; against 38. Hill-Shaw Co., Chicago, Ill., UERMWA-CIO 106; against 5. Armour & Co., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill., UPWA-CIO 5; AFL O.

The Optical & Instrument Workers of St. Louis, Mo., held a banquet on March 22, which the writer attended. It was a splendid affair. A member of the local performed some grand magic acts.

I also attended the Fourth Annual Shop conference of the URWD-SEA in St. Louis, Mo., and visited the locals' Labor Health Institute. I would urge every international officer visiting St. Louis to call there. It is a splendid institution, rendering great service to its membership. Director H. J. Gibbons and his capable assistants are entitled to much credit.

CIO BREWERY WORKERS LICKING TEAMSTERS

THE CIO Brewery Workers are successfully fighting off the attacks of the AFL Teamsters on their jurisdiction.

As part of their campaign to add several thousand distributor drivers and inside workers to their ranks in the N. Y. City area, the Brewery Workers this week won an NLRB election in 12 Brooklyn breweries by a vote of 91 to 1 for the Teamsters. Four workers voted no union.

The NLRB this week certified the Brewery Workers as collective bargaining agent for employes in Pittsburgh area breweries over the objection of the Teamsters. TheBrewery Workers last month won an election by a plurality of more than 1,400 over no union. The Teamsters would not even consent to appear on the ballot, despite the fact that the AFL union picketed the breweries.

The Brewery Workers were also confident of winning a series of elections in California, where the Teamsters have convinced the NLRB that they should appear on the ballot as Brewery Workers, AFL.

CLEVELAND COUNCIL OUTWITS 'FREE PRESS' CENSORSHIP

Refused advertising space in Cleveland daily newspapers to tell why the public should protest to Congressmen against anti-labor laws, the Cleveland CIO Council printed leaflets to "get across" its rejected ad copy.

The leaflet used the Heller Committee figures to show how people faced with falling purchasing power were buying less milk and fewer butter, eggs, and stressed that the health and welfare of the American are more important than higher profits.

The Council added that anti-labor laws would not cure these economic ills.

The pamphlet took a crack at the newspapers, stating that the Plain Dealer, the Press and the News during January and February printed a total of 1,375 inches of institutional and opinion ads directed against organized labor but refused the Council's ad.

Bittner Declares

WAR ON NLRB VIOLATORS

DIRECTOR Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee this week instructed his field representatives to "step up the fight" against those who "interfere with the legal and moral right" of workers to form labor unions.

Bittner sent staff members in a dozen Southern states a letter telling them to "use every ounce of your energy to combat those who violate the Natl. Labor Relations Act."

"We're going to step up our fight against those who fire and blacklist textile workers because they join the CIO," the letter said. "We're going to fight hard because there is honor in fighting those who illegally deprive men, women and children of their livelihood.

"We're going to step up our fight against those responsible for physical assaults on 18 of our organizers and local union leaders. If necessary, we'll fight according to rules made by those who oppose us."

Bittner's letter said those who oppose organized labor were responsible for the NLRB having a staff too small to handle union elections and speedily prosecute unfair labor practices charges at the same time.

A LARGE number of Southern manufacturers — particularly those in the textile industry—are "flagrantly violating the National Labor Relations Act," the letter said. "We can expect little redress from the NLRB because those who oppose unions have seen to it that the NLRB staff falls far short of minimum requirements.

"We have been saddled with a lot of anti-labor legislation that is aimed at weakening or destroying unions. We are being fought by a group of men who sometimes preach hate and frequently play on race and religious prejudice. We are being financially squeezed by those who greedily seek larger and larger profits—who push prices higher and higher.

"All of this means that we're back just about where we were before we started leaning so heavily on the government—on our own two feet. And, standing on our own two feet, we're going to fight—and fight hard—in the field for which we're best equipped to do battle—in the field of organizing.

"WE HAVE no time for sitting around and crying about legislation that already has been passed or about false charges made against us. We have time only for the job cut out for us—the job of organizing the unorganized into unions affiliated with the CIO."

Bittner's letter told about 1,000 employes of the Safie Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., who recently went on strike for three days because management refused to meet with a union committee to discuss the holding of an NLRB election.

"They went back to work only after management agreed to an election, which the CIO won," the letter said.

"That's the kind of spirit that builds unions. And what happened at Rockingham provides a good answer to the question of how to deal with employers who try to abrogate the legal right of their workers to form unions."

Raises and security are the aims of the members of the Book & Magazine Guild of the CIO Office and Professional Workers on strike against Parents' Magazine and its 11 subsidiary publications in N. Y. City. Assistant editors are paid as little as $40 a week. The editorial staff and several other key departments of the publications are on strike.

10,000 PAPERWORKERS WIN 30c PLUS AN HOUR

WAGE boosts amounting to between 30 to 40c since V-J Day have been gained by 10,000 members of the CIO Paperworkers as a result of collective bargaining agreements negotiated in recent weeks.

Twenty-five hundred employes in northern New Jersey paperboard mills won a 10-cent increase, bringing total wage hikes of 38½ cents to 40½ cents an hour since the war's end. Minimum hourly rates now established in these mills are $1.13½ to $1.16½.

A 10-cent increase for the 2,000 employes of the Consolidated Paper Co. at its mills and converting plants at Monroe, Mich., and Aurora, Ill., brings total hourly wage gains to 34c since V-J Day. The newly established minimum is $1.09 for men, in addition to an incentive bonus for most classifications.

The 4,000 employes of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. mills at Covington, Va., Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa., gained 8c hike, bringing total wage increases since the war's end to 30c an hour.

UPA-CIO locals at the Michigan Paper Co., Plainwell, Rex Paper Co., Kalamazoo and Ostego Falls Paper Mills, Ostego, all of Michigan, gained 10c boost, making a total of 31c an hour since V-J Day.

The employes of the Inland Container Corp. plants at Indianapolis, Ind., Evansville, Ind., Middletown, O., and Detroit, Mich., gained a 14c wage boost, bringing the total to 28-30c an hour since the end of the war for those who were UPA-CIO members at that time.

BISHOP FLAYS YWCA IN BROOKLYN STRIKE

A PROTESTANT Episcopal bishop and the treasurer of the World Federation of Democratic Youth this week flayed the Brooklyn YWCA for failure to resume negotiations with the CIO Office and Professional Workers for settlement of the month-old strike of maintenance workers.

Bishop James P. DeWolfe of the Protestant Epicopal Diocese of Long Island said that the firing of seven professional workers, members of the union, because they refused to cross the picket line "cannot help but place the community in a difficult position regarding YWCA."

Miss Frances Damon, treasurer of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, wrote the National YWCA Round-the World Construction Fund, that she was dividing her contribution to the fund with the strikers. She said that the actions of the Brooklyn YWCA directors "run counter to the principles of the YWCA as whole and may endanger support to the Round-the-World YWCA Construction Fund."

CIO the Winnah!

NLRB January figures, issued this week, show the continued ascendancy of the CIO over the AFL in elections.

The total vote for the CIO was 15,160 and for the AFL 10,320. In the 47 elections where both organizations were on the ballot, the CIO wins were 30 with 5,222 votes and the AFL wins were 12 with 4,192 votes.

The CIO won 68% of all elections in which it participated compared to 61% for the AFL.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

NEWS FROM CANADA: It took the CIO Steelworkers just four days to sign up a majority of Steel Company of Canada employees at Hamilton, Ont.; on check-off authorization cards. Prompt responses of the workers to the check-off poll indicates the continued strength of the union in the company where strikebreaking tactics were rampant during the 1946 steel strike.

The CIO Packinghouse has completed a new contract with James Cridland and Sons, Toronto, Ont., meat processors, providing for starting rates of 77½c—an increase of 16c, and a reduction in hours from 48 to 45. Check-off and maintenance of membership clauses are also included.

* * *

GUILD VICTORY: By a vote of 48 to 14, editorial employes of the Bureau of Natl. Affairs, Washington, chose the CIO Newspaper Guild as their bargaining agent in an NLRB election. BNA publishes Labor Relations Reporter, Law Week, Daily Labor Report, and Daily Report For Executives.

* * *

BETTER SICK LEAVE: Sick leaves with an improved angle were won by members of the CIO Auto Workers in a contract signed by the Carley Trailer & Equipment Co., Atlantic, Ga.

Under the sick leave clause all employes known to be ill or injured will be granted sick leave automatically for the duration of the illness with no interruption of seniority accumulation.

While on such leave the employe will be paid on the basis of one day for each month of service to the company, not exceeding six days. If an employe is not absent during the 12-month period due to injury or illness, such sick leave days as are not used will be paid in the form of a bonus at the end of the year. Six paid holidays were also gained in the new contract.

BOOST AIRLINES PAY

THE CIO Transport Workers this week won a 16c hourly increase for 850 ground workers of the American Overseas Airlines and other improved working conditions through an arbitration award.

The workers also were granted shift premium payments, 12 days annual sick leave, two weeks' notice of layoff, improved upgarding procedures, double time for test hops, and improved vacation, holiday, travel pass and overtime provisions.

Wage increases are retrocative to Jan. 1.

The board which was appointed following breakdown of negotiations last January consisted of Sidney L. Cahn, impartial chairman; union Vice-Pres. Maurice H. Forge, and Emil Jarz, AOA personnel director.

NMU TO STRIKE 19 CAR FERRIES

A strike against four railroad companies operating 19 car ferries on the Great Lakes and the Detroit River was set this week for March 31 by the national council of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

The strike threat involves 900 employes of the Wabash railroad, Ann Arbor, Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk & Western railroads. An immediate allocation of funds for pre-strike preparations in the Great Lakes ports was approved by the council.

Negotiations for a new contract have been going on since Sept. 1946. No wage increases are involved. Principal issues include a shorter workweek, improved work rules and liberty time ashore with pay. Carferry seamen are the only Great Lakes maritime workers who are still compelled to work 56 hours a week, while on all other vessels seamen work 48 hours.

Voting an ACA in New York City

On the eve of a NLRB election for Western Union employes in the N. Y. City area, Pres. Joseph Selly of the CIO American Communications Assn. charged this week that the AFL "was playing into the company's hands" by seeking an election at this time.

The CIO union and the AFL were on the ballot for the election which was being held as the CIO News went to press. The ACA's contract expires March 31 and the company has refused to discuss a new agreement pending the election outcome. ACA is asking a 21c hourly wage increase.

PROTEST INDICTMENT OF STRIKERS

A sub-committee of the Citizens Committee to Aid the Phelps Dodge Workers last week called on New Jersey Atty. Gen. Van Riper to protest indictment of 15 members of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers arrested during the strike at the Elizabeth, N. J., Phelps-Dodge plant last year.

The group also protested the failure of city and state authorities to apprehend the murderer of Mario Russo, a Phelps-Dodge striker. The Rev. Benedetto Pascale of Belleville, N. J., headed the six-man sub-committee, which included two other clergymen.

RALLIES TO DEFEND LABOR

(Continued from Page 3)

March 13 following series of meetings held by International leaders and local officers, committeemen and stewards. Rally was supplemented by CIO and ALP delegations to Albany to oppose Condon-Wadlin Bill forbidding state workers to strike under severe penalties.—Hugh Thompson.

TRENTON, N. J.—Special meetings of Central Jersey Industrial Union Council to defend labor will be held month of April. U. E. has comprehensive program including radio time, plant gate rallies, meetings, distribution of leaflets. Rubber workers in Trenton area held labor forum. Anti-labor legislation was stressed and acted upon through sending telegrams and letters to respective senators and congressmen. Steel, Textile, Auto and Novelty Workers Unions will go along wholeheartedly with council program. New Jersey Governor Driscoll plans to table all anti-labor legislation and turn it over to labor management committees.—James P. Sweeney.

NEWARK, N. J.—Joint program regional office in conjunction with State CIO council: 1. Speakers Bureau to put CIO program before church, civic, fraternal, veteran and other groups. 2. Persuaded Governor Driscoll to set up a labor-management committee and refer all bills on labor relations to it. 3. Plans to dramatize this legislation by holding another session CIO model legislature in Trenton April 1 dealing specifically with anti-labor legislation. 4. Circularized all local unions urging them to invite speakers from our speakers bureau. 5. Proposed that each local council extend this program in their communities. 6. Proposed a program to all International Regional Directors urging that they contact employers with union agreements asking them to write their senators and congressmen opposing all punitive legislation. 7. Publicity campaign defending our position against bitter newspaper attacks. 8. Mailing copies of "The Drive Against Labor" to our list of hundreds of friendly non-labor people with letter urging them to write their congressmen and senators. In addition arrangements completed for International unions, district councils to sponsor area shop steward rallies. Also planning neighborhood committees to distribute literature and urge representation to congress by small business men pointing up danger to such enterprises through shrunken incomes. Also solicitation of support through governing bodies, towns and communities. Arranging conference with governor, also prominent legislators.—Ewald Sandner.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—In Delaware, slogan "Defend Labor" is not new. Five of the most vicious anti-labor bills ever concocted have passed House and are now pending in Senate Labor committee of the 114th General Assembly, including out-lawing of any form of union security, compelling incorporation of labor unions, licensing of union representatives. We are fortunate in having set up a few years ago a unified joint labor committee comprising the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and United Telephone Workers. Putting on a tremendous campaign to familiarize workers and general public with current anti-labor drive being waged in Congress.—E. D. Hodson.

NEW HAVEN, CONN—Making extensive plans for Defend Labor Month. Greater New Haven council held well attended rally on March 18 with 30 organizations made up of CIO, AFL, Railroad, church and other liberal organizations. A committee set up to carry on the program, has arranged for half hour radio broadcasts each week during April with rank and file members from different unions participating. State CIO Council is sponsoring mass meeting at Hartford of all branches of labor, church and civic organizations. Expect this to be the biggest labor demonstration ever held in Connecticut. Hartford, Bridgeport, Bristol, Naugatuck councils planning similar affairs.—Edward McCfone.

BOSTON, MASS.—On March 9, representatives from all of locals in Massachusetts attended conference in Boston. 600 representatives were present. A forum was conducted in which outstanding employers voiced opposition to passage of legislation outlawing closed shop, industry-wide bargaining, etc. Resolutions were passed instructing the membership to inform Congress of their opposition to such legislation. A similar meeting was held in Vermont. This was a joint meeting of CIO, AFL, and Railroad Brotherhoods. In Rhode Island, leaders informed me that they would take action. In New Hampshire, state council informed me that it is sending letters and telegrams to Congressmen stating opposition to such legislation.—Francis F. Carmichael.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Minnesota State Council has called a statewide legislative meeting at which a broad program of contacting civic, fraternal and religious groups was developed. Mass meetings designed to reach all groups are being held in Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul. St. Paul, Duluth and Iron Range councils are carrying on an active campaign to inform the public. The Hennepin county Council is sponsoring a weekly radio broadcast in support of CIO's legislative program. Meetings are being held in every CIO local in the state to fully advise the membership. A campaign of letter writing and telegrams to their senators and congressmen has been initiated in all local unions. Representatives of Minnesota CIO have met with members of the State Legislature to inform them of CIO's objection to anti-labor bills pending in this state. The Minnesota Industrial Union Council is using its paper, Minnesota Labor, to carry this program not only to its membership but the general public as well. CIO representatives are addressing meetings of all groups.—Fullerton Fulton.

OMAHA, NEBR.—Plans to carry out defense of labor being formulated. They will follow the course which was carried out in the latter part of February and the early part of March by all local unions in this region. This began with a meeting of the top leadership of the respective organizations of CIO, was followed by a mass steward's meeting and radio programs. Resolutions, analysis of anti-labor legislation and leaflets were made available for the consideration and action of all local unions in the region. Letters, resolutions and telegrams were sent to the congressmen by members and local unions. —Frank Cronin.

SOUTHBEND, Ind. — Called state-wide meeting March 11. 250 leaders of local unions attended. Delegates to Washington from local unions have been elected. Local union meetings are being called throughout region. City-wide and county-wide meetings will be called later. Three page letter sent to all locals in region outlining CIO program and desired action. Radio programs in effect over WHOT, Southbend, Monday evenings, over WOWO, Fort Wayne, on Thursday of each week. Joint labor action committees have been set up in Hammond, Gary, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor. Same action has been taken in Fort Wayne. Am working on same program for Elkhart and South Bend. Had meeting with city officials of South Bend today. City officials of Lake County and Fort Wayne will be contacted soon. Contacted International Representatives of various internationals outlining our program such as petition campaigns in shops and leaflet distributions. Stressing the importance of their attending all local union meetings and outlining our program to stewards, local union officers as well as executive board members.—William Mayo.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Defend labor month will start with a meeting of all national and international union representatives, City Councils and fulltime representatives of local unions in Des Moines April 3. Purpose will be to mobilize broadcast possible support to defeat anti-labor legislation. Local unions requested to set aside at least 15 minutes in every meeting to discuss proposed anti-labor legislation. Postal card campaign by membership to Congressmen to be started immediately. Joint CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods committees will be set up. Committees to organize meetings with civic groups in their community. Plant and city-wide leaflet distribution. Preparing 15-minute radio broadcasts to be used by City Councils over local stations. Attempting to arrange weekly radio programs over Tall Corn network of ten Iowa stations for month of April.—Ben Henry.

DETROIT, Mich.—Defend labor month theme will be that anti-labor legislation is smoke screen of big business to hide exorbitant profits, high prices and inflation program. Includes state-wide radio hook-up with transcriptions for smaller stations, requests of racial, fraternal, religious and other groups to have labor speakers discuss or debate labor program during month. News and labor paper ads, distribution of ¼ million leaflets. Letters to councils and locals calling for supplementary action on a community basis. Delegation to Washington when called for by CIO Legislative Department.—August Scholle.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas, Western Missouri have designated April as "Defend Labor Month." Kansas and Missouri State CIO Councils, the Greater Kansas City Council and all international representatives are working in close cooperation with the CIO regional director. A permanent legislative committee composed of one representative from each international union, the CIO councils and the regional director has been set up. Meetings have been held with the governors and legislators in Missouri and Kansas protesting the anti-labor legislation. Wires have been sent by the membership to Congressmen. Cooperation of business, civic and religious leaders in the communities is being arranged in order that a united front can be put up against this anti-labor drive. Pamphlets issued by the CIO and the international unions have been widely distributed. Members have been requested to contact national and state representatives personally when they are in town.—James J. Leary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Regional directors to meet mayor on proclamation of labor appreciation week during April, inviting him to address enlarged council meeting April 23. Plant gate meetings with sound truck throughout month with five minute recording from regional director of international involved. Pushing signing of petitions. 100,000 signatures goal. One-third page ad public press, revision of pamphlet, "Defend Your Union.' Should reach 250,000. Will distribute leaflets downtown and in neighborhoods beginning March 29. All full time representatives to meet April 1. International unions requested to hold enlarged staff meetings including all local union officers. Meeting of all PAC ward groups during April. Endeavoring to make arrangements for spot announcements on radio. One-half of regular Saturday program devoted exclusively during April. Bill poster campaign. Offer of speaker on topic for all union, civic, church and other meetings. —Sam Sponseller.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—OSIUC Executive Board met at Tulsa March 2 for all out "Defend Labor Month" campaign. Meeting attended by 85 delegates from most all CIO affiliates of state and of AVC was held March 23, in same city. Other social welfare organizations pledged support to labor. Pledges from delegates to carry program back to locals, and as first step 15 minutes to be set aside during local meetings for letter. Card and wire campaign. Meeting of representatives of all CIO national unions for purpose of broadening campaign activities has been called for April 1 at regional office, Oklahoma City. Mass meeting of all Oklahoma City UPWA locals at which Ralph Helstein, president, was principal speaker, was held March 26.—Joe Dernoncourt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Program for "Defend Labor Month" is continuation and intensification of our activities in opposition to the unfair labor legislation now pending in Congress and our State Legislature. Secretary Davis of State Council is hopeful of having all state anti-labor legislation defeated or the effect of the legislation nullified by amendments with the exception of the bill affecting utility workers, which may pass with certain amendments agreed to by the AFL. Response of our people to the plan adopted at the mass meeting to write personal letters to Congressmen and State Representatives has been very good.—James Ritchie.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—State committee appointed to draft and coordinate program. We jointly met with all councils and attended area meetings. Continuing area meetings throughout state; meetings of officers, stewards, committeemen, legislative committees have been held. Each council appointed committees to contact farm unions and cooperative groups, religious leaders, business and professional men, other labor organizations and civic groups, and visit each local union meeting. Either special meetings to be called or time to be set aside at regular local union meetings for discussion anti-labor legislation.

Councils and local unions to purchase pamphlet "Drive Against Labor" for every member and distribute to business and professional men and others in each community. Circulating other pamphlets, "The Case for Labor," "Defend Your Union," etc. Farm committees using "Letters to Dad." Petitions being circulated through membership and business

(Continued on Page 14)

'Hardly Any Wages, Dam Few Mimbers'

Advocates of the open shop want unions with "hardly any wages and dam few mimbers." This famous old definition makes good reading today.

By FINLEY PETER DUNNE

"What is the open shop? Sure, 'tis where they kape the doors open to accommodate th' c[illegible]nt stream av' min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper than th[illegible] what has th' jobs.

"'Tis like this, Hinnessey. Suppose one av' these free-born citizens is workin' in an open shop for the princely wage av' wan' large iron dollar a day av' tin hours.

"Along comes anither son av' a gun an' he sez t' th' boss, 'Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints.' 'Sure,' sez th' boss, and th' wan dollar man gets out into th' crool wuruld t' exercise his inallanable roights as a free-born American citizen an' scab on some other poor divil.

"An' so it goes on, Hinnessey. An' who gits th' binifit? True, it save th' boss money, but he don't care anny more f'r money than he does f'r his roight eye.

"It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see min robbed av' their indipindince, regardless av' anything else."

"But," said Mr. Hinnessey, "these open shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions iv properly conducted."

"Sure," said Mr. Dooley, "iv properly conducted. An' there ye are. An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no controls, no scales, hardly any wages, an' dam few mimbers."

Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, above, is a staff member of the CIO Auto Workers' Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept. which carries on active fights against all forms of race prejudices. At union headquarters in Detroit, Mich., the Department handles cases of discrimination within UAW locals, aids in setting up Fair Practices Committees and works with other community groups on anti-discrimination programs. Mrs. Hatcher is the wife of John Hatcher, chief steward at Chrysler Local 7, and is the mother of three children. She got a job in the automotive industry during the war at the Briggs Connor plant where with the help of the union she was taken on in December, 1942, with a group of Negro women, all of whom were assigned to the same work. She quickly became active in union affairs and took a special interest in problems of Negro workers.

FROM THE DARK AGES

AN outstanding example of the kind of attempts being made by chiseling employers and their spokesmen to beat down state laws for the protection of working women and children was revealed recently at hearings held before the House Industrial Relations Committee of the Ohio State Legislature.

"It was a field day for the plunder-bund," reports the Ohio CIO Council. Witnesses representing the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants Assn., Restuarant Assn., Telephone and Telegraph companies, etc., professed to find no harm in a 12-hour stretch of work for women and children.

A longer work day, they felt, would keep kids off the streets, prevent juvenile delinquency.

They held that modern times called for modern laws (that is, longer work days for women and children). Organizations which argued for Ohio's women and children were laughingly labeled "do-gooders."

As one woman remarked, it all sounded "like something out of the Dark Ages."

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

YOUR CHILD'S HOBBY

You seldom hear children who have hobbies say "Gee, there's nothing to do." They're too busy learning more about their special interests, perhaps acquiring new skills, and probably learning to know other youngsters with similar interests. Whether the hobby is model boats, stamps or taking photographs makes little difference—it's having the interest that counts. You can help by alloting necessary space, by giving chances to earn needed money, perhaps by helping to plan a hobby show, but most of all by feeling and showing honest interest.
Monkmeyer Photo **Copyright 1947, THE CIO NEWS**

Sprucing Up

Your Easter Bonnet

By HANNA SHERMAN

WITH Easter almost here a girl's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of her new Spring bonnet. Of all the feminine pepper uppers I know, a new Spring hat will do the most to lift a woman's spirit.

This year the display of hats is more lavish than any we have seen for some time. You'll find hats available in imported and domestic straws, fabrics, felts. You can have them elaborately

trimmed, with flowers, bows and feathers, or as simple as grandfather's bowler.

How much you spend for a hat is up to your own strict conscience and your budget. But it should give you delight and it should make you pretty and provocative.

I am of the school that believes your hat should please the man in your life. He may feel called upon to tease you about any new hat you buy, but he should agree that it is becoming and pretty before you decide it's yours. After all, you and I both know whom we dress to please.

YOU should not expect too much from every hat you buy. If it is right with at least one suit or dress and harmonizes with at least one or two others, you're getting your money's worth. If it flatters you outrageously besides, you're getting a real bargain.

Remember that sometimes a hat "makes" a costume and at other times plays an important but definitely supporting role. You should have both kinds in your wardrobe, because your hat can change your whole costume.

You might, for example, wear your simple wool suit with a tailored hat to match and you're somebody's idea of how to dress for business. Or you can wear it with one of those natural colored rough straws with feathers and bows and be the prettiest gal at a party.

In fact, if you'll allow hats their rightful place among your everyday clothes and finery, you'll save money—by giving your basic costumes a different character with the different hats you wear.

ALWAYS make a final decision about a new hat by how it looks when you're standing up. After all, the most important thing about a hat is that it be in proportion to your face and figure. Whatever type hat you choose must be in harmony with the lines of your head and body.

If you're short and plump avoid stodgy broad looking hats. Select one that subtly adds to your height and also slims your face. If you have a long nose by all means shun a downward tilting brim that makes a line parallel with the line of your nose. You will be accentuating a poor feature. I'm always surprized to see how many women do this.

The more your face approaches the perfect oval, the wider your choice of millinery styles. But for the rest of us, remember that no matter what is fashionable, it's not your hat unless it flatters you. You'll want to be the prettiest girl in the Easter Parade. Your new Spring hat should help you do it.

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SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

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RALLIES TO DEFEND LABOR

(Continued from Page 12)

districts. Distribution of pamphlets at plant gates and shopping centers. Trying to arrange radio time for Milwaukee and other cities.—F. J. Michel.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Program evolved for coordinated activity on anti-labor campaign. State Council printing hundreds of thousands leaflets and petitions for mass distribution through internationals and councils. Stepped-up postal card campaign to Senators and Congressmen. Am now in process of arranging for delegation to meet Congressmen in Washington personally during early part of month. City Councils being alerted to follow activized pattern established in Chicago area. Conference with representatives of Chicago Federation of Labor for joint participation scheduled. Meetings of local union stewards and activitists being called. Steps under way to mobilize city-wide support of civic, fraternal, religious, etc., organizations.—Michael Mann.

It's grass roots opinion that Congressmen respect. And that's what CIO is mobilizing in the fight against anti-labor laws. Discussing, in Washington, how to tell the people the story are, l. to r.: CIO Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, CIO Councils Director John Brophy, Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, and PAC Director Jack Kroll.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Mobilizing for mass delegation Washington on Indiana Day to let Congressmen and Senators know stand. Delegates being elected all over state on Saturday for call basis. Indiana Council working closely with CIO and regional officers. Laid out program in bulletins, letters, wires to affiliates. Special radio programs being arranged in South Bend, Fort Wayne, Evansville, Indianapolis, Gary.—Powers Hapgood.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A program of action was adopted at a state-wide meeting of all CIO locals. Plans for a 13-week series of radio programs was outlined and mechanics for intensifying and expanding ward, precinct and parish action groups were set in motion. Delegates attending the gathering were handed kits containing detailed descriptions of pending anti-labor bills and petitions to take back to their locals. The kits contained postcards and pencils with which the more than 200 attending wrote messages to Congress protesting passage of hostile legislation. Delegations are scheduled to call upon Governor Jimmy Davis and Mayor Delesseps Morrison of New Orleans while other groups are to contact the various civic and merchant groups.—Ed Stone.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Promoted program of joint labor action culminating in giant rally at Louisville March 9. Leaders and members of CIO, AFL, Rail Brotherhoods and independent unions attended. Resolutions pledged opposition to anti-labor legislation and full support of all labor for bona fide strikes.

Formed United Labor for Progress Committee, consisting of CIO, AFL, union, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Telephone Workers. Thousands of leaflets distributed explaining how pending legislation would wreck unions. Radio programs planned. —W. B. Taylor.

RICHMOND, Va. — Functioning committees have been set up by Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Danville Industrial Union Councils and by CIO locals at Bedford, Big Island, Covington, Fredericksburg, Martinsville, Suffolk. Have sent letters to all CIO unions and councils urging officials and members protest to Congress against enactment anti-labor legislation. Expect during April to travel about state speaking before both union and civic groups and over radio in endeavor arouse all Virginians seriousness anti-labor legislation now before Congress.—Charles C. Webber, Ernest B. Pugh.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Arrangements being made to hold mass meetings in all industrial centers where CIO has membership in the early part of April. Letters have been sent to all local unions, industrial councils, district officers and vice presidents. Members and professional people will be invited to meetings. CIO membership has been requested to send letters and telegrams to Congressmen. We have recently established a joint legislative committee. Affiliated thus far are the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Through our joint action at the Legislature we were successful in defeating two anti-labor bills. This organization will be permanent. We have agreed to work together on all matters of interest to the workers and the common people. —John B. Easton.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Special meeting in Chattanooga held last Sunday. Memphis program will be launched at big meeting April 6. Meetings will be held throughout state. Several radio programs broadcast, special leaflet distributions at key organized plants and telegrams sent to all members Tennessee Congressional delegation as well as letters and post cards written in meetings. Cooperation of non-CIO organizations being arranged. Tennessee joint labor legislative committee, representing AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, planning to carry on corollary program under own auspices. Splendid cooperation pledged by Tennessee farmers union representatives.—Paul R. Christopher.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama locals and councils furnished manuals to assist combating anti-labor legislation. Close contact being kept with Congressman. Statewide meeting March 30. Arrangements will be made to inform each local union regards Congressman and Senators' attitude. Delegations will come to Washington if necessary.—Cary E. Haigler.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Held two mass meetings; established local union committees; carrying on letter writing and telegram campaign to Congressmen and Senators; have inaugurated radio program; having members attend local union meetings in order to keep committees activated; and have veterans committee working with us.—C. H. Gillman.

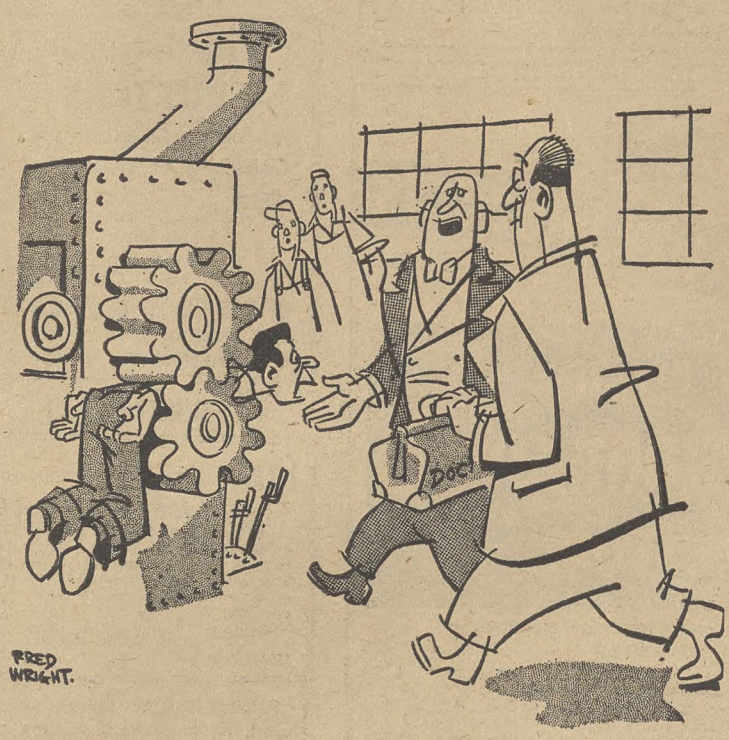
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—March 23 we had a meeting of international representatives, officers, shop stewards and committeemen in Little Rock to discuss resolutions to be sent to our Congressmen and Senators. We furnished all with petitions. We had 315 to 325 representatives. The local unions really turned out and I am advised by many of the labor leaders that this was the largest meeting ever held in the State of Arkansas.—Walter H. Harris.

DALLAS, Tex.—Community-wide rallies slated for a full dozen cities will blanket state with "Defend Labor" programs.

Rallies scheduled for El Paso, Armarillo, Lubbock, Longview, Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Chrisit, Waco, Edinburg, Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth. Two giant rallies will climax swing through state, in Fort Worth, April 27 and in Houston, April 28.—A. R. Hardesty, Robert Oliver.

DENVER, Colo.—Meeting called March 29, of all international representatives, state council, Denver City council, several officers of big local unions to outline the program to be carried out in this region to defend labor month.—Michael Livoda.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—We have made following plans: (1) asking governor to declare "Defend Labor Day". (2) Planning delegations to call on mayors and city councils of Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo and Price. (3) Sending delegates to call on state chairman, national committeeman and national committeewoman of Democracy Party in state. (4) Writing each local union, sending them copies of leaflet "Defend Your Union", asking them to hold special meetings and to get letter and telegrams to senators and congressmen. (5) Planning Broadcasts on Salt Lake City station KALL and Price station KOAL. (6) Joint meeting CIO and coal miners at Helper. (7) Meeting of steel workers at Provo. (8) Meeting of CIO and BRT at Ogden. (9) Meeting of CIO and BRT at Salt Lake City.—Frank Bonacci.



BILLINGS, Mont.—Unions carrying on letter writing campaign among members, small business men and others. Petition campaign will be on statewide basis by April 1. 425 CIO, AFL, National Farmers Union, and Veterans local and state organizations have been invited to statewide meetings in Great Falls on March 30. State CIO Council now negotiating with four station radio networks for free radio time.—Sylvester Graham.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Letters, telegrams being sent Representatives. Resolutions adopted by local unions against anti-labor legislation. Plant gate leaflet distributions and petition campaigns. Shop and plant rallies being held. Meetings with civic groups. Council getting out "Defend Labor" pamphlet to be widely distributed. CIO regional office holding periodic meetings with groups to intensify drive. CIO will appear before State Legislature in opposition to anti-labor bills and for an adequate state health bill. Same group meeting with Governor on these proposals. State Political Action Committee issuing invitation to AFL, Brotherhoods to join in fighting for labor's rights. Inaugurated spot announcements against anti-labor legislation on radio. Mass rally March 28.—Irwin L. Deshetler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—CIO unions in Northern California during March took lead in setting up joint AFL, CIO emergency committees. Joint labor committee to combat anti-labor legislation set up in Alameda County composed of official representatives from AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions. Present plans include circulating petitions addressed to California Congressional delegation. Mass meeting to be held in Oakland April 3. In addition to united labor support committee received backing from broad community organizations. In San Francisco area emergency committee against anti-labor legislation set up March 19 includes delegates from AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, independent unions. Have had daily factory plant gate, pier meetings, leaflet distribution, mass signing of petitions, hired sound trucks to tour city, distributed car stickers, buttons protesting anti-labor bills, used leaflet "Defend Your Union" for mass distribution. — Harry Bridges.

PORTLAND, Oreg.—Circulating petitions among members, business men, professional, state and county officials. Post card and letter writing campaign. Unions wiring Congressmen, committee chairmen. Portland Council making long distance calls direct to Oregon delegation. CIO regional office has sent letters containing CIO program to all local union councils in state. All PAC committees have been contacted to spearhead all out program behalf of labor in each area. Plant committees, shop stewards carry program direct to members. Ladies auxiliaries are helping every way. —A. F. Hartung.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle CIO Council distributing 25,000 specially prepared leaflets to AFL and independent unions. Washington State Council and regional office calling preliminary leadership meeting of AFL, CIO, RRBR, independent unions. Speakers Bureau of union officials available.—Roy W. Atkinson.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

IN ATTEMPTING TO BREAK UP THE UNION MEETING, CARRUTHERS—OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS—KILLS HIS OWN DAUGHTER BY MISTAKE. REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE HIS OWN GUILT, HE ROUSES HIS THUGS TO ATTACK THE WORKERS—BUT JIM AND KIT SET OUT TO FOIL THE MURDEROUS PLOT!

GET EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN TOWN TO MEET US ON MAIN STREET—AND TELL THEM TO BRING A GUN IF THEY'VE GOT ONE.

I RECKON WE CAN GET THE WHOLE COMMUNITY DOWN THERE.

BUT JIM, YOU SAID WE DON'T WANT ANY SHOOTING.. OR TROUBLE...

WE'RE *NOT* GOING TO HAVE ANY SHOOTING, WOODY! BUT WITH A MADMAN LIKE CARRUTHERS LOOSE—WELL, WE'RE NOT GOING TO TAKE ANY CHANCES!

BUT WE CAN'T STAND ARGUING HERE ALL NIGHT! KIT, TAKE ME TO A PHONE... QUICK!

THERE'S ONE AT THE GAS STATION DOWN THE ROAD A PIECE

I'VE GOT TO MAKE A LOT OF PHONE CALLS... KIT... WE'VE GOT TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON!

IT'S JUST AHEAD, JIM!

GAS

WHA-WHAT DO WE DO NEXT...

FIRST THE PHONE CALLS—THEN I WANT TO GET TO THE LOCAL RADIO STATION. *OPEN UP, IN THERE! WE'VE GOT TO USE YOUR PHONE!*

OKAY... OKAY... WAIT A MINUTE...

MEANWHILE,,, A STRANGE AND DANGEROUS PROCESSION LEAVES THE BURNING BARN...

THERE'S A UNION TROUBLE MAKER LIVING IN THAT HOUSE! WHAT ARE YO' WAITING FOR? COME ON!

COME OUT, YO' YELLOW RAT! COME OUT! OR WE'RE A'COMIN' IN AFTER YOU.

WE'RE A'COMIN' AFTER YOU!

CRASH!

THERE AIN'T NOBODY INSIDE, MISTER CARRUTHERS! WHAT ARE WE A-GOIN' TUH DO NOW?

BLAST YOU! BURN THIS SHACK DOWN! *BURN IT DOWN!*

CIO Urges

U. S. PROBE OF TRUSTS

CONGRESS should take immediate steps towards a full-scale probe of mergers of big corporations, a House Judiciary sub-committee was told last week by a CIO union spokesman.

Testifying for the Natl. Maritime Union, Seth Levine, NMU representative in Washington, urged speedy passage of HR 515, which would plug existing loopholes in anti-monopoly laws. The bill was introduced by liberal Rep. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.).

"Mergers are the classic means of eliminating competition," Levine said. "We are now in the midst of one of the largest merger movements in our history. Large corporations emerged from the war with enormous liquid funds which they promptly used to acquire their smaller competitors.

"Since 1940 over 1,800 independent competing firms have disappeared as a result of mergers and acquisitions. The value of these concerns is about 5% of the total value of all manufacturing corporations."

The temper of Congress was shown by Rep. Gwynne (R. Iowa) who asked whether labor is a monopoly.

Levine replied that the Clayton Act and the 13th Amendment established the principle that labor is not a commodity to be bought and sold and to consider it as such would be openly to invite wage cutting and a return to the day of the sweat-shop.

"Thus the brave start, under the Clayton Act, toward preventing monopoly in its incipiency has ended in complete frustration," Freer said. "At the same time the Sherman Act has been so construed that it seldom has served to unscramble corporate mergers, no matter how great the size and power of the acquiring or of the consolidated corporation.

"In the International Harvester case, the U. S. Supreme Court did not think such a corporation, constituting from 64 to 85% of an industry, was un unlawful monopoly."

Arguing for his bill, Rep. Kefauver said the control of American business "is steadily being transferred from local communities to a few large cities in which central managers decide the policies and the fate of the far-flung empires they control. Millions of people depend helplessly on their judgment.

"Through monopolistic mergers the people are losing power to direct their own economic welfare. When they lose the power to direct their economic welfare they also lose the means to direct their political future.

THE committee earlier had heard Federal Trade Commissioner R. E. Freer admit that government hands are frequently tied when it seeks to halt the growth of monopoly practices.

Freer told of Consolidated Grocers Corp., which became the largest in its field when it bought out the stock of several smaller firms. FTC, he said, had no power to force the company to get rid of the stock, and the case was dropped by the government.

U. S. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CIO threw its weight this week behind proposals to create a new Dept. of Health, Education and Security in the federal government, and to put the head of the agency in the President's Cabinet.

At the same time the organization voiced strong disapproval of the Taft-Fulbright bill, a pale shadow of last year's proposal for a national health program.

Stanley Ruttenberg, assistant CIO research director, told a Senate committee that the bill (S. 140) will "invite efforts to dominate Federal programs by those private agencies whose activities we have judged to be anti-social and inimical to the best interests of American wage earners."

He pointed out that American workers have much to gain from any moves to strengthen the government's health program or to increase the power and prestige of its health administrative departments.

ONE phase of the Taft-Fulbright measure which came in for CIO criticism was its provision to limit the posts of the three under-secretaries in such a tri-partite government agency to professional specialists in the particular fields.

"These officials should be representatives of the general public and should hold office to represent the policies of the administration elected by the American people," Ruttenberg said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Passed by Senate & House; now being studied by joint conference committee.	Write Pres. Truman to veto this weakening of Wage-Hour Act.
Anti-labor bills (Senate)	Variety of proposals to limit bargaining, outlaw union security, throw unions into lawsuits, under consideration.	Senate Labor Comm. studying proposals. Committee's report due soon.	Wire Senators to defeat bills to weaken unions, limit labor rights.
Anti-labor bills (House)	Wide variety of proposals include repeal of Wagner Act, compulsory arbitration and provisions of last year's Case Bill.	House Labor Comm. studying bills. Report due soon.	Write, wire Congressman to defeat proposals to weaken labor rights.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House; now goes to Senate.	Ask Senators to pass tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill S 94 HR 7 et al	Would remove poll tax as voting bar in seven southern states for federal elections.	S 94 (Pepper bill) in Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration; 7 House bills in Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push for speediest possible action.
Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill S 528	Continues rent control for another year "as is."	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm.	Ask Senators to pass this rent bill, keep rents stable.
Wolcott Bill HR 2549	Continues rent control but makes joke of enforcement; repeals vets housing act.	House Banking Comm. holding hearings.	Wire Congressman to defeat this joker bill, pass "as is" rent control measure.
S 866 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Senate Banking Comm. ending hearings.	Ask Senators to pass. Ask Rep. Wolcott to hold Banking Comm. hearings on similar House bills.
HR 1750 S 701 Taylor-Douglas categories Vet Homes Bills	Provides for govt. aid to build vet homes in $30-$50 month rental categories.	S 701 before Senate Banking Comm. No hearings yet in House Banking Comm.	Ask Senators to vote for S 701. Ask Congressmen to press for early hearings.
HR 2275 Thomas "Loyalty" Bill	Sets up special U. S. agency to probe govt. workers. Can order firings without appeal.	Referred to House Un-American Activities Comm.	Write, wire Congressman to defeat this bill as danger to civil rights.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

THE LINEUP IN CONGRESS

WHERE do important bills stand, three months after opening of the 80th Congress? Here's a brief schedule of the situation on bills of prime importance to labor, as of March 27.

• **ANTI-LABOR BILLS.** Both Senate and House Labor Committees are preparing reports, due to be filed around mid-April. With hearings completed, work is now going on behind closed doors.

Washington rumors indicate a three-way split in the Senate Labor Committee, among Democrat New Dealers, the Taft-Smith-Ball Republicans, and the Aiken-Morse-Ives Republicans who reputedly favor somewhat "milder" anti-labor proposals. The House Labor Committee will probably "throw the book" at unions.

• **RENT CONTROL:** Unexpectedly strong support of existing rent controls has caused prolonged delay in anticipated blitzkrieg fomented by the rich real estate lobby and friends in Congress. Senate sub-committee is working over a variety of compromise measures. House Banking Committee is holding hearings on Wolcott "mouse-trap" bill, which goes through motions of continuing rent ceilings but would make enforcement difficult. Action in either branch of Congress unlikely for next couple of weeks.

• **HOUSING:** -Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, introduced in practically same form as a year ago, has been subject of short hearings before Senate Committee. The bill provides for government assistance in long-range program of building low-price homes and slum clearance projects. There's a good chance for passage of bill in Senate during next few weeks, but going may be a lot stiffer in the House. Wolcott bill, now being studied by House Banking Committee, would repeal Patman vet housing program, through which U. S. has kept certain controls and allocations in effect to spur building of low-priced homes.

• **TAXES:** Rep. Knutson's across-the-board tax-cutting program, which will provide a tremendous windfall for holders of big income, has been passed by House. With Republicans split on some of the less important features of the bill, it may find slow going, and possible major amendments, in the Senate.

• **GOVERNMENT FUNDS:** House Appropriations Committee has been wielding a sharp axe on funds for government agencies—particularly those of direct benefit to wage-earners. The House has already approved severe cuts in operating funds of Dept. of Labor and NLRB for next fiscal year, which starts July 1. Other agencies may be on receiving end of similar reductions in near future.

• **HEALTH PROGRAM:** A national health program, as set up in last year's Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, is out of the picture. CIO is fighting Taft-Fulbright, a limited "charity" measure. CIO is supporting Aiken bill (S. 712) for creation of a U. S. department—with cabinet status—of health, education and security. Little chance is seen of immediate action on these measures.

• **ANTI-POLLTAX:** Bills are still bottled in House and Senate committees, with no hearings yet ordered.

HIT GREEK SHIP TRANSFERS

Charges that Greek shipowners are buying American ships and registering them under the flag of Panama—in an effort to skip taxes in their own country—were brought to the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week.

Hoyt Haddock, secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, wrote the committee that the American public has a right to know all the facts before "one cent" of U. S. aid is given the Greek government.

Purpose of the transfers, he said, "is to evade the payment of taxes to the Greek government, and to depress safety at sea and maritime labor standards. The eventual effect is a chaotic shipping industry with disastrous effects on the American merchant marine."

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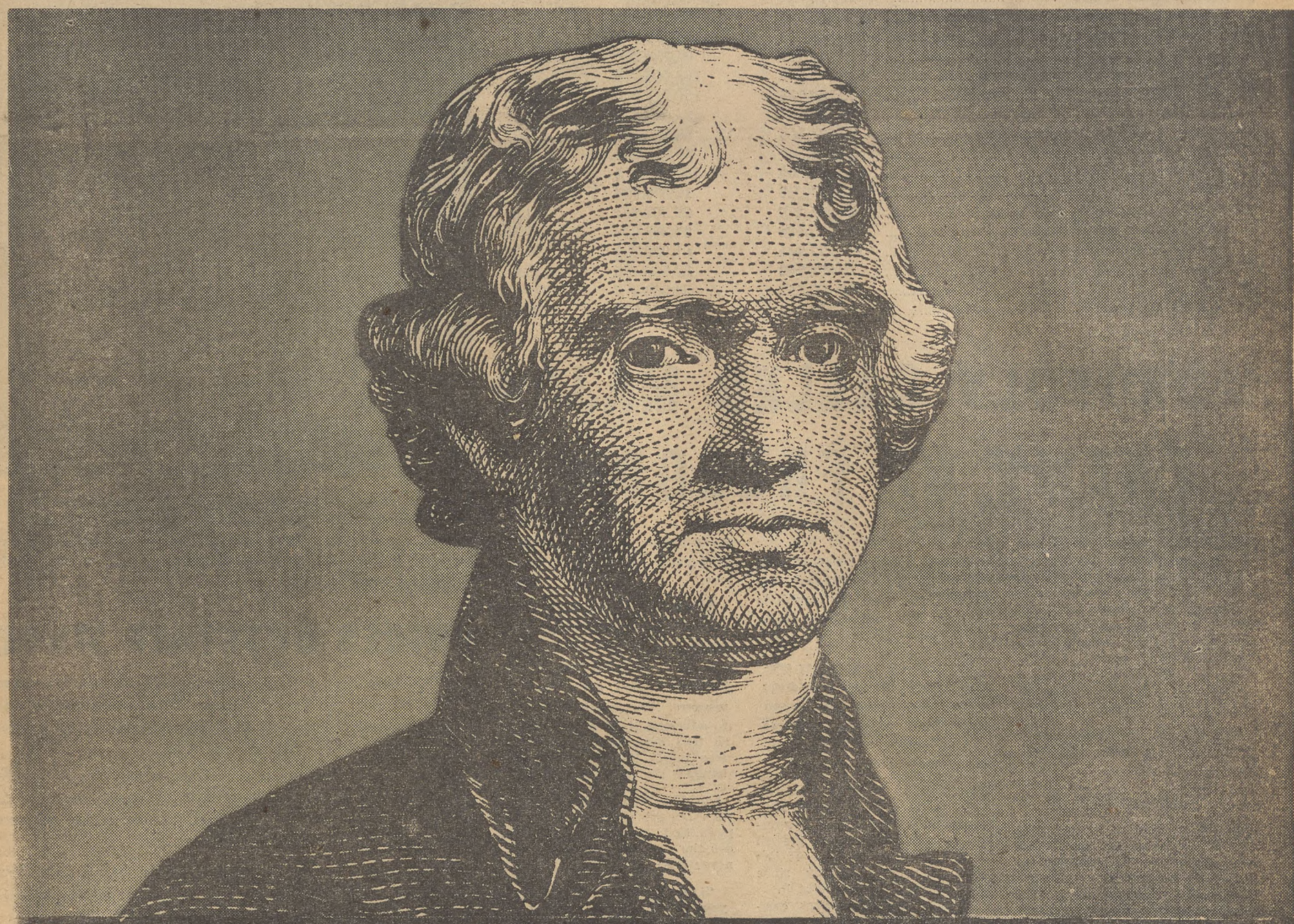
April 7, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONWIDE FORCES RALLY TO DEFEND LABOR APRIL 13

Story—Page 3



'The time to guard against corruption and tyranny, is before they shall have gotten hold of us.'—Thomas Jefferson, born April 13, 1743.

Wall Street Happy

IT'S '29 ALL OVER AGAIN

By Federated Press

THE astronomical profits piled up by American industry in 1946 were revealed in two separate surveys by Wall Street sources this week.

Barron's, national business and financial weekly, reported that earnings on the Dow-Jones industrial average last year rose to the highest level since the figures were first computed in 1929. Helping industry to achieve the 18-year high were tax kickbacks from the government, Barron's said.

The Dow-Jones industrial average for 1946 was $13.60 compared with $10.56 in 1945, $10.07 in 1944 and the record high figure of $19.94 in 1929. Dividends on the industrial average last year were $750 compared with $6.69 in 1945 and $6.57 in 1944.

FROM the Wall Street Journal came a report that earnings of American industry as a whole in 1946 far exceeded those of the previous year. The findings were based on the Journal's compilation of 1946 earnings reported by 340 companies in 21 different industries.

Total earnings of the 340 companies surveyed were $2,430,286,232 in 1946 compared to $1,812,905,953 the year before, an increase of 34%.

End of price controls and elimination of war time excess profits taxes were responsible for the high industry earnings, the Journal said. Here is a partial table showing the earnings trend of the major industrial groups:

Companies	Total 1946	Total 1945	Increase %
12 Amusements, Movies	$112,607,548	$ 81,022,364	39.0
31 Building Materials & Equipment	122,838,555	70,560,579	74.1
19 Chemicals, Drugs, etc.	286,834,493	175,327,071	63.6
8 Distillers	157,288,989	64,290,292	144.6
20 Food Products, Packing Houses	230,772,077	128,966,325	78.9
17 Iron & Steel Companies	230,982,764	150,217,040	53.7
35 Machinery & Tools	84,549,464	84,029,419	0.6
16 Mining & Metals	90,991,303	88,518,509	2.8
9 Office Equipment	29,248,140	20,068,768	45.7
18 Petroleum Products	244,666,869	184,108,812	32.9
14 Pulp & Paper Products	43,877,036	16,686,408	162.9
14 Railway Equipment	35,705,270	29,304,931	21.8
24 Retail Stores & Mail Order	190,315,026	95,346,083	99.6
13 Rubber & Rubber Goods	126,271,741	61,920,889	103.9
11 Sugar Companies	28,804,502	22,393,885	28.6
14 Textiles	109,435,562	34,206,787	219.9
14 Tobacco Companies	90,833,234	66,974,037	35.6

MONOPOLY CALLED MAJOR ENEMY OF FREEDOM

THE major enemy of American freedom is the growth of industrial monopoly.

The charge was made last week before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), author of a bill (S. 104) to block corporation mergers through the purchase of assets of one company by another.

The bill, together with a companion measure (HR 515) introduced in the House by Rep. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), seeks to plug loopholes in the Clayton anti-trust act of 1914. That law prohibits purchase of a competitor's stock, but not his assets.

The O'Mahoney-Kefauver proposals would prohibit such deals when they "substantially lessen competition, restrain commerce . . . or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce"

THE Federal Trade Commission, set up to enforce federal anti-monopoly laws, has been powerless to check monopoly growth because of this loophole. It has asked Congress annually since 1927 to do something about it.

"If the Senate judiciary committee and Congress don't plug this loophole," O'Mahoney said, "we can't hope to preserve local self-government and small business." He said there was "no sense in making loans to foreign governments to save democracy, if we permit democracy to be lost here."

Those who cry about big labor unions and centralized government, he said, had better recognize they are twins born of Big Business which grew through mergers. We permit monopoly to advertise itself in the papers as free enterprise. "What's so free about it?" he demanded, banging the committee table.

Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) joined with Langer (R. N. D.) to complain that "criminal statutes under the anti-trust laws . . . have never been enforced."

"You can't call it effective if you let a monopoly operate for 10 years and then fine them $5,000," the Michigan senator declared. He added that "I've seen very little evidence of really using the trust-busting laws we have."

Correction

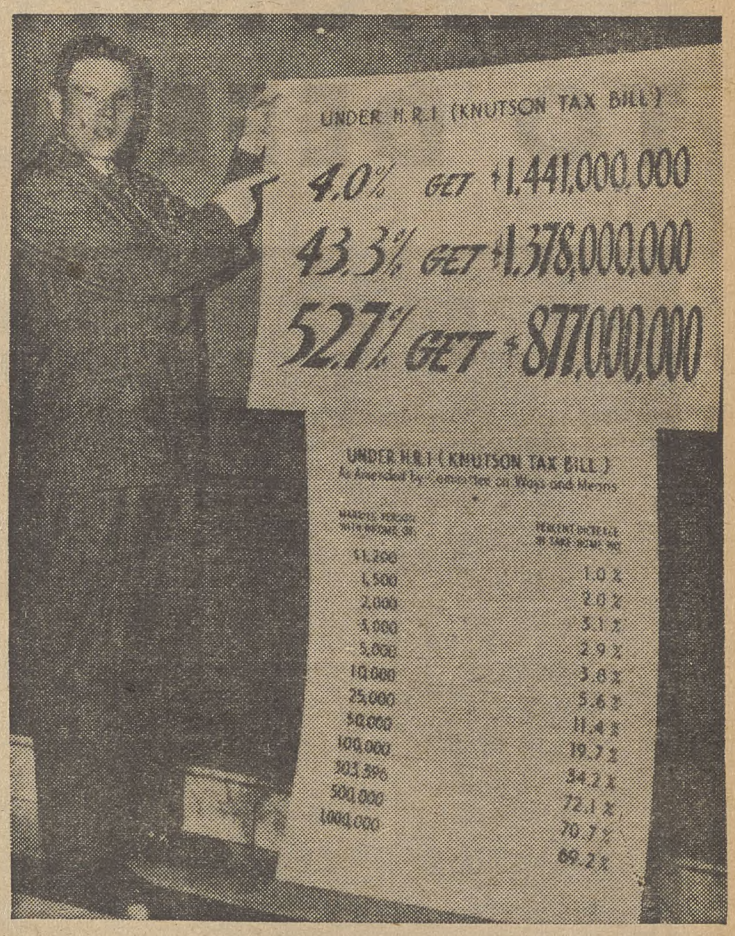
The CIO NEWS last week said that a member of the Natl. Maritime Union was responsible for six petitions against anti-labor laws from American ships icebound in Sweden.

The man who started the petition drive, Montrey S. Maxwell, is a member of the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards. We regret the error.

'Nuts' to the People . . .

Mighty pleased over the Republican Party's tax bill is Rep. Harold Knutson (R. Minn.). As chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, he refused to let CIO testify against the bill. Just what GOP tax "reduction" means is shown below.

. . . Says GOP Tax Plan



Unfair to low-income groups—that's what Rep. Albert Gore (D. Tenn.) says of the GOP tax bill. Under the bill, which now goes to the Senate, a man with $2,000 a year income has his spendable portion increased by 3% while a man with $500,000 a year has his spendable portion increased by 70%.

PRICES OUTSTRIP WAGES

PRICES have risen a third higher than average factory wages in the last year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported this week. Wages increased 14% on a weekly basis and prices paid by moderate income families in large cities jumped 18%.

A preliminary BLS report on average earnings for last February showed all factory workers getting $46.79 a week. Breaking this down, BLS reported that the average durable goods worker get $49.17 a week and the non-durable goods worker $44.30.

While food prices dropped slightly between January and February, clothing prices advanced for the 44th consecutive month, rising 1.1%. Clothing prices have risen nearly 80% since August, 1939.

Higher February prices were reported for cotton house dresses, rayon dresses, hosiery and women's undergarments, reflecting early manufacturers' price rises. Price of men's suits, topcoats and work clothes also rose in most cities.

NATIONAL RALLY AGAINST ANTI-LABOR BILLS

A NATIONWIDE rally of CIO leadership forces will be held in Washington April 13 to help stem the tide of anti-labor legislation.

The rally was called by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who warned that "the anti-labor legislation now pending in Congress represents a most serious threat to the future of the American labor movement."

"The conference," he said, "will hear a review of the current legislative situation with regard to the anti-labor bills, give reports on CIO activities throughout the country, and discuss ways and means of further implementing the CIO legislative program against anti-labor legislation and for legislation to meet the basic needs of our people."

The meeting will convene in the Congressional Room of the Hotel Willard at 10:30 A. M., April 13, with an estimated 250 CIO officials in attendance.

National unions will send delegates in proportion to the number of delegates permitted at CIO conventions, with the maximum nine from any union. State and major city CIO councils will be represented by one delegate apiece. Regional CIO directors will attend.

"I am hopeful," Murray said, "that the delegates who attend this conference will plan to stay in Washington through Monday, April 14, in order to participate in appointments with Congressmen arranged by the CIO Legislative Dept."

SUPPLEMENTING the meeting, CIO Legislative Director Cowan announced that he and Director Brophy of the CIO Council Dept. have planned a series of delegations to Congress starting April 17.

In a letter to international union presidents, regional directors and state CIO councils, Cowan asked officials to plan representation of delegates "on as wide a geographic basis as possible in addition to including representation from unions according to numerical strength in the state."

Cowan said these meetings should undertake the following program:

- Letters should be sent to Representatives and Senators requesting appointments. Senators should be asked to obtain a meeting room in the Senate Office Bldg. where they can meet with delegations for at least an hour.
- Names and addresses of delegates should be sent to Cowan at national CIO headquarters as soon as possible so that he will know which Congressional districts will be represented.
- Each state should designate a chairman for its delegation, to act as liaison to Cowan.
- Groups should arrange for advance publicity in their local papers.
- Delegates should bring with them petitions signed in the shops and other evidence of community-wide support against the anti-labor bills.

CIO HITS INJUNCTION BILL AIMED AT PHONE UNION

THE latest product to come off the House Labor Committee's anti-union assembly line brought some bristling criticism from CIO.

"Blatant and open interference in a labor dispute on the side of employers," was the comment of Allan S. Haywood, vice-president and director of organization, as the House group gave its okay to a proposal of Rep. Fred Hartley (R. N. J.) to encourage federal injunctions in case of a threatened telephone strike.

The bill, aimed squarely at the independent Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers, was rushed out of the Labor Committee with a 16-3 vote. Reps. Lesinski (D. Mich.), Madden (D. Ind,) and Kennedy (D. Mass.) cast the dissenting votes.

Action on the bill, described as a temporary measure, now rests with the House Rules Committee. With a telephone deadline slated for April 7, it seemed unlikely that the bill could pass in time to give the government special power unless a strike of long duration were to develop.

HAYWOOD charged that the bill "mocks the traditions which have made this a free country"; "junks the bitterly won and sorely needed protections" of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law; and "disregards constitutional bulwarks set up to safeguard the freedom of all."

He charged that the bill would compel phone company employes to "work under unfair conditions without any redress whatsoever. Every clause, every phrase of the bill is directed toward compulsion of the employes."

Noting that no similar action is directed against the employer, Haywood said:

"Here is a bill which under the hypocritical pretense of resolving industrial disputes sanctions exploitation and glorifies industrial autocracy."

The measure violates a fundamental belief that "our government must never become an instrument for oppressing or enslaving a particular group for the advantage and profit of another," Haywood declared.

While rushing through the phone injunction bill, the Labor Committee was still at work on its long-range anti-labor proposals.

Both House and Senate committees are expected to report out their brain children sometime during the second half of April. Many rumors but few facts surround the two committees' deliberations.

Democracy—GOP Brand

GOP members of the House Labor Committee put on a great show of concern about democracy in labor unions—but they don't seem to be practicing what they preach.

Democratic minority members of the committee complained last week that they are frequently not consulted about committee activities.

Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.), ranking Democrat on the group, said none of the committee's Democrats "attended any meeting or knew of the press release" in which Chairman Hartley (R. N. J.) announced the committee would press for laws to grant injunctions in case of a phone strike.

He noted that Hartley's press statement said the move "already had approval from the majority of the members of the committee."

Lesinski charged that the committee's "Republicans have inaugurated a new policy by eliminating the two-party stystem and are holding meetings of the Republican members only . . .

"We take this opportunity to disassociate ourselves from these views (on phone strike laws) and to express our regret that the House Labor Committee should have been injected in the manner in which it was by Chairman Hartley for the exceedingly dubious purpose of forcing a labor organization to yield on the employer's terms."

Union Shop Called Adult Bargaining

THE country is going to be spared a lot of headaches in coming weeks if the Senate Labor Committee pays any attention to the words of a scholarly priest from the State of Washington.

REV. J. L. TONER

He is Rev. Jerome L. Toner, professor of labor relations at St. Martin's College in Lacey, Wash., and author of "The Closed Shop"—one of the few books on the complex subject.

He told the Senate Committee: the closed shop is no devil with horns but a logical development of traditional labor practices in the English-speaking world.

"Much confusion and harm has come to collective bargaining and industrial relations because the public does not understand fully the meaning and significance of the definition and operation of the closed shop," Rev. Toner told the committee.

"Fundamentally, the closed shop is nothing more or less than the policy adopted by one group of employes who, having formed themselves into a union, refuse to work with any other employe or group of employes who refuse to join and remain members of their union."

Collective bargaining, like humans, progresses from babyhood to boyhood to maturity—and in the final stage, the Committee was told, the closed shop is accepted as normal.

But "some of our collective bargaining is still babyish, and the rest is in the boyhood stage, where we fight over the closed shop issue," he pointed out.

IN OTHER nations with traditions similar to those of the United States, the closed shop is nothing to cause big businessmen to lose a night's sleep. In New Zealand, said the Rev. Toner, "it is strongly encouraged and sometimes enforced by law; in Australia . . . it is enforced by law." Canadian statutes and courts "permit and uphold the closed shop", while Great Britain has accepted the closed shop "for nearly 1200 years"—since the days of medieval craftsmen's guilds.

When the British Trade Disputes Act was passed in 1926, with many restrictions on union activity, "Parliament knew that thousands of years of labor time had been lost in attempting to enforce closed shop prohibition."

The U. S. Congress, Rev. Toner told the committee, "should have more substantial evidence before it outlaws an institution which has served so mutually well in nearly every collective bargaining nation in the world. Naturally, all the sins of unionism will be charged against the closed shop, when most should be charged against individuals and abuses of the closed shop."

Schwellenbach to Truman

VETO 'DEATH SENTENCE' OF WAGE-HOUR LAW

WHETHER the wage-hour law should be buried six or eight feet under was a matter of serious debate last week in the Senate-House joint conference committee.

Both branches of Congress have already passed versions of the bill, publicly proclaimed as directed at portal-portal suits but actually containing dynamite to cripple enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

On the basis of the votes in Senate and House, it appears likely that the product of the conference committee meetings will quickly be passed, and that hope of preserving the wage-hour law lies in a Presidential veto.

Meanwhile, Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach reviewed the difficulties of enforcing the wage-hour law which the bill would produce, and told a press conference he is asking Pres. Truman to veto the measure.

The Natl. Lawyers Guild has called for a veto. Robert Kenny, Guild president and former attorney-general of California, wrote to Pres. Truman that "in our opinion it is one of the most atrocious acts of Congress that we have examined."

On the surface, Kenny declared, it seems to be a "bungling, wordy, complicated statute"; actually, however, it contains "clear language" that will create havoc and confusion in enforcement of wage-hour provisions and cause a break-down of the enforcement machinery.

TOOT YOUR HORN, FOLKS!

CONGRESS has been hearing a lot from the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the publishers and big business interests generally on the subject of anti-union legislation. It's time it heard from the people.

A campaign has long been under way in the press to convince Congress that the American people are demanding laws to undermine unions and weaken the workers' bargaining power.

This campaign has not been confined to editorials demanding action against labor and to playing up the vast output of anti-union propaganda from reactionary sources. It has also found one of its most effective expressions in so-called public opinion polls.

A recent study by Dr. Arthur Kornhauser of Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Research, appearing in Princeton's Public Opinion Quarterly, confirms labor's long-felt impression that most public opinion polls are heavily loaded with anti-labor bias.

★ ★ ★

DR. KORNHAUSER examined all labor questions asked by seven leading opinion polls from 1940 to 1945. He found that of 155 questions, only eight dealt with positive or favorable aspects of unions, 66 were neutral or doubtful, and 81 were concerned with union faults, activities the public condemns or proposed restrictions on unions.

Three-fourths of the Gallup poll questions and one-third of those of the other opinion samplers were found to be guilty of "directing public attention persistently to the negative side of organized labor."

The study reveals many different ways in which questions are "loaded" to produce the results desired by the publishers and other big business interests—results which are still further turned against labor by faulty interpretation.

"Search as one will, he can scarcely discover any instance of pro-labor loading," Kornhauser says, or of corresponding questions aimed at bringing out the faults of big business.

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EVEN MORE than the obvious and flamboyant anti-labor propaganda that fills the press and radio, such biased opinion polls help to create a false impression that the public is out for labor's scalp.

Any politician who wishes to get re-elected will want some evidence that legislation he is asked to back has the support of a substantial proportion of the voters.

Big business therefore has concentrated on every possible trick and pressure to convince members of the Congress that there is a big popular demand for anti-union legislation.

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IT IS more than time that Congress heard more from the people themselves—from the ordinary Americans who work for a living, and who certainly don't want their living standards reduced by the union-busting and wage-cutting legislation that is being so vigorously pushed in Congress.

We, the people, don't have the multi-million slush and propaganda funds of big business. We don't have chains of papers and million-circulation magazines. We don't have opinion polls for the manufacture of false impressions of public opinion.

But we do have our voices and our votes; and we do represent the majority of Americans who want labor and democratic rights preserved and rising living standards—not a putsch against the people for the greater profits of big business.

So, in this Defend Labor Month, the CIO calls on all Americans to make their voices heard, to toot their horn, to flood Congress with wires and letters against the anti-labor drive, and to leave it in no doubt as to what the real people really think.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

A LONG DRAWN, piercing woman's shriek awoke me. I tumbled out of bed to hear a grim voice hissing, "You shall die!"

Then the very same shriek sounded through the house again.

I was at the banisters by now, looking down on little golden-haired Shirley standing by the phonograph in her pajamas.

She smiled up at me, the light of purest innocence shining from her blue eyes. "That's my favorite record," she said.

★ ★ ★

THE DAY before had been Shirley's seventh birthday. Among her gifts was a record of songs and music from the opera, "Carmen."

To our alarm, we found it included the episode of Carmen's murder by her jealous lover. We tried to distract Shirley's attention from it, but without success.

The shriek fascinated her, without alarming her in the least. Each chance she got thereafter she would put the record on just for the shriek, playing that part over and over again, despite all our objections.

Not wanting to take away her birthday record, we consoled ourselves with the thought she would soon break it—until we discovered the record was made of unbreakable plastic!

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SO OUR house has since resounded with Carmen's dying shriek, repeated so often that it has lost all terror and become just an irritation to the ear-drums.

It has become like a Hearst press red-scare headline, like another un-American committee "exposure," like another blast against unions from the House labor committee, like another column by Pegler, like another labor-baiting magazine article.

Some of the boys on the Hill and in the press never tire of playing the same record over and over again, and the same part of the same record always makes exactly the same headlines each time it is played.

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AMERICAN "free enterprise," the profit-system, "all we hold dear," have been threatened again and again over the years by the same "villain" under various aliases—the "socialistic New Deal," "that man in the White House," the CIO, "subversive labor elements," "union excesses," etc.

Each time comes the same phony shriek from the same hyperthyroid prima donna.

The record must certainly be of unbreakable plastic, it has been played so often without cracking.

Particularly at election times, during wage movements or strikes and when anti-union legislation is pending, the same part of the same record is played over and over again with hardly a pause.

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THE PURPOSE of this, as of other dramatic performances, is to stimulate the emotions of fear and hate and to furnish release from the humdrum realities of daily life.

The record-players hope to create an emotional frenzy in the American people, during which they will think only of the fictitious villain and forget their practical interests.

The deafening of the audience's ears by the soprano's shrieks is designed to distract attention from the real dirty work going on behind the scenes.

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DURING the last elections, this melodramatic record was played over and over again to create a false emotional association between the imaginary villain and the real-life progressive candidates whom the record-players wished to defeat.

So pleased were the tories with their success that they are now putting on repeat performances, to eliminate such public servants as David Lilienthal, Edgar Warren and anyone else whom they may accuse of having a New Dealish tint.

But, above all, the record is now being repeated again and again to deaden the people's perceptions to the plot under way against their wages, their unions and their basic liberties.

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THE PRESENT shrieking propaganda should be a warning signal to every intelligent American—to be on guard, to be clear-headed, to keep emotions in check, and to defend his bread-and-butter interests and his democratic rights.

One of the purposes of the CIO's Defend Labor Month is to cut through the fog of phony propaganda, and to arouse the American people to the real dangers involved in the present legislative drive against labor.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

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Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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UAW Warning

RED HUNT HITS ALL LABOR

CHARGES made before the House un-American Committee by Gov. Kim Sigler of Michigan that three leaders of the CIO auto union "are captives of the Communist Party" last week brought strong denials and countercharges from the UAW-CIO.

Appearing as a witness before the committee, Sigler used his forum to attack Vice-Presidents R. J. Thomas and Richard Leonard, and Sec.-Treas. George Addes, as well as to accuse a score or more of Michigan organizations—some of them long defunct—as Communist-dominated.

Walter Reuther, UAW president, immediately charged that Sigler's testimony concerning the union officials was "an attack upon the entire UAW-CIO and the American labor movement."

Speaking before the union's national Ford Conference, Reuther said that "it is a part of the current all-out drive which organized reaction has launched against labor and liberal forces in this country."

Reuther noted that profits are up, purchasing power down. Rather than meet these problems, reactionaries "have launched a red hunt whose ultimate victims are intended to be, not Communists, but all effective labor leaders and labor unions."

ADDES, in a radio address, said that Sigler's statements were "consciously designed as a blow against the workers whom we are privileged to represent, the UAW-CIO and against all organized labor."

He charged that Sigler is seeking to repay political debts to the anti-labor employers who placed him in office—"by weakening the union on the eve of its most critical wage negotiations.

"The thousands of dollars spent by the anti-labor employers of Michigan to elect Sigler will return to them with compound interest if Sigler's tactics succeed in their purpose of defeating the workers in their attempt to gain justified wage increases."

In Washington, meanwhile, the un-American Committee received an additional $50,000 to carry out its activities. The money was granted without a single dissenting vote in Congress.

Earlier, Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.), leading Democratic member of the un-American group, had tangled vigorously with Rep. Sabbath (D. Ill.), 81-year-old leading liberal member of the House.

In the course of a typical speech, Rankin urged the nation "to make peace with the German people and line them upon our side" for a world-wide war on communism.

Sabath commented that Rankin had "let the cat out of the bag. I always suspected that he followed the teachings of Hitler," Sabath said of the union-hating, red-baiting Mississippian, "and that his views and his red scares were identical with those Nazis who cost the world 20 million lives and such suffering and agony and destruction as many generations shall not erase. Today's statement confirms my suspicion."

Angered, Rankin steam-rollered the House into removing Rep. Sabath's remarks from the record!

CHICAGO VICTOR BACKED BY CIO

COL. ROBERT R. McCORMICK and his labor hating sheet, The Chicago Tribune, received a sound spanking from Chicago voters when his candidate for mayor, Russell Root, was overwhelmingly defeated by Democratic nominee Martin H. Kennelly.

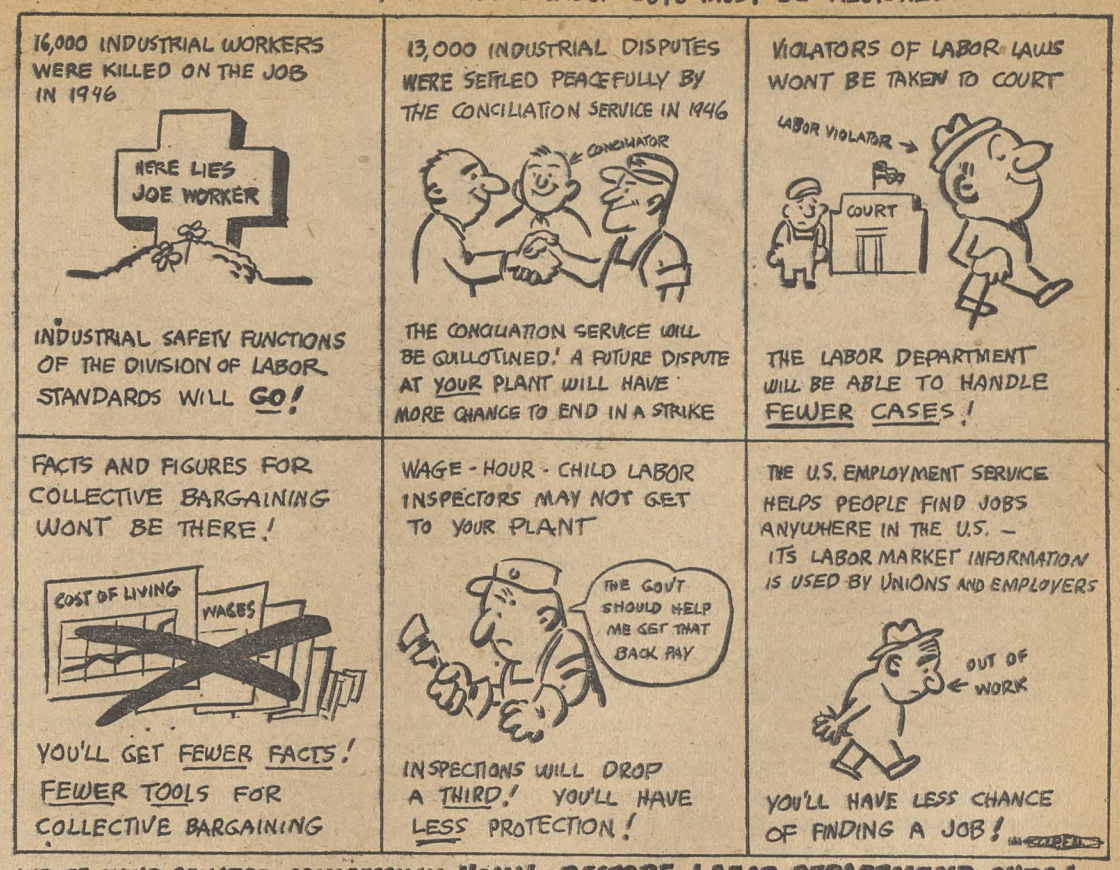
Backed by a strongly united CIO, Kennelly swamped his opponent by a more than 273,000 plurality.

The tragic Centralia mine disaster contributed to Root's defeat by exposing the graft and incompetence of the Republican administration in downstate Illinois.

Strongly backed by the Tribune, Root's campaign was distinguished for its mud-slinging and noncommittal position on labor.

Just what a weary world needs on page five of any newspaper. Co-winners of a N. Y. City contest for "Miss Trade Union Pin-up of 1947" were: Connie Carter (second from right) from UE-CIO Local 430, and Pat Randall (left) from UOPWA-CIO Local 20. The judges were from the Artists League of America.

IF TABER WINS — WHY THE HOUSE LABOR CUTS MUST BE RESTORED



WRITE YOUR SENATOR-CONGRESSMAN NOW! RESTORE LABOR DEPARTMENT CUTS!

CRIPPLED BUDGET BILL WEAKENS LABOR DEPT.

IS it "economy" to run the government on a budget far below the needs of the people?

That question was being asked of the Senate from a dozen sources this week, as the Labor Dept.-Federal Security appropriation bill moved into the Senate Appropriations Committee. The House has already has voted deep slashes in the funds of the Labor Dept. and the Natl. Labor Relations Board for the next fiscal year.

Under the House bill, the NLRB suffered a 10% cut from its funds for 1946-47 and a 40% cut in the Budget Bureau's recommendation for next year.

The Labor Dept. was denied funds for some 100 top persons in the Conciliation Service; the Bureau of Labor Statistics was deprived of a substantial portion of its appropriation; the Wage-Hour Division and Division of Labor Standards were badly hacked; and the department's program for supervising and keeping uniform the policies and practices of the state-operated U. S. Employment Service was eliminated.

RESTORATION of full appropriations sought by the Dept. of Labor and the NLRB was "earnestly requested" of the Senate by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

In a letter to five Senators, he expressed bitter criticism of cuts in the funds of the two agencies which were voted last week by the House.

The CIO president said that if the reduced appropriations were accepted by the Senate, the Bureau of Labor Statistics would become practically "extinct" and that the NLRB would be "reduced to complete and utter impotence."

He asserted that in whittling funds of the Conciliation Service on the basis of "flimsy claims" against Edgar Warren, Conciliation Service Director, the House "abandoned all pretense of democratic procedure."

In a second letter, addressed to Reps. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R. Mass.), Charles Halleck (R. Indiana) and Samuel Rayburn (D. Texas), Murray urged granting of sufficient funds to the NLRB through a deficiency appropriation to permit that agency to carry on its work without undue delay in the processing of cases.

A warning that the Republicans in the Senate should reverse the action of their party brothers in the House was sounded by Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.).

"We Republicans will be hard put in the 1948 to justify that type of Republican program," Morse, a member of the GOP's liberal wing, declared in a reference to the so-called economy cuts.

Referring to the cut in the USES appropriation, Morse said:

"This is not true economy, of the sort the Republican party is pledged to achieve. It is economy on a binge, false economy, dictated not by prudent expenditure of taxpayers' money but by a penny wise and pound foolish policy once more being proposed by Republican leadership.

"As a Republican, I want no part of the responsibility for economy at any price, such as is displayed in the 77% cut in the budget of the U. S. Employment Service."

If the GOP makes many mistakes such as this, Morse continued, "I will have a hard time trying to convince a labor audience why it should vote for the Republican party."

SEC. of Labor Schwellenbach has already filed an appeal from the House action with the Senate Appropriations Committee. Hearings before a sub-committee headed by Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.) open April 7.

"The reductions proposed by the House will curtail and in many instances eliminate established functions and services of proved usefulness to the public, to labor and to business managements," Schwellenbach declared.

The $13,714,500 cut voted by the House represents a 43% slash in the Department's operating funds, which the Budget Bureau recommended should be set at $31,850,700. The much larger sum of $71 million which the House left intact is used entirely for grants to the various states for operation of state and local employment services and other similar functions.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will be badly crippled by the cuts, Schwellenbach pointed out. The national consumer price index—widely used in collective bargaining—would be issued quarterly, rather than monthly. Retail food price indexes, now compiled for 56 cities each month, would be limited to 34 cities on a quarterly basis.

FIGHT LABOR DEPT. CUTS

THREATENED with lay-offs running into the thousands, the CIO Public Workers Union has launched a large-scale drive to stop cuts in the Dept. of Labor budget, as approved by the House.

An estimated 2,700 staff employes of the Labor Dept. face unemployment if the Senate upholds the House action.

Both regional and local offices of the UPW set the campaign into motion. A mass meeting of Labor Dept. employes proposed a wide-scale leaflet campaign and presentation to Congressmen and Senators of the effect of the budget cuts.

CIO MAINTAINS:

U. S. SHOULD SET EXAMPLE BY BAN ON JOB BIAS

THE fight to place the strength of the law against racial discrimination in jobs took on added speed last week.

In Congress, new anti-bias bills were introduced in both Senate and House under bi-partisan sponsorship.

Meanwhile the President's Civil Rights Committee heard testimony from two CIO officials urging the government to set a good example by establishing a fair employment practices committee to cover all government agencies.

The new anti-discrimination bill introduced by eight Senators (S. 984) and by Reps. Fulton (R. Pa.) and Norton (D. N. J.) drew immediate support from the Nat. Council for a Permanent FEPC.

"Enactment during the first session of the 80th Congress of this bill . . . is urgent as a major item of both domestic and foreign policy," the committee said.

Members of the Committee's board include CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Sec-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employes.

The foreign affairs angle to anti-discrimination bills was noted by the committee. It quoted from a recent statement by Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson that bias against minority groups in the U. S. "is a handicap in our relations with other countries."

APPEARING before Pres. Truman's civil rights group to urge the government to take the first step against bias were George Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; and Vice-Pres. Thomas Richardson of the CIO Public Workers.

The statement cited the final report of the now-extinct wartime Fair Employment Practices Commission to show that job bias has been increasing rapidly.

Such a development, the statement said, "is a bitter mockery to hundreds of thousands of veterans throughout the country, including Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Spanish-speaking Americans, and others".

The committee said that action already taken in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts "is all to the good," but that federal legislation is necessary to make anti-discrimination programs effective on a national basis.

Weaver said that Pres. Truman should set up by executive order an FEPC jurisdiction over the executive agencies of government, which in many instances "set an unhealthy example for American industry to follow."

Richardson told the Presidential commitee that discrimination in government service against minority groups—and especially Negroes — "has reached serious and alarming levels."

Employment of Negroes in government service rose from 40,000 to 300,000 during the war, with 50% of these being engaged in professional or clerical services by 1944, he said. Such gains, he charged, are now being wiped out, since Negroes laid off in contracting war agencies find that old-line government branches "are continuing to practice vicious discrimination against hiring of Negroes."

Have You Met This Fellow?

He's the Prudential man — the family security representative who calls regularly to service the life insurance and life insurance needs of many families in your neighborhood.

He's a friendly chap, and he's proud of his work. You see, he knows what life insurance means in human terms. He's seen it keep homes together, educate children and bring enjoyment in retirement years.

So when he calls on you, listen to what he has to say. And should he appear just a little bit persistent, remember, won't you, that there may come a day when your wife and children will be glad he was — and thankful that you listened and acted on his advice.

★

The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Job Training Wins OK

SO FAR the way is clear for continuation of unemployment allotments and for on-the-job training and education subsistence payments for veterans.

This has been possible by the restoration of the $350 million cut from the appropriation for the administration of the GI Bill of Rights. The House this week passed the general appropriations bill—with the $350 millions included—and sent it to the Senate.

Chairman Taber (R. N. Y.) of the House Appropriations committee said that cutting of the $350 million before the bill was reported out was a "mistake" due to misconstruing Veterans Administration figures. Rep. Clarence Cannon (D. Mo.), ranking minority member of the committee, retored that Taber had indulged in "self deception."

The New York City CIO Veterans Bureau this week reported that the Veterans Administration there — anticipating a reduced budget—had already curtailed evening service by the local VA, had eliminated authorization for private medical and dental care, and had frozen the VA staff in the face of a rapidly increasing case load.

Filed For Your Leave Pay?

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee this week urged ex-servicemen to apply for their terminal leave payments, pointing out that more than five million veterans who have failed to file are entitled to about $215 each.

Bernstein said that "misunderstanding of the terms of the law is the chief explanation for former servicemen's failure to act." Odd amounts of less than $50 are paid in cash, and the rest is paid in bonds not maturing for five years. Claims must be filed not later than Sept. 1, this year.

Application forms, which may be obtained at any post office, are easy to fill out. They must be accompanied by photostats of both sides of the veteran's discharge when mailed to the designated office. Bernstein said that if a bill now being delayed by the Republicans in Congress is passed, bonds will be redeemable in currency.

CARE Extends Service To England

Americans may now send CARE food packages to persons or organizations in Great Britain.

Expansion of the service to include Britain brings to 14 the number of European countries served by CARE—the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe.

CARE "sells" the packages to Americans at $10, and guarantees distribution to named recipients in the countries.

INDONESIAN WORKERS, numbering about three million, have formed a "Central Trade Union Organization", with headquarters at Jocjacarta. Seti Adjid, head of the Popular Party, has been elected president.

LABOR'S WORLD

A WORLD Federation of Trade Unions delegation, now on an inspection tour of occupied Japan, will leave that country around April 7, according to reports reaching Washington.

Louis Saillant, WFTU secretary-general, together with two members of the group, is expected to arrive in the U. S. by plane around April 10. Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes, and the CIO member of the commission, is expected to sail from Yokohama about April 15.

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AUSTRIAN UNIONS will get a voice in the management of industry, under provisions of the Workers Council Law. The Workers Council Law, which had the strong support of the Socialist Party—second largest in the country—has been passed by the Austrian Parliament.

The new law gives elected representatives of workers a voice not only on questions of labor relations but on other management problems, including marketing, financing, etc. In plants with more than 500 workers, a two-thirds vote of protest on any management policy can result in an appeal to the Natl. Economic Commission through the Austrian Confederation of Labor.

Protests can be based on arguments that management policy threatens the country's economic stability or the workers' stake in their jobs.

Wide powers are given the work councils, which can protest any demotion of a non-executive employe or dismissal if social hardship results. In stock companies, elected representatives of the workers are assured two non-voting places on the board of directors.

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BRITISH LABOR is offering assistance to the workers of Greece in re-establishing free trade unions. General Secretary Vincent Tewson of the British Trades Union Congress is going to Athens April 10 in behalf of the TUC general council, according to an Allied Labor News report.

The council acted after pledging full support to the oft-stated demand of the World Federation of Trade Unions that the Greek unions be permitted to re-establish themselves on a democratic basis.

Greek unions are now in the hands of government-appointed officials, who were named after the elected leaders of the unions had been removed or arrested. A government law has withdrawn legal recognition from any union which insists on electing its own officers.

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CANADIAN UNION membership now totals 711,117, a 100% rise since 1939.

Dominion Ministry of Labor figures, the Allied Labor News reports, show that the Canadian Congress of Labor—to which branches of CIO unions are attached—has 350,000 members, while the Trade & Labor Congress has 330,000. The remaining 20,000 are scattered among a number of independent unions.

Georgia Record

THEY DID IT IN DALTON

TWO thousand of the 18,000 residents of Dalton, Ga., belong to CIO.

"And that," declared retiring Mayor Don MacArthur, "is not a bad record. When you leave out the unorganized chenille workers, almost every industrial worker in the city is a CIO member."

The chenille industry is at present operating on a greatly curtailed basis because of a heavy inventory and a slack market.

CIO unions in Dalton are almost as old as the CIO is nationally. American Thread Mill employes had a union as early as 1933, but they were unable to negotiate a contract with management. In 1937 they came into the CIO Textile Workers and obtained the second textile contract in the state.

Of 816 American Thread workers eligible for membership, 808 are now TWUA members in good standing.

Almost the same story is true for the employes of the Crown Cotton Mills and the Realsilk Hosiery Mills. The Crown workers got their contract just a few months after the American Thread pact was signed, and a contract with Realsilk was signed shortly thereafter.

EMPLOYER-employe relations in Dalton are as good as they are anywhere in the South. There has not been a strike in Dalton since 1939.

These good relations did not prevail before the coming of the union.

"I have a neighbor," said Jack Gregg, financial secretary of the Crown local, "who was fired just because one of the mill officials saw two chickens in his front yard. We were not allowed to keep chickens—and those that caused the firing did not even belong to the man who was fired."

Asked if this sort of thing is what made the Dalton workers organize, Gregg said emphatically, "Absolutely! Women were badly mistreated and the bosses were generally running over the people.

"Many a time I have had a supervisor tell me, 'Do you see that hole in the wall (door)? Well, if you don't want to do as I say, get through that hole. There are men outside the front door waiting for this job.'

"The mill management ran our private lives. If we did anything—and I mean anything—on a weekend or any other time we were off that they didn't like, they would call us down to the office when we got back and give us our time."

LAST summer Dalton city employes, aided by a volunteer organizing committee directed by Homer Craig, president of the Crown local, formed two locals of the CIO Public Workers. One is composed of firemen and policemen, the other of street and sanitation workers.

These groups met with city officials and secured two pay increases. The basic wage for policemen was raised from $150 per month to $175; firemen from $130 to $175. Wage increases were likewise negotiated for the other organized city workers.

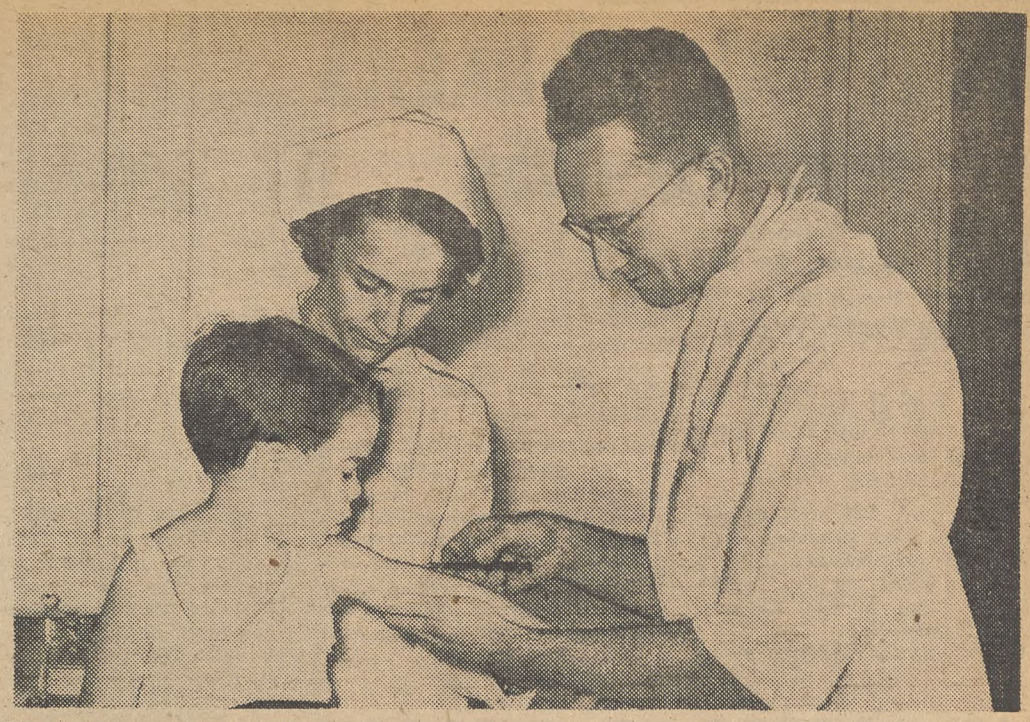
But wage increases and improved working conditions are not where the Dalton CIO members' interest in the city stops.

Thompson, Gregg, and Carlos Dyer, financial secretary of the Realsilk Hosiery local, are members of the Citizens' Advisory Planning Commission, advisory body to the City Council on civic improvements.

Otis Weaver, former president of the Crown local, is a member of the city Civil Service Commission.

Lt. W. A. Britton of the Dalton Police Department, an active member of the Public Workers local, is one of Whitfield County's two representatives in the State Legislature.

"The CIO was the only organized group to support a recent tax raise to expand city services—schools, streets, sewers, etc.," said Mayor MacArthur. "That is when I realized organized labor stood for more than settling their own personal problems."



The CIO Textile Workers Union has a free group insurance plan, paid for by employers, which provides even maternity benefits. A typical worker would get $50 for her obstetrician and $84 for hospital care (12 days at $7 a day). A worker sick for a year would receive half pay for a maximum of 26 weeks and payment for 50 doctor's calls (three in any one week).

Health and Welfare

★ ★ ★

How One Plan Works

By E. M. SCHOFFSTALL

High on the collective bargaining agenda for many CIO unions are health and welfare funds. About 1,250,000 workers are protected by various types of plans. Some are administered by unions, some jointly by unions and employers, and some by private insurance companies with employers paying the costs. How the last plan works is told in this special article by the Publicity Director of the CIO Textile Workers.

YEARS before health and welfare funds became fair game for Congressmen, radio forums and newspaper columnists, the CIO Textile Workers Union was negotiating benefits that filled in for its members many of the gaps in the present Social Security Act.

At present more than 200,000 men and women working under TWUA agreements are protected by group insurance paid for entirely by their employers. Month by month new contracts giving such protection to additional members are being negotiated by the union, whose aim is to make free group insurance a standard clause in all its agreements.

However, the difference between the so-called "health and welfare funds" and the free group insurance of TWUA is substantial, both as to philosophy and as to administration.

TWUA has no "fund," as such. It has agreements with textile manufacturers that the mills will buy group insurance for their workers, at no cost to the employes.

The union does not administer, or control in any way, the cash set aside by employers for group insurance. All it does is specify the minimum benefits it wants for its members.

The policy is administered neither by the union nor by the employer but by the insurance carrier. There are checks and balances, of course, to be sure that the worker gets the full benefits he is entitled to.

ALTHOUGH group insurance policies vary somewhat from mill to mill, most of them now in effect provide life insurance, benefits for accidental death and dismemberment, accident and sickness benefits, medical and hospital care, and surgical and maternity benefits. Here's how it works:

Mrs. Jessie Lawson (she's a typical, not a real, worker) is a ring-spinner in the Wood Mill in Lawrence, Mass. Her wages average $42 a week.

Mrs. Lawson becomes ill and is forced to stay away from her job. She calls in her family doctor, who makes three visits to her home during the first week of her illness. He diagnoses her illness as chronic appendicitis and orders her to a hospital for an operation.

She is in the hospital two weeks and spends another week at her home, recuperating, when the family doctor makes three more calls. Thus Mrs. Lawson is away from her job four weeks, had an operation, and is visited by her physician six times.

Under her TWUA protection, Mrs. Lawson receives benefits totaling $279. This includes half-pay for three weeks (the first week is not included), or $63; six visits by her family doctor to her home ($18, at $3 a visit); $100 for the surgeon who performed the operation; and $98 for hospital care ($7 a day for 14 days' care in a semi-private room).

The plan for hospitalization provides a maximum of 31 days' hospital care in a semi-private room, at whatever cost the local hospital charges for such care.

If Mrs. Lawson had had an illness that would have kept her away from work a whole year, she would have received half-pay for a maximum of 26 weeks, or $546. She would have had her doctor's bills paid, up to a maximum of 50 calls (three in any one week) at the rate of $2 for treatment in the doctor's office and $3 for treatment at a hospital or at Mrs. Lawson's home.

If, next week, Mrs. Lawson should be killed in an automobile accident, her beneficiary would receive $1,260, or 60 times her weekly $21 benefit under the accident and sickness provisions of the policy.

Other Gains To Come

MOST OIL WORKERS WIN 20-25c

THE CIO Oil Workers this week had hiked the pay for nearly two-thirds of the nation's oil workers 20 to 25c an hour.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight this week announced that this was the result of the contracts so far signed by the union.

Most recent contracts, providing 22c an hour increases, were won by Socony-Vacuum and Cities Service refinery workers in the big oil centers of East Chicago, and Hammond, Ind.

Cities Service members along the Atlantic seaboard won a 20c increase after a four-day strike. The agreement calls for a permanent 12c an hour increase with another increase of 8c effective for the rest of the year. Retroactive pay at 18c an hour for Nov. and Dec., 1946, was also gained.

Sinclair, Texas Co., Cities Service groups of OWIU have now settled the wage campaign initiated when OWIU called for a 25c an hour increase last October. California oil workers have settled for 20.2c an hour. Sinclair workers, under a sliding scale based on the cost of living, won a 25c an hour raise.

CIO SCORES 3D VICTORY AT WESTERN UNION

THE CIO American Communications Assn. was chosen collective bargaining agent for the third time by the Western Union employes in the N. Y. City area in an NLB election last weekend, defeating the AFL Commercial Telegraphers by a vote of 3,974 to 1,089.

ACA and Western Union early this week signed an agreement to extend for 90 days an agreement due to expire April 1. The extension provided for termination 30 days' notice, and both parties agreed to meet late this week.

ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly said that the "overwhelming vote cast for ACA should convince the company that our membership is determined to procure fair and equitable treatment."

ACA has represented the Western Union employes in the N. Y. City area for the past six years.

UAW OPENS GENERAL MOTORS PACT TALKS APRIL 10

THE CIO Auto - Workers will begin negotiations April 10 with General Motors for a 23½-cent hourly wage increase and for a guaranteed 40-hour week.

GM is the first of the auto companies to be asked for a guaranteed work week, which the UAW considers the first step to a guaranteed annual wage.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who is also director of the union's GM dept., will represent the union, assisted by John W. Livingston, GM dept. co-director, and a negotiating committee.

UAW will also seek employer-financed pension and social security plans, equalization of wages and improved vacation pay.

Wage increases of 10c an hour for 15,000 Nash-Kelvinator Corp. plants are the first big wage boosts won in the auto industry since the 18½c pattern was set almost a year ago, Reg. Dir. Joseph Mattson of the Auto Workers said at Chicago, Ill.

Nash-Kelvinator has agreed to enter negotiations for further increases within 20 days after a national pattern is set. The agreement was signed last weekend.

DEMAND OUSTER OF FLORIDA OFFICIAL

The Florida CIO Council at its convention last weekend at Miami called on the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods to join with it in seeking the impeachment of Tom Watson, the state's labor-hating attorney general, and in defeating the Matthew white primary bill.

The Matthew white primary bill would remove the primary election from state control to individual party supervision.

The council charged that Watson "was running around the country and bringing in anti-closed-shop groups from out of the state to disrupt organized labor in Florida."

The convention unanimously endorsed the leadership of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and elected John G. Lackner president; Richard Greenleaf, vice-president; Edward E. Miller, secretary-treasurer, and Charles N. Smolikoff, council director.

Speakers included Mayor Perrine Palmer, Jr., of Miami, and John Riffe, representing Van A. Bittner, CIO Organizing Committee director.

CAR FERRY STRIKE IS POSTPONED

A strike to tie up 19 Great Lake car ferries, scheduled for March 31 by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, was automatically postponed at least 30 days when Pres. Truman appointed a fact-finding board.

The ferries are operated by the Wabash, Ann Arbor (Pennsylvania), Pere Marquette (Chesapeake & Ohio), and Grand Trunk Western (Canadian Natl.) railroads.

3 New Steel Directors

PRES. PHILIP MURRAY, three other international officers of the CIO Steelworkers and 33 incumbent directors were re-elected and three new directors were chosen in the union's election Dec. 10.

Results of the election—in which more than a quarter million votes were cast—were announced this week after the international tellers completed their work. The three new directors are:

James Dickerson, District 37, which covers Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas; James P. Griffin, District 26, the Youngstown-Warren-Niles area of Ohio; and James C. Nicholson, District 5, which includes the maritime provinces of Canada.

In addition to Murray, other international officers re-elected are Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Vice-Presidents Van A. Bittner and James G. Thimmes.

John J. Pastin, Ellwood City, Pa.; Charles Evansin, Fontana, Calif., and Alfonso Murray, Trenton, Nova Scotia, were re-elected international tellers, and Charles H. Millard was re-named as national director of Canada.

BAITERS' REAL AIM IS UNIONS—UE

A warning was issued last weekend by the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers that a "war against organized labor" is being "carried on under cover of a smoke-screen of red-baiting."

The union declared that "Wall Street's servants in Congress are fomenting a red scare, as in 1919, to conceal from American working men and women the Wall Street assault upon the living and working conditions of the people."

The statement, approved by the UE General Executive Board, points out that "Wall Street is seeking anti-communist laws as a club over the head of labor, to be used not against communists alone, but against every working man and woman who dares to stand up against the employer drive against wages, conditions and job security.

"Just as the inner enemies of our own Union's democracy seek to wrest control away from thet membership by proposals limiting the rights of the membership, so the agents of Wall Street are attempting to extend their domination over the nation by taking away from he American people their traditional liberty to think as they please, speak as they please and vote as they please, rights that are as old as the Republic."

CHART LABOR DEFENSE PLANS

The CIO Public Workers last weekend at a conference of 150 officials and organizers in Washington, D. C., mapped a program to mobilize the entire membership in the CIO drive to fight anti-labor legislation and in a campaign to ward off attacks on the union.

Plans were made for calling membership meetings of the 470 UPW locals, for newspaper advertising and radio time.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Boger & Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 69; against 56.

By a vote of 48 to 15, the Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild, Local 109, UOPWA-CIO, was elected collective bargaining agent for the white collar employes at Confidential Reports, Inc., in a NLRB election.

CIO Optical and Instrument Workers have been recognized as bargaining agent for the workers at Mitchell Optical Co., Kirkwood, Mo. Recognition came after a two-week work stoppage at the Mitchell plant. Seventy-five percent of the production workers are affected by this action. Chairman Thomas E. Andert of O&IWOC handled this matter.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Southern California, reports: Thompson Mfg. Co.; ILWU-CIO 30; against 7. ILWU Rep. Al Caplan was in charge.

William B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: CIO Nat'l Maritime Union received recognition at Producer's Pipeline Co., 17 employes involved. Organizers Despaux and Ferguson were in charge.

Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Check of cards through NLRB shows 20 out of 30 employes of Prince Paint Mfg. Co., Bowmanstown, Pa., selected the CIO Chemical Workers.

Joseph P. Selly, Pres., ACA-CIO, reports: New York Western Union Workers have just given overwhelming vote of confidence to ACA-CIO and repudiated CTU-AFL attempt to raid our jurisdiction. Vote was ACA-CIO 3,974; CTU-AFL 1084.

Eugene E. Frazier, director of organization, CIO Transport Service Employes, reports the dining car men on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad voted for the UTSE 247 to 98 in a Nat'l Mediation Board election. These workers were formerly represented by AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employes. F. T. Bell, chairman, assisted by Organizers Daniel Tartt, W. H. McClaskey and H. Montgomery were responsible for the victory.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Redding Forest Products, Redding, California, IWA-CIO 21; AFL 17.

Frank Bonacci, CIO Reg. Dir., Salt Lake City, Utah, reports; Wasatch Oil Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, OWIU-CIO 49; against 44. Election was handled by Director Bonacci, with the aid of OWIU Representative B. J. Rickey of Casper, Wyoming.

SOUTHERN CIO ORGAINZING CAMPAIGN

CIO State Director Gillman, Atlanta, Ga., reports: American Can Co., Atlanta, Ga., USA-CIO 74; against 24. Bowers Battery Co., Macon, Ga., USA-CIO 16; against 8. Evans Metal Co., Atlanta, Ga., USA-CIO 11; against 3. Swift & Co. Albany, Ga. UPWA-CIO 62; against 19.

CIO State Director Robert Oliver, Texas, reports: L. B. Billingsly Machine Co., Dallas, Texas, UAW-CIO 14; against 7. Texas-New Mexico Pipeline Co., Houston, Texas, OWIU-CIO 217; against 24. Plastics Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas, URWA-CIO 22; against 6.

CIO State Director Walter Harris, Little Rock, Ark., Bradley Lumber Co., Warren, Ark., IWA-CIO 478; AFL 273; against 19. Goldcrest Distributing Co., West Memphis, Ark., CIO Brewery Workers 8; AFL 4.

CIO State Director William Smith, North Carolina, reports: Reliance Guano Co., Whiteville, N. C., FTA-CIO 34; against 9. Mattress Co., Norfolk, Va., CIO Textile Workers 36; against 27. Amer-

CIO State Director Ernest Pugh, Richmond Va., reports; Norfolk ican Rutile Corporation, Beaver Dam, Va., CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers 20; against 1.

Fred C. Pieper, CIO State Director, New Orleans, La., reports: Western Auto Supply Co.; Wholesale Warehouse, New Orleans, La., CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes 32; against 2. Gullett Gin Co., Amite, La., USA-CIO 120; against 86.

Carey Haigler, CIO State Director, Alabama and Florida, reports: Aircraft Service Corp., Miami, Fla., CIO Transport Workers 98; against 5.

FINAL ROUND IN PITTSBURGH BREWERY FIGHT GOES TO CIO

THE CIO Brewery Workers this week won the final round in the fight with the AFL Teamsters for jurisdiction over employes of the Western Pennsylvania Brewers Assn.

The agreement was reached in the midst of proceedings brought by the Duquesque, Pittsburgh and Fort Pitt breweries against the Teamsters to restrain secondary boycotts and picketing.

The struggle began six months ago when 140 bottlers bolted from the Brewery Workers to form an AFL local. The Teamsters pressured a number of taverns into refusing to sell the product of the brewers association.

The Western Pennsylvania brewery workers several weeks ago re-affirmed their faith in the Brewery Workers when they voted in an NLRB election for the CIO union 1734 to 259 for no union.

The Brewery Workers in a national referendum last year voted to affiliate with the CIO.

Under the agreement signed for the CIO by Anthony J. Federoff, CIO regional director, and Thomas Rush, Brewery Workers representative, the 140 bottlers will be given an opportunity to return to their jobs with a few exceptions.

MILLIONS of American kids like these who have been receiving nourishing noon meals at school under the Natl. School Lunch Act passed by Congress last spring have been in serious danger of having their lunches snatched away from them. Rep. John Taber (R. N. Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations committee, and other reactionary politicians in Congress, want to cut the entire appropriation for school lunches out of the Federal budget, sacrificing the health and welfare of the Nation's children in the name of "economy."

THE scheme hit a snag April 1 when the House, by a vote of 128 to 110, overruled the House Appropriation Committee and passed and sent to the Senate a deficiency appropriation for $6,000,000 to assist the School Lunch program for the next three months. Although the sum is inadequate—$23,000,000 is needed, due to the large increase in the number of children in the school lunch program—it is a step forward in the fight to save the program which offers hope of future progress. More than 4,656,000 children in 1946 participated in the school lunch projects. It is estimated that in 1947, some 7,477,000 will be covered if funds permit.

Sprucing Up

Tips for the Tall Girl

By HANNA SHERMAN

THE tall slim girl is glamorized in the fashion magazines, on the stage and even in films — Ingrid Bergman, Dorothy Maguire, Alexis Smith to mention just a few. In spite of this, in real life, she very often does not play a glamorous role.

Perhaps it's because tall girls are definitely in the minority. Only 12 per cent of American women are 5′ 6″ or taller. And being among the few rather than the many may make them feel conspicuous. When I look around me, I'm sorry to see how many shorter girls are wearing poorly the dramatic and beautiful clothes you tall girls can wear so well.

Remember that your height is an asset that other women envy, men admire and the world pays homage to. Play it up. Don't imagine that slouching or wearing drab looking clothes will make you look any shorter or any less conspicuous. So why do it? Don't be afraid to be really expressive and graceful in your clothes. And by all means avoid the bean pole look that is so unflattering.

THERE is one sad fact we have to face. There are not many real bargains in clothes for the tall girl. If you're tall, you'll find it hard to find skirts that are long enough, waist lines that fit where they should and clothes cut generously enough—in the low price range. Even your hats and other accessories, to be large enough to do you justice, often cost you more.

For this reason, the clothes you choose should be clothes that you love. They not only take a large slice out of your budget, they are also hard to find.

Your clothes philosophy should be to have a small but very good wardrobe. In the interests of economy, make an effort to coordinate your costumes so that you can ring many changes from a few well chosen items.

Keeping this in mind: you can wear suits with the new longer jackets, full belted coats, shirtwaists and skirts to your heart's content. In fact any clothes which are not figure slim and have a sense of movement about them are for you. Steer clear of a too straight up and down look. Seek fullness in the sleeves, blouse or skirt of your costume.

When you do this, show off your slender waist by clinching it tight with a belt or by drawing attention to it by smooth fitting. Then see what the skirts with hip fullness do for you.

TRY to find fabrics with texture interest. Nobby tweeds, for instance, starched cottons, rough linens, rayon taffetas, corduroy, shantungs. Dresses in two colors are very good along with contrasting jacket and skirt costumes. Your clothes can have that much desired look of being casual enough for sports and—with a few accessory changes—dressy enough to go anywhere.

Fashionable and very right for the tall girl are flat heeled shoes, dirndl skirts, bright or light colors, large size, interesting costume jewelry (bangle bracelets, lots of them, wide cuff bracelets), over the shoulder bags, big straw cartwheels.

Be glad you're tall. Dress up to your height and be as colorful and dramatic as you dare. (Copyright 1947, The CIO NEWS.)

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

PRIVILEGED CHILDREN

Are you giving your children all the advantages of growing up in America? Many parents are now looking for summer camps where children of all races, creeds and colors are enrolled. As these children live with one another, they learn to appreciate our country's greatest resources—our people with backgrounds as varied as the places they come from. Each brings the richness of his inheritance. In the interwoven fabric of all lies our great strength and wealth. At Camps Willowemac and Woodles, both in New York State, children are learning to live understandingly with others who may be different from themselves. What we need is more such camps. (Photo: Camp Willowemac)

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SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

Union Dues Buttons · Gold Lapel Buttons · Parade Caps · Committee Badges
Convention Badges · American Flags · Union Flags · Union Banners
Baseball Uniforms · Bowling Shirts · Brief Cases · Union Card Cases · Gavels
All Merchandise 100% Union Made and Bears the Union Label
179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS Established 1905

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

PRINTERS

Book and Job Work—Prices Reasonable
THE HANFORD PRESS, Printers
507 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone National 4715
UNION PRINTERS • CATERING TO UNIONS
Greenspan & Botkin, Props.

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED DUES BUTTONS
RECOGNIZED UNION LABELS—NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNS & SKETCHES
MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
Your Orders Will Have Our Best Attention
New York Representative Herbert R. Lerman—New York 12, N. Y. 60 Green St., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. Chicago 22, Ill., BRUnswick 7815

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago Ill.

REPORTING

for YOUR NEXT CONVENTION
A Complete Reporting Service
combining accurate Stenotype reporting with duplicating and printing, the UNION REPORTING SERVICE is prepared to give complete reports of your convention "from the spoken to the printed word" quickly and efficiently!
UNION REPORTING SERVICE
1300 Widener Bldg. - Phila. 7, Pa. - RI 6-9698

Book Reviews

FINAL JUDGMENT ON NAZI GANG

THE top Nazi gang has been wiped out; the Nazi system of government in Germany has been destroyed; the International Military Tribunal has brought in its verdicts after the months-long Nuremberg trial.

But the alibi artists are still at work. Little Nazis still maintain "they didn't know" about concentration camps. German industrialists, looking toward rehabilitation, cluck their tongues about Hitler's policies, and are trying to convince allied occupation authorities that they are pure as the driven snow.

Victor Bernstein, reporter for the newspaper PM, has used documents and quotations to kill the alibis once and for all. His book, "Final Judgment," presents in simple and highly readable form the principal details of the terrible conspiracy against humanity that brought together German industrialists, politicians, military leaders, scientists and propagandists.

WITH words from their mouths or directives from their pens, the Nazis convicted themselves. Further, their words cut through the injured air of innocence with which Nazis and hangers-on attempted to purge themselves of complicity in the master plot.

Take the industrialists, for instance, who have claimed that they really worked against Hitler. On August 8, 1937—two years before the war—one Herr Poensgen, leader of the Iron Industry Group, wrote: "We endorse the military needs . . . We suggest the storage of semi-finished products, pig iron, armor plates, etc., in safe places."

"Even earlier—in 1937—a Farben agent reported how his company was distributing Nazi propaganda news through its confidential agents in South America, and recommended that this propaganda should be directed mainly against the U.S.A.," Bernstein writes.

And the Krupps, Hitler's prime steel producers, were equally involved. Sonnenberg, a Krupp official, conferred in October, 1937, with Captain Menzel of German intelligence. He wrote, in a memo on the confab:

"Menzel asked for intelligence on foreign armaments received by Krupp from their agents abroad. . . . On our part, we undertook to supply information as required."

This is a book well worth a place on your bookshelf. Events move quickly, and there is a tendency to forget, or excuse, or diminish both the crimes and the criminals. "Final Judgment" will help keep fresh in your mind the plans the Nazis had in mind for all of us.—H.C.F.

"Final Judgment," by Victor Bernstein. 289 pp. Boni & Gaer. $3.50.

Fighting Hate

WHAT can the plain people of America do to prevent the same evil seeds which produced the horrible World War II from bringing on another world war?

"The Challenge of Hate," a timely book by A. R. Lerner and Herbert Poster dealing with the struggle of democracy against the forces of disruption and disunity seeks to answer this all-important question.

Through the medium of text and some 300 illuminating photographs, "Challenge of Hate" endeavors to present a picture of the world as it exists today, and to expose the sources of the poisonous hates hidden under racial and economic conflicts which still threaten the world with catastrophe.

Copies may be ordered from FFF Publishers, Inc., 165 West 46th St., New York 19, N. Y. Price $1 a copy for paper cover edition, 65c for orders of 100 or more; cloth bound, $2.50 a copy, $1.50 for 100 or more.

EDUCATION NOTES

LOCAL groups, including the Ohio CIO Council, have been following up on the refusal of the Neil House Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, to serve delegates to the National CIO Education Conference March 13-16.

A representative committee in this community has been formed, including representatives from the Council for Democracy, Ohio Federation of Church Women, NAACP, Urban League and others. The Rev. Francis Ricker is chairman of the committee.

A second test case was arranged by local citizens March 18, when a mixed group was again refused service in the hotel's Flemish Room. The committee granted the request of Mayor Rhodes of Columbus, for time to meet with the manager of Neil House and a report is expected shortly on the Mayor's attempts to settle the matter. If these conferences with the management are not successful, a suit will be instituted against the hotel immediately.

Bias in Want Ads

A week's survey of the help wanted ads in five metropolitan dailies in the Chicago area conducted in March by the CIO United Transport Service Employes and its Women's Auxiliary, furnished concrete proof of existing discrimination against the employment of Negroes and other minority groups, reports the union.

The want ads studied showed many asking for white only, even in service fields where minority groups have considerable experience, such as janitors, cooks, bakers, dishwashers, elevator operators, hotel maids and laundry workers.

Antioch Drive

A drive to raise money for a six-year-old Race Relations Scholarship Fund at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, is now under way. So far money raised by the students for the experiment in undergraduate race relations has financed seven Negro students at the College.

"Only when different racial groups can live and work together in a normal way can there be a real exchange of ideas and cultural patterns," says Peggy Holmes, present chairman of the Committee.

"And what would the laboring classes do if they got more wages? Just waste them!"

SIDNEY HILLMAN FOUNDATION

CONTRIBUTIONS to the million-dollar Sidney Hillman Foundation being established in memory of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers now total $400,000. Latest subscription is for $50,000 from the CIO Textile Workers. The Amalgamated and its affiliates have already raised $300,000 toward the fund, the ACW announces.

ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who succeeded Hillman, said the purpose of the fund is to continue to give a hearing to the social philosophy summed up in Hillman's career of 36 years. The union's former president died July 10, 1946.

Projects to be set up under the fund include a number of university scholarships for trade unionists; a series of "Sidney Hillman Lectures" at leading institutions; exchange scholarships for foreign students; Hillman prizes for the best books published on social and economic subjects; grants to certain universities for special studies, and annual awards for the best labor story and for the greatest contribution to public service.

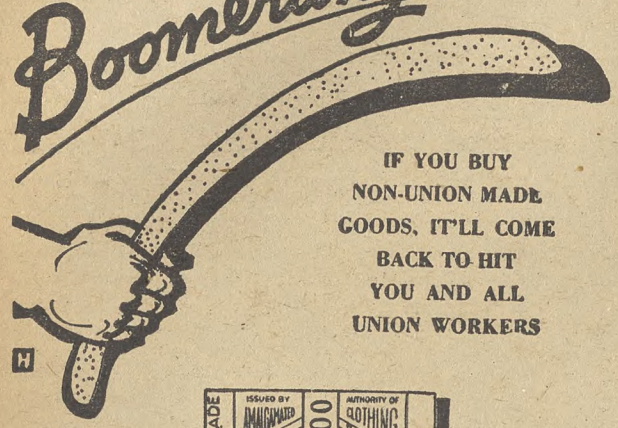
UNION SOCIAL WORK

A COUNSELLOR in every CIO shop and an adequate number in all larger shops and plants is the aim of the Cleveland CIO's Community Services Committee. Under the thriving program now under way, key CIO members in the various plants are given training to enable them to assist their fellow workers in their off-the-job problems.

These union counsellors are taught how to aid members who are having such difficulties as sickness in the family, housing problems, need for legal aid or other troubles by helping them contact the social service agency where they can get the needed assistance. As there are 150 agencies in the Cleveland Welfare Federation alone, workers rarely know where or how to contact the one which could aid them.

The Cleveland CSC program includes classes limited to 25 students each; plans for an all-day Institute on Workmen's Compensation; a counselling service for strike welfare committees and other activities.

Boomerang



IF YOU BUY NON-UNION MADE GOODS, IT'LL COME BACK TO HIT YOU AND ALL UNION WORKERS

UNION MADE SUIT — ISSUED BY AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA — AUTHORITY OF — 000000 — SERIES A

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES, NECKTIES AND GLOVES — LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

FILMS FOR LABOR
for
EDUCATION • RALLIES
RECREATION
On Civil Liberties
Co-ops, Discrimination, Housing
World Peace, Farmer-Labor Unity
Also 16mm Soundfilm Projectors, Screens
Write For FREE
Public Affairs Film Folder
BRANDON FILMS
1600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y

The Man Who Knows, Wears
BIG SMITH
UNION MADE
WORK CLOTHES
SANFORIZED AND TAILORED TO FIT • LONGER WEAR • MORE COMFORT
SMITH BROS. MFG. CO. • OFFICES AT ST. JOSEPH AND CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHILE JIM BARRY RALLIES THE CITIZENS OF WARRENTOWN... CARRUTHERS, OWNER OF THE MILLS, MARCHES WITH HIS ARMED THUGS TO WAGE A BLOODY ATTACK AGAINST UNION SYMPATHIZERS —

SEEMS LIKE THERE AIN'T NOBODY INSIDE, MR. CARRUTHERS.

WELL, DON'T STAND THERE LIKE A DUMMY! BURN THE HOUSE DOWN!

SET THIS ONE ON FIRE, TOO! SHOOT ANYONE THAT TRIES TO ESCAPE.

LET 'ER GO, BOYS!

AIN'T NOBODY COMIN' OUTA THIS'N EITHER, MR. CARRUTHERS.

I UNDERSTAND, NOW... JIM BARRY HAD TIME TO WARN THEM WE WERE COMING...

WHAT WE GOING TO DO NOW, MR. CARRUTHERS...

THOSE TROUBLE-MAKERS COULDN'T HAVE RUN OUT OF THE COUNTRY... THEY MUST BE HIDING IN TOWN—AND THAT'S WHERE WE'RE A-GOING NOW!

MEANWHILE IN TOWN...

WHUT'S GOIN' ON?

SEEMS LIKE THERE'S BIG FIRE SOMEWHERES... I DUNNO...

I HEARD SHOOTIN' AWHILE BACK...

EVERYTHING TAKEN CARE OF? WE HAVEN'T MUCH TIME BEFORE CARRUTHERS AND HIS MOB GET HERE...

I SEEN THE OWNER OF THE RADIO STATION AND THE NEWSPAPER FELLER WHO WRITES FOR THEM BIG CITY PAPERS...

RECKON EVERYTHING'S AS READY AS IT'S EVER GOIN' TO BE, JIM... AND GOD HE'P US...

AND HERE'S THE MAYOR...

WHAT'S THIS MOB DOING CLUTTERING UP THE STREET.

CARRUTHERS HAS ARMED A MOB AND THEY'RE GUNNING FOR FOLKS WHO JOINED OUR UNION... ALREADY HIS MEN HAVE KILLED AN INNOCENT GIRL BY MISTAKE—AND THE GIRL WAS CARRUTHERS' OWN DAUGHTER.

NONSENSE! HE IS ONE OF OUR MOST EMINENT CITIZENS

WHAT! WHAT DO YOU SAY?

LOOK THERE, MR. MAYOR— THOSE ARE THE HOUSES OF INNOCENT PEOPLE BURNING... AND THE MAN WHO IS RESPONSIBLE IS CARRUTHERS!

WHAT—! I-I- DON'T UNDERSTAND.

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HALT RENT HIKE PLOT

IT WAS a bad week for the powerful real estate lobby, which has crusaded ardently for higher rents.

Aware of public sentiment, both Senate and House Committees appeared to be in retreat from earlier positions in support of increased rent ceilings. The real estate lobby, which had originally spurned a 10% rent jump in favor of the extra profits of a 15% rise, may find that its campaign to knock out controls, or raise ceilings, has led up a blind alley.

The Senate Banking & Currency Committee, after studying the facts and the public's reaction, removed a projected 10% rise from its bill. Due to be reported soon to the Senate, the bill would transfer administration of rent controls from the ill-fated OPA to the Office of the Housing Expediter.

The Senate bill would allow regional advisory boards, however, to recommend area decontrols or lifting of ceilings. The CIO-supported Wagner-Murray bill (S 528) would merely continue rent controls on their present basis for another year.

Members of the House Banking Committee, after leaning strongly towards a 10% rise, put their own bill (HR 2549) on ice until April 16. The bill, bearing the name of Committee Chairman Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.), would have lifted the ceiling, weakened enforcement, and repealed the Patman Veterans Housing Act.

MEANWHILE, Pres. Truman sent a message to both House and Senate, in which he went down the line for continuation of the rent control program.

"Proper protection of millions of our American families requires that effective rent and eviction control be extended beyond June 30, 1947, for a further period of one year, and I so recommend," the President wrote to Congress.

"Despite the rapid upswing in residential construction during 1946, the nation is still faced with a critical housing shortage," he reminded the legislators.

"Dwelling accommodations, particularly rental units, are still radically out of balance with demand. In 88 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census during 1946, vacancies in rental units were virtually non-existent."

2 TO 1 ON STATE LABOR FRONT

TWO BRIGHT spots and one dark one appeared this week on the state legislative front.

In Massachusetts, the House killed a bill which would have required unions to use secret ballots in election of officers after Rep. Sullivan (D. Lowell) asserted: "We don't force fraternal societies or banks to hold secret balloting."

In Oklahoma the State CIO Council reported that there is no rash of anti-labor bills because—to quote Council Pres. A. W. Mitchell—"CIO unions are a recognized part of our civic life."

But in Iowa the Senate passed a bill banning closed and union shops.

People Support United Nations

Two-thirds of the American people want to see the United Nations strong enough to control atom manufacture in all countries of the world.

The National Opinion Research Center at the University of Denver found 67% preference for such a policy of strengtheniing UN to give it effective control of atomic manufacture. Only 35%, however, felt that the U. S. has been following such a policy.

PAPER SHORTAGE YIELDS NO ACTION

DISTRIBUTION is the key to the newsprint problems of small papers and publications. This has been made abundantly clear during recent Senate Small Business Committee hearings conducted by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.).

Still lacking is an effective program to meet the problem. Representatives of labor and other small papers, which have been badly hit by newspaper shortages, told the committee that only a return to rationing and inventory controls could assure just distribution of present supplies.

The committee, however, appears to be leaning towards some form of voluntary sharing.

Newsprint production jumped 23.4% in 1946 over 1945, but most of the newsprint found its way into the hands of the small group of big publishers. Some 525 members of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. jumped their consumption about 27%, through increased circulation and advertising.

Small consumers, however, have been held down to their 1945 paper allowance—and in some cases, even less.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Passed by Senate & House; now being studied by joint conference committee.	Write Pres. Truman to veto this weakening of Wage-Hour Act.
Anti-labor bills (Senate)	Variety of proposals to limit bargaining, outlaw union security, throw unions into lawsuits, under consideration.	Senate Labor Comm. studying proposals. Committee's report due soon.	Wire Senators to defeat bills to weaken unions, limit labor rights.
Anti-labor bills (House)	Wide variety of proposals include repeal of Wagner Act, compulsory arbitration and provisions of last year's Case Bill.	House Labor Comm. studying bills. Report due soon.	Write, wire Congressman to defeat proposals to weaken labor rights.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House; now in Senate Finance Comm.	Ask Senators to pass tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill S 94 HR 7 et al	Would remove poll tax as voting bar in seven southern states for federal elections.	S 94 (Pepper bill) in Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration; 7 House bills in Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push for speediest possible action.
Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill S 528	Continues rent control for another year "as is."	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm. Committee recommending no raise in rent ceilings.	Ask Senators to pass this rent bill, keep rents stable.
Wolcott Bill HR 2549	Continues rent control but makes joke of enforcement; repeals vets housing act.	House Banking Comm. ended hearings. No action due before April 16.	Wire Congressman to defeat this joker bill, pass "as is" rent control measure.
S 866 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings. Report not yet issued.	Ask Senators to pass. Ask Rep. Wolcott to hold Banking Comm. hearings on similar House bills.
Labor & NLRB Appropriation Bill HR 2849	Orders severe cuts in funds for Labor Dept. & NLRB; will cripple many vital services.	Passed by House; referred to Senate Appropriations Comm. Hearings due soon.	Write, wire your Senators to restore cuts; also write to Sen. Bridges (R.N.H.), committee chairman.
Anti-bias bill S 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. commission to enforce anti-bias policy on hiring. Uses voluntary & compulsory methods.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Also write Sen. Taft & Rep. Hartley to push bills thru committees.
School Lunch Program	In Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill; provides U. S. funds for school children's lunches.	In House Appropriations Comm.; "economy" bloc seeking to knife funds.	Ask Congressmen to vote sufficient funds for program.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

LILIENTHAL SURE BET

DAVID Lilienthal, top director of the TVA for the past several years, will be confirmed as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission this week in an almost routine manner.

The fight to bar him from the post, or to stall his taking office, failed of achievement last week as the Senate voted 52-38 against "recommitting" his nomination.

Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D. Tenn.), who spearheaded the fight against Lilienthal and the other members named to the commission by Pres. Truman, was joined in his campaign by Sen. Taft (R. O.).

McKellar's grudge, stemming out of Lilienthal's refusal to turn TVA jobs into political plums under McKellar's control, had filled the record of the Senate and the Senate Atomic Energy Commission with thousands of pages of wild charges.

But the vote found the Republicans badly split, with Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) turning lustily on Taft in the final hours of debate. Only seven Democrats—all southern polltax cronies of McKellar—voted for recommitting the appointments for additional study. On the other hand, 18 GOP Senators broke with Taft to favor Lilienthal.

TWO days before the vote, CIO Pres. Murray wrote to leading members of the Senate in a plea for speedy confirmation.

Declaring that CIO members, "like the overwhelming majority of the American people," favored Lilienthal for the government's top atomic job, Murray wrote:

"We have been dismayed at the obviously unfair propaganda campaign that has been developed against this fine public servant . . . The CIO and the American public as a whole are convinced that on any basis of justice, decency or ability to handle the job, Mr. Lilienthal should be confirmed speedily for his new assignment."

Murray noted that the nation cannot afford to delay endlessly its moves to control and develop atomic energy, and that a policy of delay will lead to "confusion and possible disaster."

Much of Taft's opposition was based on Lilienthal's work, in cooperation with Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, on a program of international atomic regulation, which was later presented to the United Nations by Bernard Baruch.

Taft complained that any plan for international atomic control "is impossible at present" in view of Russia's position.

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.), an author of the bill under which the atomic commission was created, charged that Taft "would withdraw our plan, and he has no plan to suggest as an alternative at this time." He went on to point out that in keeping with American traditions, our atomic policy should be in the hands of civilians, rather than of the military.

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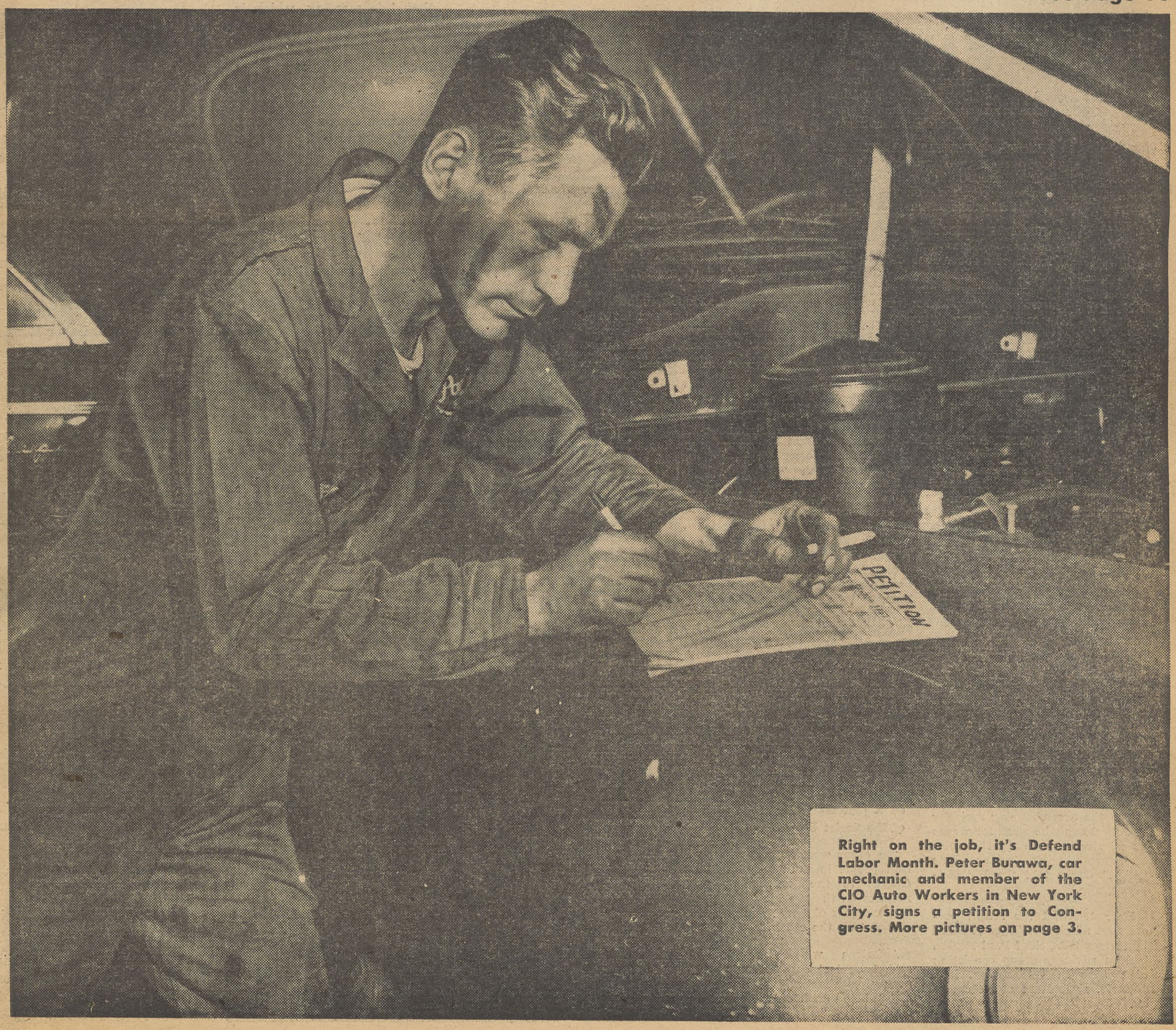
April 14, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

ANTI-LABOR BILL READY TO POP

See Page 16



Right on the job, it's Defend Labor Month. Peter Burawa, car mechanic and member of the CIO Auto Workers in New York City, signs a petition to Congress. More pictures on page 3.

Industry-Wide Bargaining Is Banned

To Defend Labor

250 CIO HEADS AT D. C. RALLY

TWO hundred fifty union officials from every section of the country converged on Washington, as The CIO NEWS went to press, for a Jefferson Day National CIO Legislative Conference, called to Defend Labor.

The meeting was called by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to rally national union forces against anti-labor legislation now being considered in the Senate and House. In attendance were representatives from CIO's 40 national unions, regional directors, representatives of state CIO councils and of 30 key city CIO bodies.

Delegates met in the Hotel Willard April 13 for the conference. On April 14, the CIO officials were to meet with Congressmen and Senators from their home areas.

"IN this meeting on Jefferson's birthday, the CIO hopes to call attention once again to the ideals represented by a great president," declared Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director.

"And it is entirely fitting that this meeting, which is aimed at preserving the spirit and structure of the New Deal, should fall just a day after the second anniversary of the death of the greatest American leader of modern times, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"American democracy, for which Franklin Roosevelt worked in war and peace, will be seriously weakened if Congress accepts the proposed hob-nailed restrictions upon labor.

"These bills have been inspired by profit-seeking industrialists, propagandists of special interests and some Congressmen whose knowledge of industrial relations is limited to what they read in the papers," Cowan asserted.

"The CIO hopes to mobilize every democratic-minded citizen in behalf of the rights of labor. For if labor is restricted and his rights curtailed, profiteers and monopolists will turn their attention to every other type of organization which opposes their selfish policies," Cowan said.

ATTENDING the Sunday meeting were CIO council delegates from each of the following cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Baltimore, Hartford, Boston, Springfield and Worcester (Mass.), Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Camden, Newark and New York City.

Purpose of the meeting was to spur "Defend Labor Month" activities throughout the country. CIO unions have conducted large numbers of mass meetings, distributed several hundred thousand leaflets, and urged the sending of letters and telegrams to Congressmen and Senators as part of the campaign to defeat anti-labor bills in both houses of Congress.

During the last half of April, delegations of union members from six key regions of the country will come to Washington to talk to their Congressional representatives.

The schedule:

April 17-18 Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

April 21-22 New England.

April 23-24 New York and New Jersey.

April 24-26 Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia.

April 28-29 Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota.

April 30-May 1 Virginia, North & South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Carey Says:

LABOR WANTS VOICE IN FOREIGN POLICY, BACKS UNITED NATIONS

AMERICAN labor, which pays the bills for our foreign economic policy, "demands a voice" in the formulation of that policy.

Further, American workers want no foreign economic activity by the U. S. government "that will destroy or delay the improvement of the United Nations charter."

Appearing at a forum of the United Nations Council of Philadelphia, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey last week spelled out some of the nation's industrial workers' demands for a truly democratic foreign policy.

"We do not believe the question of foreign economic policy can be resolved solely on the basis of money profits," Carey said. "We believe it can be realized at the level of human profit, and we are prepared to insist that our point of view be given a fair hearing. That is democracy."

Carey charged that American diplomatic or industrial representatives abroad fail to think in terms "of security, of food, of clothing, of shelter, of education, of medical care, of freedom from fear" with which ordinary citizens are concerned.

"WE resent being told that the overwhelming majority of Americans who work for wages or salaries have no rightful voice in determining foreign economic policy," Carey told the Philadelphia group.

He noted that the recent government mission to Greece, headed by former OPA chief Paul Porter, had an advisory group consisting of experts in engineering, law, finances, agriculture and economics.

"We believe we are justified in asking why there was not one or more labor advisors attached to the Porter commission," Carey said.

There is constant reference to the Greek and Turkish peoples, he added, "but the overwhelming majority of the Greek people and the Turkish people to whom references are made, are working folks just like the majority in this country."

CAREY asserted that the "quick answer" of defenders of present policies is that there are aspects of the Greek and Turkish situations which "common, ordinary workers" cannot comprehend.

As a matter of fact, the "stated issue in the case—communism—brought about through the alleged encroachment of the Soviet Union on the sovereignty of Greece and Turkey" is one which workers as a group can understand as well or better than any other section of the public, he said.

"What the workers of the United States would like to know is whether they are expected in the case of Greece and Turkey to shore up reaction," the CIO officer asked. "We would like to know whether we are expected to proceed solely on a philosophy based on fear of the Soviet Union.

"In other words, do the American people have more than two choices in the matter: communism on the one hand and the divine rights of a reactionary government on the other?"

American workers, Carey said, have had experience in opposing both schools of thought and in being criticized for remaining true to "only one objective . . . the attainment of democracy and the extension of the democratic process throughout our domestic scene."

"We are now of the firm opinion that we must similarly democratize the foreign economic policy of the U. S."

FIRST IN LABOR

UE Starts Nationwide Newscast April 23

THE Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced this week that it is sponsoring a 52-week series of weekly news commentary broadcasts by Leland Stowe, American newspaper foreign correspondent, author and lecturer.

The first broadcast will be April 23, 7:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, over a national hookup of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and every Wednesday night thereafter.

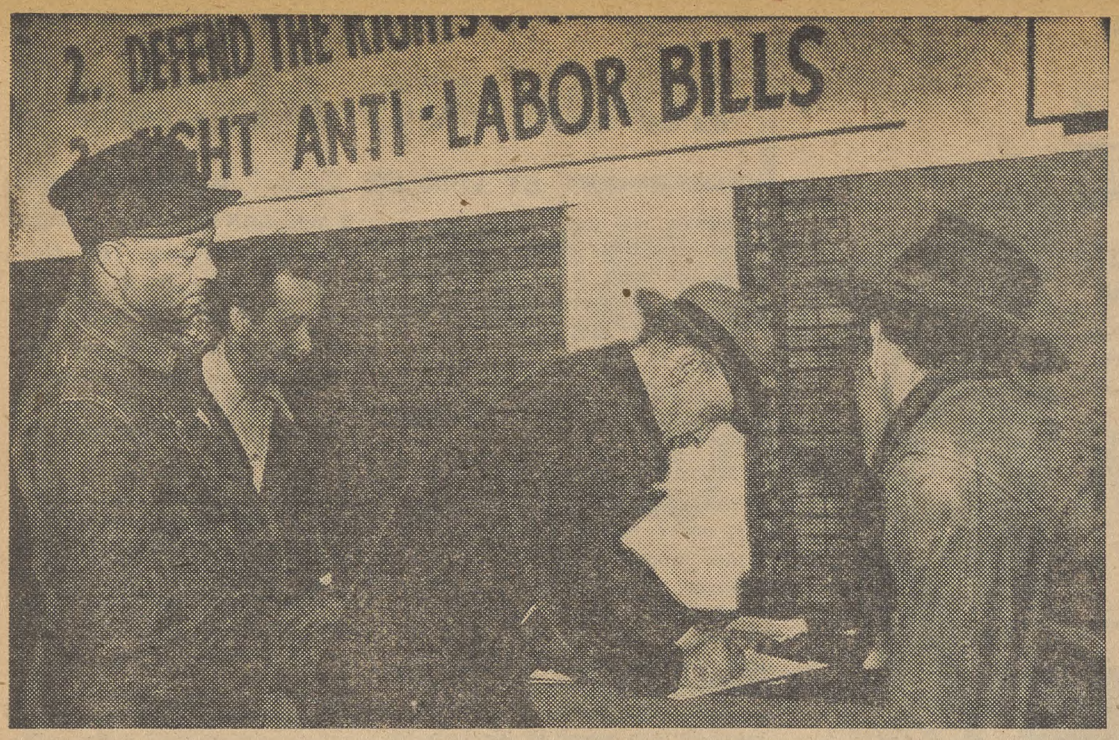
Commenting on the decision by the UE-CIO to sponsor the series of broadcasts, Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald said, "We believe that by sponsoring this distinguished journalist and news analyst, the UE is performing a service to the cause of democracy."

The union pointed out that the occasion is the first in the history of American radio in which a labor union has undertaken to present to the American people a regular, weekly analysis of the news on a nation-wide basis.

"The sponsoring of Mr. Stowe by our union is an important step in radio because of the great need for unbiased reporting of the news on the air," Fitzgerald said.

"There have been numerous instances in which commentators who have tried to bring their listeners an unbiased, truthful picture of the news have been censored or have lost their contracts.

"Meanwhile commentators who reflect the propaganda of big business, who smear the labor movement and who oppose progressive legislation find no difficulty in finding sponsors among big industries."



1 "They called us heroes then—now they forget who 'kept 'em sailing'!" It's a bitter feeling an Able Seaman has about bills to weaken unions. 15 years an AB, Elmer Reese signs a petition to Congress at the CIO Natl. Maritime Union Hdq. in N. Y. City. "Congress won't succeed if labor wakes up. If we don't, God help us!"

2 Ernest Lopez, a N. Y. subway car maintenance man, really didn't need a "Call to Action." He's a member of the CIO Transport Workers. He can remember, before the union, when pay was 35c an hour, and men worked 10 to 12 hours a day. "I don't believe in letting those conditions come back," he says.

Just Fed Up With Being Pushed Around

PHOTOS BY MARIAN HILLE

THIS is Ernest Lopez talking. Maybe his opinions don't carry much national weight—but they are typical of a lot of people who will cast their votes in the 1948 elections.

Ernest Lopez is a car maintenance man for the IRT subway in New York. He's a member of the CIO Transport Workers Union—been a union man since '37. And he's just fed up with being pushed around by Congress.

"They're trying to destroy the unions," he says. "But people got to be smart today. You got to be organized. If you don't, they treat people like animals—like a horse. I don't believe in letting those conditions come back. People would have to be pretty dumb to let them."

LOPEZ' opinions match those of a score of others The CIO NEWS interviewed. Right where it counts—among the rank and file—the people are plenty worried.

Take Catherine Zenka, a member of the CIO Dept. Store Employes Union. Works at Bloomingdales. "They've done plenty for us—the unions. You should have seen how things were before then. If they said, 'You're going to work tonight,' you'd have to work, and no overtime. If they break the unions, there'll be a lot of people having a tough time."

AND Harry Laffer, a CIO Shipbuilding Worker at Bethlehem Steel's Brooklyn yard, adds: "We know what it was in the yards years ago—about 88c an hour for a first class mechanic. It's about $1.38 now. To get a two weeks' vacation you had to work about 15 years. The worker has his self-respect, he's lost his sense of fear. If these anti-labor bills are passed—and they're aimed to weaken and then destroy the unions—the fear will be back, and the standard of living will be cut."

Opinions like these—and there are millions of them—will be marching to the polls in 1948, with the program of the labor-haters up for judgment.

3 Another petition to Congress (top) from CIO Auto Workers Joseph Petrishwatz and Peter Burawa. (Below) Brooklyn CIO Shipbuilding Workers hear Henry Laffer (with leaflet) warn that the bosses "call the Roosevelt program communistic. They call an active union man a communist and try to intimidate the rest."

4 Part of the drive against labor is in government. A CIO Public Workers meeting in N. Y. City hears a report from Washington delegates who warn that proposals for arbitrary dismissals on a vague "disloyalty" basis amount to government by decree. "Dismissal would mean a lifetime stigma—with a trial."

CAPTAIN KID(D)

OUT OF the hundreds of union-breaking proposals offered to Congress, the Republican high command is concocting a poisonous witches brew, guaranteed to knock out labor—and, incidentally, smelling to high heaven.

Two samples of this unsavory mess were called to public attention last week—the Senate bill sponsored by Sen. Robt. Taft of Ohio, chief of the Senate Labor and GOP policy committees; and the House bill sponsored by Chairman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., and the Republican steering committee.

Both bills are designed to deprive American working people of most of their collective bargaining rights, to weaken or destroy their unions, and to increase the power of employers to impose low wages and worsened working conditions.

★ ★ ★

PROFESSORIAL Senator Taft has brought out a bill that is a masterpiece of legalistic skullduggery.

Its 62 pages of intricate phraseology contain nearly every possible device for hamstringing unions and weakening the workers' bargaining power.

The Taft bill has five major titles, the first of which, dealing with amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, is in itself a veritable encyclopedia of the union-breaking arts.

It would transform the "Magna Carta" of American workers' rights into an instrument for destroying most of these rights.

★ ★ ★

THIS FIRST section of the Taft bill would outlaw the closed shop and severely limit all other forms of union security, declaring among other things that an employer may refuse even to bargain or negotiate or discuss any union security demand.

Under the guise of preventing industry-wide bargaining, it would break up national unions into powerless company-wide groups, and make it virtually impossible to enforce uniform standards of wages and conditions.

It would strike at the roots of industrial unionism, breaking up voting units by crafts, plants and localities, and separating "professional employes" from manual workers.

It would promote employer interference, narrowing company obligations to bargain, encouraging individual grievance adjustment, permitting interference with the workers' free choice of a bargaining agent, and protecting company-dominated unions.

★ ★ ★

ALL THIS is but part of the first title of the Taft bill. The other titles include other union-breaking proposals too numerous to list.

They include many limitations on the right to strike, compulsory cooling-off periods, strike-breaking anti-union injunctions, outlawing of strikes for union recognition, compulsion to work on non-union goods.

They would place union funds and rights in jeopardy through endless harassing court suits, would strike at the the check-off and welfare funds, and cripple union activities in many other ways.

★ ★ ★

THE HARTLEY bill is cruder and seemingly more violent in its assault on labor's rights, though most of its purposes would be equally well achieved by Taft's more subtle approach.

It includes additional provisions against picketing and the right of union members to elect officers of their own choice, and would bar union political contributions.

This bill is part of the GOP tactics to make the Taft bill appear more "moderate" by comparison—if being made to walk the plank by that pious pirate, Senator Taft, is more "moderate" than having your head cut off by Freebooter Fred Hartley.

But labor is in no mood to be kidded by any Captain Kidd. It will fight with all its might to defend its liberties, its unions and its living standards against any and all such murderous assaults.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

CLANCY was just walking along minding his own business, when up came a stranger and threw his arms around him.

"My friend," said he.

"Pzzatso?" said Clancy, scratching his back, where he seemed to have been pricked by something sharp.

"You're not working?"

"Not every hour of the blessed day, praise be," said Clancy.

"Ah, work!" exclaimed the stranger, sitting down on a park bench, with Clancy impatient to be on his way, but too polite to leave him talking. "Work is our salvation—honest labor. I take off my hat to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow."

The stranger took off his hat. "And good day to you," said Clancy, tipping his and seeing his chance to be off.

★ ★ ★

BUT THE stranger stopped him. "I'm in a position to bring you great benefits," he said.

"If it's insurance you're selling . . .," said Clancy.

The stranger was not to be interrupted. "You want to be free, don't you?", he continued. "Free to work when you will, as long as you will and with whom you will. I will win you the right to work."

"No more No-Help-Wanted signs, come the next depression," said Clancy, thinking to humor him.

★ ★ ★

"AH, FREEDOM! Ah, work!" the stranger exclaimed. "Work turns the wheels of industry, making them pour forth a golden stream of profit—the reward of honest enterprise, the chance for every man to become a millionaire. Work brings the prices down."

"Not in my neighborhood," murmured Clancy.

"I have a mandate from the people", the stranger continued.

"And what people might you be referring to?" inquired Clancy politely.

"I have a mandate to outlaw strikes. I believe in the right to strike, but there must be no strikes that affect the public welfare—and no strikes of any kind, until there has been plenty of cooling off and . . . er, other procedures . . ."

"Until the boss is good and ready to break them?" said Clancy, helping him out.

"I WOULDN'T put it that way," the stranger answered. "But freedom must be restored to the employer, God bless him, freedom of speech, freedom to hire and fire, freedom to run his business his own way—and, yes, freedom to break strikes in the good old American Plan way.

"And if you ba . . ., I mean, brothers still insist on quitting work, we'll have injunctions, fines and jail sentences to keep you on the job. And any picketing will be illegal that might deter loyal workers from working.

"Ah, work! Ah, freedom! The employer must be freed from union tyranny. The Wagner Act must be amended to make any union activity an unfair labor practice."

"Now I place you," said Clancy. "You must represent that National Association of Manufacturers."

★ ★ ★

"YOU MISUNDERSTAND," the stranger corrected. "I'm a friend of labor. I believe in unions—of the right kind. I believe in collective bargaining, provided there's no combination between the workers in different shops, no industry-wide bargaining, no monopolistic labor conspiracy to raise wages at the expense of profits.

"My purpose is to free the workingman, free him from the closed shop; free him to work for less than union wages and under non-union conditions, if he prefers; free him from paying union dues; free him from radical leaders—we'll say whom he may or may not elect."

★ ★ ★

"AND AS to wages and working conditions," said Clancy, "since you mention such sordid matters?"

"Ah, my friend," said the stranger, "such details may safely be left to the law of supply and demand and the generosity of fair-minded employers.

"But I must mention one final freedom, that is close to my heart, freeing the worker from politics, by outlawing union contributions to the PAC."

"I get it," said Clancy. "I might have known. You must be that Congressman got elected when I and the boys from my shop went fishing last election day. This is Defend Labor Month. Now you listen to me—."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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DEFEND YOUR UNIONS!

The Next Six Pages of The CIO NEWS Contain Popular Layouts for Reproduction as Ads in the Daily Press or for Use as Leaflets for Community Distribution.

✦

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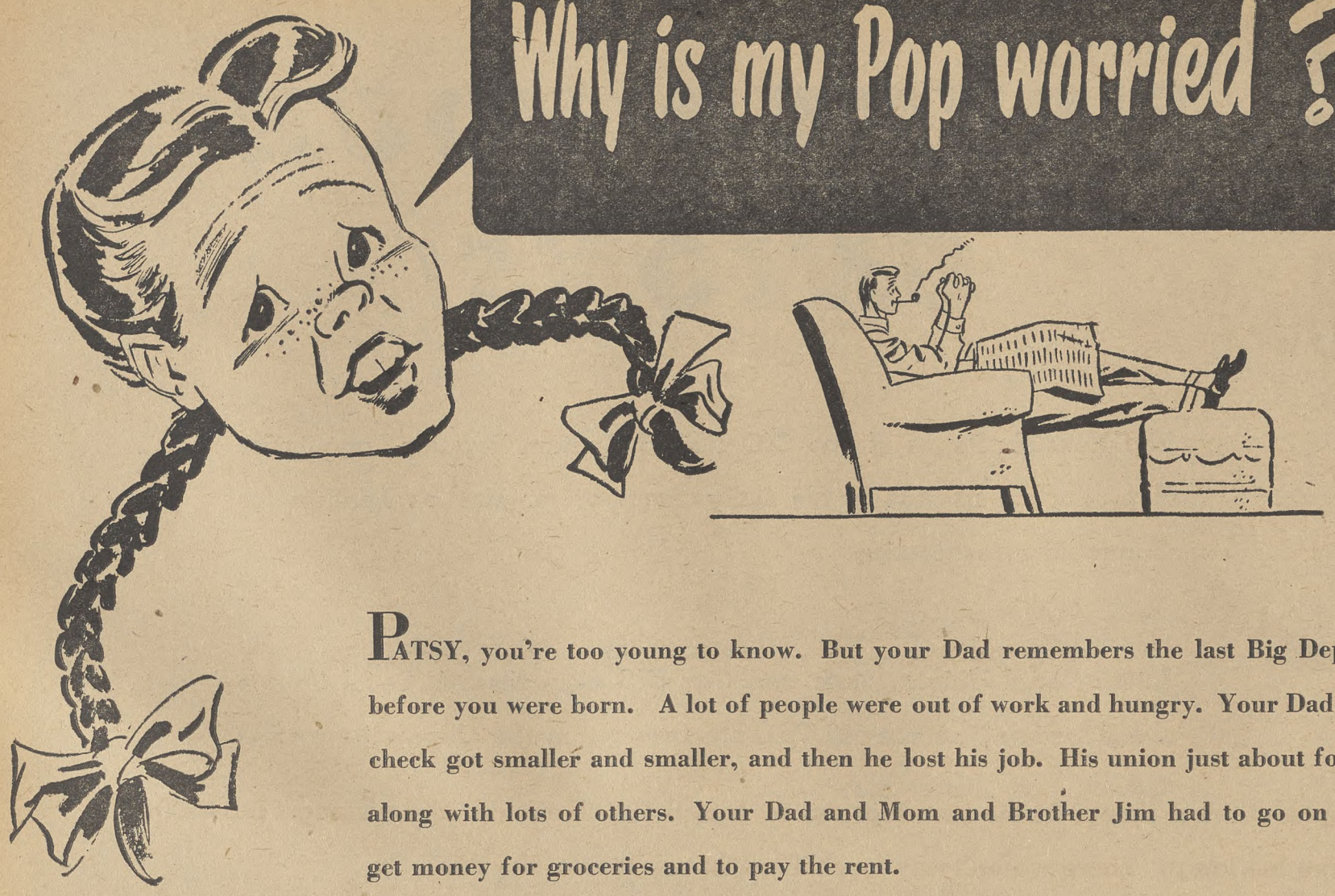
✦

RALLY ALL YOUR FORCES FOR

- Mass labor and citizens' meetings.
- Plant gate and neighborhood leaflet distributions, and petition campaigns.
- Shop and plant gate rallies.
- Delegations to call on governors, state legislators, mayors, city and county officials, local civic leaders, local politicians, fraternal, religious, and consumer organizations.
- Special radio programs.
- Delegations to Washington to call on Senators and Congressmen and report to their local communities. (Plans for such delegations to be worked out with CIO Legislative Director).
- An all-out-campaign to get resolutions, letters, and telegrams sent to Washington.

Why is my Pop worried?



PATSY, you're too young to know. But your Dad remembers the last Big Depression, before you were born. A lot of people were out of work and hungry. Your Daddy's paycheck got smaller and smaller, and then he lost his job. His union just about folded up, along with lots of others. Your Dad and Mom and Brother Jim had to go on relief to get money for groceries and to pay the rent.

Your Dad is worried because the same thing is starting to happen all over again. And Congress is helping it happen. Those labor laws that Congress is talking about are making your Daddy upset. They have more new words than your fourth-grade reader. Words like "injunction" and "industry-wide bargaining" and "equality" between employers and workers. There are all sorts of ideas about what these words mean, but your Dad knows what those words will do to his union. He's worried about you and your mother and the whole country. Seems like a big order, but it's so. Because these three are all tied together—families, unions and the United States of America.

It looks as though what happened in the last Big Depression may happen again. Because if Congress passes those labor laws, they would tie up your Daddy's union so tight it could hardly move. It would take as long to get a wage increase as it does for your family to get a bigger apartment. Pretty soon the manufacturers would find out that your Dad and a lot of other workers couldn't buy new radios and ice boxes and autos. And then there would be a lot of people thrown out of work. If that happens, you'll be lucky to have beans on the table for dinner. That, Pasty, is why your Dad is worried—and why he hopes Congress won't pass those labor bills.

What can you do about it? Plenty! You can write your Congressmen and Senators. You can ask your friends to write them. Tell Congress you don't want anti-labor laws. Post cards will do. Send them to your Senators and Congressman in Washington, D. C. Do it today. Tomorrow may be too late!

The Congress of Industrial Organizations

Remember This, Buddy?

Apples—nickel apiece in the last depression. I used to sell 'em to make a living. Jobs? Don't make me laugh. There weren't any for millions of us. It was like this . . .

1929 Wages weren't so bad. But prices and profits were way up. The corporations raked in seven billion dollars profit in 1929—three billion more than in '24. People like me just didn't make enough to buy the stuff we'd helped produce. Unions were weak—couldn't do much more than squawk. You know what happened—the Big Depression!

1947 So what's cooking today? Prices so high your wages will hardly put meat on the table. Profits last year, twelve billion dollars—highest on record! A lot of business men worried sick about another Big Depression. And Congress fighting unions to keep the country safe for the corportions. It looks to me like . . .

BILLS TO WEAKEN UNIONS don't make sense. A lot of the laws Congress is talking about sound innocent enough until you take them apart. Injunctions, industry-wide bargaining, union security, secondary this and secondary that—one Congressman had the right word for it: "Gobbldygook"! The two dollar words in all the cure-alls add up just to this—weaker unions. Weak unions mean lower wages. And lower wages with today's high prices mean another big depression.

IT HAPPENED BEFORE . . .

IT CAN HAPPEN AGAIN

What can you and I do about it? Plenty! We can write our Congressman and Senators. We can ask our friends to write them. Tell Congress we don't want anti-labor laws. Post cards will do. Send them to your Senators and Congressman in Washington, D. C. Do it today. Tomorrow may be too late!

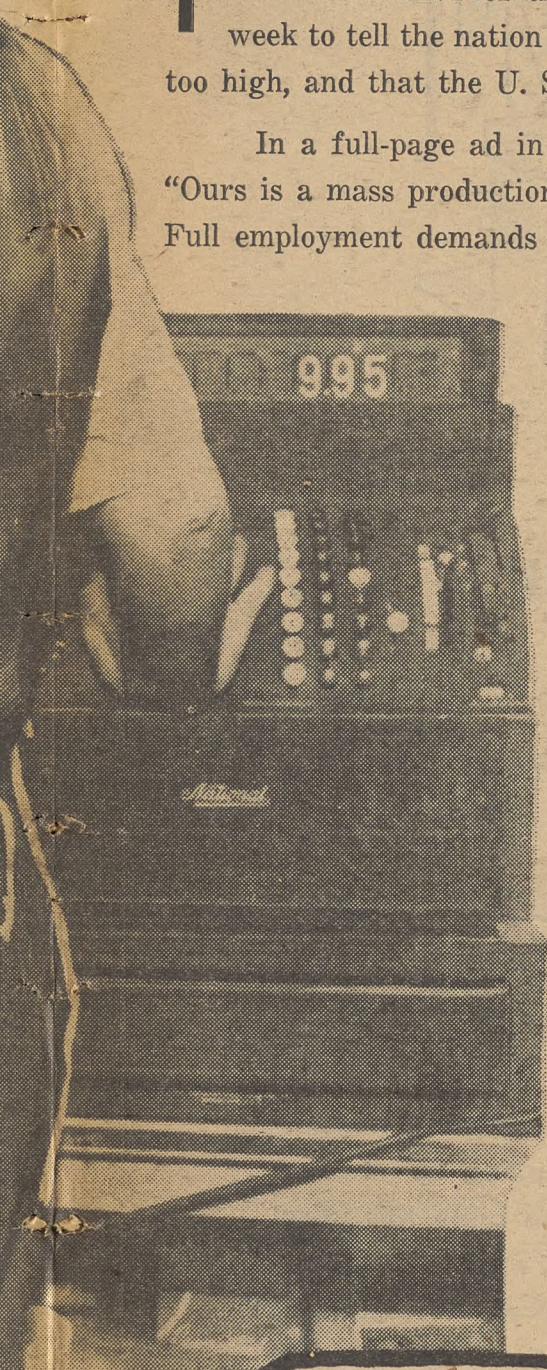
The Congress of Industrial Organizations

SPAGHETTI
IVO
SNO

What's happened to prices?

THE PRESIDENT of the world's largest department store spent $3,000 last week to tell the nation what everyone knows—that prices and profits are far too high, and that the U. S. faces a depression unless prices are lowered.

In a full-page ad in the N. Y. Times, Pres. Jack I. Straus of Macy's said: "Ours is a mass production economy. Prosperity depends upon full employment. Full employment demands that more and more units be made and sold. There is overwhelming evidence that this cannot be accomplished at the present price levels. We believe that the present high national income and the resultant prosperity can be maintained indefinitely at somewhat lower price levels. Unless prices are lowered, we believe that a business recession is probable.



"The rising increase in efficiency should be translated into lower prices rather than additional profits . . . Profit margins in many cases are higher than normal."

Mr. Straus might have quoted some figures. They're from government statistics. They show that in the last NINE MONTHS prices have risen almost as fast as they did in the previous SEVEN YEARS! Reporting on prices of wholesale commodities (reflected in retail stores), the Bureau of Labor Statistics pointed out (1) that from August, 1939, to June, 1946, non-farm commodities rose 36% and farm products and food rose 64%; (2) that from June, 1946, to March, 1947, non-farm commodities rose 44% and farm products and food rose 48%! The percentages are based on 1926 prices.

THIS WEEK President Truman placed the responsibility for lower prices squarely on business. He said the only weapon the government had had to fight rising prices was the OPA. Last year most OPA controls were eliminated. Chief agitators for a let-the-prices-rise policy were the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The CIO at that time warned against the policy. It called for retention of price controls. It said: "The crisis is not merely an individual problem of the wage earner, the salaried worker, the veteran pension holder, the pensioned widow, the aged worker dependent on social payments . . . The threat of starvation and under-nourishment for them is the threat which inflation holds for the entire country."

Today the purchasing power of the dollar is worth just two-thirds of what it was before the war. A worker who makes $46 a week can buy less than $30 worth of goods by 1939 standards. In other words, if he was making $30 in 1939 and is making $46 now, he is not so well off as he was before the war.

BIGGEST problem for every American family is the rising cost of food. It has shot up higher than any other basic commodity—almost double what it was in August 1939. In two years, 1945 and 1946, the wholesale cost of food rose 58%. Wholesale prices were reflected in every grocery store.

Why did this happen? The answer, according to the CIO Research Dept., is PROFITS. Analyzing 16 food firms, the CIO researchers reported that "food profits were what they were because of the short range view of industry that the public should pay as high a price as the market would bear." For instance, Ward Baking profits for 1946 increased 255% over 1945 —$3,642,738 as compared with $1,122,650. "1946 profits represented a return on investment or net worth of 20.4%. This is more than six times the 3.3% return on net worth in 1936-39 and three times their return of 6.9% in the war years 1942-45."

Noting the 58% price in wholesale food prices during 1945 and 1946, the researchers reported that hourly wage rates rose only 21% in that period. "According to the 1939 census of manufacturing, wages represented less than 9% of the value of the product in food industries. This means that food companies could maintain their same profit level by increasing prices only 2%. With increased productivity and efficiency of operations, most industries could absorb this increased wage cost without passing any of it on to the public. But passed on as it was, the food industry increased prices more than 30 times what was needed to take care of the wage increase."

"Maybe I'm <u>not</u> a Union Member . . .

BUT I'm a businessman—a small businessman—and I know what's good for my business. Customers! You know, most of my customers are working people—buying things to feed their families. And it's kinda like I depend on them to make my living. When they've got jobs and good wages, I make out all right. I guess that goes for most small business people, too. But let me tell you something—it wasn't like that all the time. No sir! I remember back in the 20's when the unions were practically knocked cold. Not much protection for the working people. Low wages, no security. It hit me right in the cash register. Unemployment and then the Big Depression. Boy, how I hate to think about those days! Lost my store—same as a lot of other guys.

NOW it seems like the whole thing's getting ready to start all over again. Congress is itchin' to bust the unions. Seems to think the working people—my customers—got too much money. Yet somehow it just doesn't fit. Congress isn't squawking a bit about the tremendous profits the corporations are piling up—twelve billion dollars in 1946 and more to come this year! And how about those monopolies? I read in the newspaper the other day where 250 corporations control two thirds of the manufacturing in the whole country! They're growing bigger and bigger—yet not a peep out of Congress. The way I see it, it doesn't make sense. Bust the unions and you bust me. It's just not good business. . . ."

HERE'S WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT. Sit down and write to your Congressman and Senators in Washington, D. C. Tell them to fight against anti-labor legislation. Get your friends and neighbors to do it too. Work with labor and small business to defend all America's standard of living. Do it Today!

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Who, me?

Yes, you! You're headed straight for trouble.

Doctors and dentists, lawyers and school teachers, salesmen and clerks. Farmers, grocers, butchers and bakers.

Your income depends on a prosperous America. A prosperous America depends on good wages, regularly paid. When wages drop, you know what happens. Everyone gets hit. It happened in '29. It may happen again!

Right now wages are in danger. This is why:

FACT: Good wages depend on strong labor unions. Individual workers cannot bargain with employers on an equal basis without a strong union behind them.

FACT: Congress is discussing legislation that will drastically weaken the strength of unions to bargain collectively for adequate wages.

FACT: The unions were weakened once before. And prices and profits in the late 1920's soared to record heights.

FACT: During those years workers' wages lagged behind prices. Buying fell off. Men lost their jobs. The Big Depression began.

Today the same thing is happening. President Truman has warned that prices are too high. So far business has done almost nothing to lower them.

And if Congress passes laws which weaken labor, everyone's buying power will drop. The 1929-33 depression will start all over again.

PROTECT YOURSELF BY PROTECTING AMERICAN LABOR
SAVE AMERICA FROM ANOTHER '29!

What can you do? Plenty! You can write your Congressman and Senators. You can ask your friends to write them. Tell Congress that you can't afford laws that weaken unions. Send letters or post cards to your Senators and Congressman in Washington, D. C. Do it today—your interests are at stake!

The Congress of Industrial Organizations

1/4 MILLION VETERANS USE UP JOBLESS PAY

Convention Schedule

CIO International Unions and State Councils are scheduled to hold conventions as follows:

Pennsylvania Council, Chestnut Street Auditorium, Harrisburg, opening Apr. 23.

Packinghouse Workers, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 5-8.

Utah Council, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City, May 5-7.

Montana Council, Eagles Hall, Butte, May 5-6.

Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Francisco, Calif., opening May 5.

Virginia Council, Municipal Auditorium, Norfolk, May 7-10.

Oil Workers, Kansas City, Mo., beginning Aug. 11.

West Virginia Council, Clarksburg, Sept. 22-24.

Auto Workers, City Auditorium, Atlantic City, opening Nov. 10.

THE number of ex-servicemen exhausting their jobless pay is rising by leaps and bounds.

Close to a quarter million veterans have used up their unemployment compensation of $20 a week for 52 weeks.

The monthly figure jumped from 26,496 in November to 33,304 in December and 58,582 in January. That is the last month on which the Veterans Administration has a complete record. The grand total of those who could get no more jobless pay as of the end of January was 217,809.

These figures include those who depend on jobs for a livelihood and the self-employed.

Weekly continued claims for unemployment allowances in February averaged more than 1,100,000 for the second consecutive month.

The continued claims for the week ending Feb. 22 rose to 1,145,544. There has been a decline in recent weeks, but for the latest week available, that ending March 29, the figure was still over the million mark, indicating that a large number of veterans are reaching the end of the rope on jobless pay.

Nor do these more recent figures include the number of self-employed forced to seek Federal assistance.

Calls Policy Meet In Steel Talks

Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers this week announced that the executive board of the union will meet in Pittsburgh April 19 and 20 and the general wage policy committee of 160 members will meet there April 21. Murray is calling the meeting in connection with the present negotiations in the steel industry.

Pamphlet Tells

NEGRO VETS' PROBLEMS

NEGRO veterans of World War II are faced with all of the problems of other veterans on an intensified scale, declare Charles G. Bolte, Chairman of the American Veterans Committee, and Louis Harris in Our Negro Veterans, 32-page pamphlet issued this week by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., of New York.

The pamphlet is based on a series of surveys made by the Bureau of the Census, the Natl. Urban League, the Southern Regional Council, and the American Veterans Committee.

"Veterans generally want jobs that pay more; Negro veterans desperately need jobs of any kind," the authors point out. "Veterans need housing; the Negro is always in dire need of housing.

"One out of three white veterans cannot find adequate educational and training facilities; four out of five Negro veterans are faced with most unsatisfactory educational and training opportunities. The Negro veteran meets greater obstacles than the non-Negro veteran at every turn for one reason: his skin is darker."

In 41 out of 67 towns and cities surveyed, the desire for better jobs ranked first among all needs. In most places Negro veterans found only menial old-line Negro jobs offered.

Our Negro Veterans is No. 128 in the series of popular, factual pamphlets issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., non-profit educational organization at 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. The pamphlet costs 20c.

Court Decision Should

BAN STATE MEDDLING IN CHALMERS PLANT

By ESTHER HANDLER

THE U. S. Supreme Court ruling in the Bethlehem and Allegheny-Ludlum cases may change the course of the dispute at the Allis-Chalmers plant at West Allis, Wis. The court forbade state agencies to act where the NLRB has established a federal policy.

CIO attorneys in Milwaukee are of the opinion that this decision establishes that the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board has no jurisdiction certifying the bargaining agency at the Allis-Chalmers plant since the original certification was made by the NLRB. Therefore, the WERB representation election of Jan. 26 was illegal.

This has been the contention of Local 248, CIO Auto Workers, which returned to work last month following a 11-month strike. Early in January the union challenged WERB's authority by appealing to the Federal court for a temporary injunction to prevent the board from holding the election.

The union's attorney at that time gave Federal Judge Duffy a copy of NLRB's brief prepared for the U. S. Supreme Court in the Bethlehem and Allegheny-Ludlum cases. Duffy, a brother-in-law of Allis-Chalmer's vice-Pres. Harold Story, apparently did not even examine the brief, but denied the injunction.

Meanwhile, WERB conducted a hearing this week on the company's petition for a new bargaining election. The company contends that labor turnover since Jan. 26 election has substantially changed the composition of employes in the bargaining unit, but its real objective is to by-pass final determination of the Jan. 26 election.

It now appears that the election will establish Local 248 as the bargaining agent.

Final results now hinge on two impounded votes cast by the local's president and vice-president. WERB ruled that these two votes could not be counted until the NLRB rules on the employment status of these two officers. They were discharged by the company during the strike and the union filed unfair labor practices against the company with NLRB.

CIO RAILROAD WORKERS SEEK $100 MINIMUM PENSIONS

THE CIO Railroad Workers are seeking amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act to provide minimum pensions of $100 monthly with benefits graduated upward to $150 monthly for workers in the higher classifications. These sums would be paid to those eligible for full retirement.

The CIO union also calls for a maximum levy of 3 per cent on railroad workers income and the payment of the balance of all taxes to the retirement fund by the carriers. The workers and the railroads now pay 5¾ per cent each and will go to 6 per cent in 1949. Other union proposals would:

Make the widow eligible immediately to collect pension benefits, irrespective of her age, with benefits to her based on the employe's period of service up to the time of his decease.

Provide compulsory retirement of railroad employes after 30 years' service, regardless of sex, with full and complete benefits. The present law provides retirement for women at 60 and for men at the age of 65, except in the case of certain disabilities, when the worker may be retired earlier at reduced benefits. Pres. A. B. Martin of the CIO union this week said:

"The CIO Railroad Workers are opposed to the present system by which loyal over-aged workers are forced to hang on to their jobs because of the failure on the part of our law makers to enact into law a Railroad Retirement Act that would enable the railroad employes to retire without being forced into the poor house."

Texas Oil Worker Featured In CIO News Hits The Bricks

ROBERT L. ALLEN, featured on the front page of the March 24 issue of The CIO News as a typical CIO Oil Worker, was pounding the picket line this week at the Pure Oil refinery at Port Neches, Tex.

Pure Oil operations were down also at Toledo, Ohio, and at Cabin Creek and Dawes, W. Va., because of the company's failure to sign a nation-wide agreement for a 22c hourly wage increase and uniform clauses, Allen said:

"Pure Oil here tried to split us off from the other groups by offering 22c at Port Neches and less elsewhere. I believe CIO unionism means unity and concerted action by all workers. So I am proud to be on the picket line today fighting for decent standards of living for all Pure Oil workers."

The Shell Oil refinery at Pasadena, Tex., this week was still down as a result of a strike by the Oil Workers which began March 15. Shell refused to renew an agreement with standard clauses accepted by other refineries of the area.

W. L. Douglas Shoes

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.

WASHINGTON
911 PENN. AVENUE N. W.

4 Stores in New York City — 4 Stores in Brooklyn
8 Stores in Greater New York

Other stores in:

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Boston	Denver	New Haven	Toledo
Bridgeport	Detroit	New Orleans	Troy
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ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Frank Ellis, Organization Director, CIO Packinghouse Workers, reports: Pet Milk Co., Mayfield, Ky., UPWA-CIO 130, AFL Teamsters 0. This plant has been under the AFL Teamsters for several years with a closed shop agreement. Joseph Kinch was the UPWA organizer.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Regional Director for Southern California, reports: Sawyer Electrical Mfg. Co., UERMWA-CIO 262; Machinists 180; neither 13. UERMWA Regional Director William Elconin was in charge.

Sylvester Graham, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Billings, Mont., reports: Election among the loggers at the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Lumber Division, Logging Camps 1 and 8, IWA-CIO 62; L&SMW-AFL 9; no union 1. Charles W. Gardner, IWA organizer, handled the campaign during this election.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, Huiskamp Brothers Co., Keokuk, Iowa, CIO Shoe Workers 83; no union 71. Shoe Workers Rep. Gerald Crane conducted the campaign and was in charge of the election. Whatcheer Clay Products Co. plant, Whatcheer, Iowa, CIO Glass Workers 57; no union 28. Intl. Rep. Everett Kanatzar was in charge of the campaign.

George Brown, Dir. of Org., IWA-CIO, reports: Deschutes Lumber Co., Anderson, Calif., IWA-CIO 85; AFL 21. ACM Logging Co., Bonner, Mont., IWA-CIO 62; AFL 9. Glidden Box Co., Glidden, Wis., bargaining rights obtained without election.

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: General Box Company, Louisville, Ky., CIO Paperworkers 168; independent union 125. CIO Rep. Miles Sweeney handled the campaign.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: Armour Company Meat Packing plant, Oklahoma City, Okla., UPWA-CIO 16; no union 0. Organizing was in the very capable hands of UPWA Rep. Buck Whittaker.

It has been brought to our attention that proper recognition was not accorded those who organized the Bell Brothers plant in Muncie, Indiana. The re-organization campaign was led by Ralph Reiser, Second Vice-president of the CIO Glass Workers, and Everett Kanatzar, Int'l. organizer, who were assisted by First Vice-Pres. James A. Tinsley, of Local 93, Glass Workers, and various committees of the local.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

William Smith, CIO State Director, N. C., reports: Halifax Paper Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., CIO 179; AFL 126; no union 1. Southern Pine Lumber Co., Elizabethton, N. C., IWA-CIO 69; no union 10. Norman Lumber Co., Norman, N. C., CIO 35; no union 13. A. D. Juilliard Mills, Brookford, N. C., CIO Textile Workers 415; no union 103.

Carey Haigler, CIO State Dir., Alabama, reports Standard Brands, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., URWDSEA-CIO 42; no union 1. J. H. Flack Lumber Co., Elba, Ala., company recognized CIO as bargaining agent without election.

Robert W. Starnes, CIO State Director, Miss., reports: Fayette Hardwood Co., Fayette, Miss., IWA-CIO 35; no union 9.

C. H. Gillman, CIO State Director, Georgia, reports: Dixie Wholesale Co., Atlanta, Ga., URWDSEA-CIO 9; no union 4.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO State Director, Tenn., reports: U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., USA-CIO 335; AFL 101; no union 2.

Fred C. Pieper, CIO State Director, La., reports; General Seafoods, Inc., New Orleans, La., FTA-CIO 22; no union 11.

CIO LONGSHOREMEN WARN 'THE DANGER IS REACTION'

By MORRIS WATSON

PRES. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union opened the union's seventh biennial convention in San Francisco this week with the warning that with high profits and depressed real wages, the country is headed for a bust "that will make 1932 look like a pink tea!"

The largest membership in ILWU's history was represented by approximately 200 delegates. At least 50 of them were sent by some 30,000 members in Hawaii where striking sugar workers have won an overwhelming victory under the ILWU banner.

The convention approved a report of the union's officers which said:

"The President and the 80th Congress have adhered to a program of reaction which includes a wild red-baiting campaign, interference in Greece, betrayal of China and Palestine, use of atomic diplomacy, double crossing of American veterans, decapitation of the housing program, wholesale tax grabs, and pilfering of the U. S. Treasury by big business handouts of public lands and natural resources."

The report, which was adopted in full as a statement of policy, concluded:

"We know that there can be and will be no question of communism, socialism or anarchy in this country, or any other country for that matter, just as long as the prevailing economic order brings security and well-being to its people."

A sharp resolution condemning red-baiting and proposals to outlaw the Communist Party or "any other minority party" was also adopted. The resolution said:

"Communism is not an issue in the U.S. nor are economic, political, democratic or civil liberties threatened by agents of the Soviet Union.

"The real threat stems directly from the greed and the desire for imperialist control by American trusts and monopolies. They are determined to depress American living standards, to smash all forms of workers' organizations and curtail the liberties of the people so that no effective voice can be raised against them."

Resolutions also were adopted in memory of President Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman, late president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

In Telephone Walkout

THREE STATES TURN STRIKE-BREAKERS

TELEPHONE workers this week got a taste of government strike-breaking in three states.

While members of the independent National Federation of Telephone Workers in other states enjoyed the privilege of striking in support of their demands, their fellow workers in Virginia and Indiana stayed on the job as they were required to do under the states' laws. Both states require waiting periods in utility strikes.

New Jersey also acted as strike-breaker for the world's monopoly—the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and its subsidiaries.

Ten minutes after the strike started April 7, New Jersey took over the N. J. Bell Telephone Co., but discovered that there was no way of enforcing the law.

Two days later on the recommendation of Gov. Driscoll, the Republican-controlled legislature put "teeth" into the law.

The union would be liable to a fine of $10,000 for each day the strike continues and the individual strikers to fines of $250 to $500 and 30 days in jail for each violation. The bill would also send the dispute to compulsory arbitration.

Elsewhere on the state-legislative front organized labor scored two victories and suffered one defeat.

The Republican-dominated legislature in Delaware passed a bill prohibiting the closed shop, banning mass picketing and outlawing jurisdictional strikes. Gov. Bacon signed the measure within minutes after it was approved by both houses.

The Texas house rejected by an 11-vote margin a proposed constitutional ban on the closed shop, and the Colorado senate defeated a proposed closed shop ban by a single vote.

The unions this week mobilizing for a finish fight in Iowa on measures banning the closed and union shops and maintenance of membership, passed by the senate and up for consideration in the house.

Cutest trick of the week is a proviso that would require a worker's wife or husband to sign a notarized permit before allowing check-off of union dues.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

LOCAL 600 ELECTION: Thomas Thompson was re-elected president of CIO Auto Workers Local 600, largest local in the nation, by a vote of 20,075 against 6,916 for his opponent, Mike Magee. James Tamoor, incumbent vice-president, won by more than 10,000 votes over his nearest opponent, and William Johnson was re-elected recording secretary by a margin approaching that of Thompson.

There will be a run-off for the post of financial secretary. James Couser, incumbent, received 12,226 votes, and Paul Taylor, 11,093.

* * *

BANKERS VIOLATE 40-CENT WAGE LAW: Thomas D. O'Malley of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions laid it on the line when he spoke to a conference of 16 bankers' associations at Chicago. He told the bankers that 20 per cent of the banking and trust companies inspected by the divisions in the fiscal year 1946 had violated the 40c an hour minimum wage law. The banking violations were about twice as high as the national average for all industries covered by the law.

* * *

REWARD FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE: Because he refused to cross the picket lines of the workers who had served under him, A. E. Dunham, chief engineer of the Brooklyn YWCA, has been dismissed by the "Y's" directors. Dunham had been employed by the "Y" 15 years. Building service workers—members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers—are now in the sixth week of their strike.

Dunham returned the check for one month's salary which was sent him "in recognition of many years of faithful service" and requested that this "credit" be kept permanently on his books rather than "sell out" his record of service "at such prohibitive discount." He asked that two weeks of vacation pay due him be remitted, and stated that "nothing further is required."

Up South Carolina Textile Pay $20 Million

THE CIO Textile Workers have won wage increases during the past year that will add more than $20 million annually to the pay checks of the employes in the South Carolina textile industry.

This announcement was made this week by South Carolina Director Franz Daniel of the CIO Organizing Committee when he issued a resume' of the activities of the committee in the state since its organizing campaign opened late in May, last year.

Most of the $20 million wage increase, he noted, will go directly to the merchants, professional men, realtors, and other business people of the state—"spent right here at home," Daniel said.

"The raise," he said, "was 8c per hour, and was negotiated in August between the union and Northern textile mills, employes of which are practically all organized in the CIO.

"AT that time our campaign in the South was swinging into high gear and the South Carolina operators of unorganized mills voluntarily gave the wage increase in an effort to defeat us. (The raise was negotiated for the organized plants.)

"The union in the North has now won another ten-cent increase which so far has not been put into effect here."

Daniel said the CIO has won 17 NLRB elections in South Carolina since the drive started and has lost only 2.

"Established CIO local unions have also enjoyed a marked increase in membership," Daniel said. "South Carolina CIO locals now represent more than 50,000 workers.

"And our present membership and every one on our staff, including myself, are certain our future prospects are for a steady growth."

OTHER notable points in the report:

"The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers increased their membership by more than 1,000 . . .

"The Clothing Workers, after a long battle in South Carolina, finally established their first local in the state—at the Manhattan Shirt Co., Charleston—and their outlook is extremely bright . . .

"The Food & Tobacco Workers won an election at the Charleston plant of the American Tobacco Co., employing 1565 workers . . .

"The Furniture Workers formed several locals in the state . . .

Employes of seven of the ten cotton mills in the city of Rock Hill are organized into CIO unions, for the best TWUA percentage of any major textile city in the South."

South Carolina CIO victories are divided, according to unions, as follows:

Food & Tobacco Workers, 4; Textile Workers, 1; Auto Workers, 1; Stone & Allied Products Workers, 1; Furniture Workers, 1; Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, 8 and Hosiery Workers, 1.

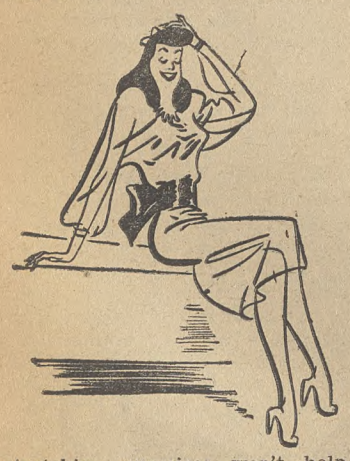
Sprucing Up

WANT TO LOOK TALLER?

By HANNA SHERMAN

A problem that frequently comes to my attention is the plaint of the girl between 4 feet 11 and 5 feet 2. She feels that she is not tall enough to wear clothes well, that most of the clothes she tries on (or even buys) do not "do enough" for her. This is especially true of short girls who are inclined to be overweight.

One of the things I try to impress on women who come to me for advice is that they must accept the fact of their physical height. Even the most strenuous



stretching exercises won't help much to make us taller than we really are. How tall we **appear** is another matter.

The really smart short woman is aware of the problem of correct proportion and the right clothes to wear. So she can often look more attractive and appealing than her taller sister who feels she "can wear anything."

One thing is sadly true. If you are on the petite side, you have to be more careful in your choice of clothes than any other type. You have more do's and don'ts to follow. But keep to the rules and you can look younger, daintier and more feminine than even the most long legged fashion model.

This long leggedness, incidentally, is what creates the illusion of gracefulness and height. It's one of the most important tricks of optical illusion for you short gals to learn.

HOW to achieve it? First, keep waistlines high. This will give you a longer look from waist to knee. To further the illusion, wear your skirts a little longer than you think you should. Then, too, keep any trimming or detail in your dress, suits and coats above the waist.

Or you can use color and trimming in a long line from neck to hem—a row of buttons down the front or side, for instance. Or a line that runs in a diagonal across the waist and down the side of the skirt.

Avoid breaking your height with two color costumes (one color above the waist and another color below.) Shun blousy effects. They tend to give the short girl a square, straight up and down look.

Instead, look for a smooth fitted line through the midriff to accentuate the waistline and bosom. This smooth midriff look is the most potent slim making line we know.

Perhaps you enjoy the comfort of a blouse and skirt. You can have it by wearing the fashionable jumper with a contrasting blouse instead. It's clean-looking, fresh—much more becoming.

IN choosing a suit remember that the bolero type, fitted or loose hanging is best. It, too, gives you that very important long line from waist to hem. The longest jacket for you should be just below waist length, ending right above the hips.

The new monotone costumes are made to order for the short girl. But large prints, plaids and checks are off your list. Don't overlook the height giving advantage of matching your hat to your costume.

Or at least repeating the color of your costume in the hat trimming. Anything that makes the eye of the observer look upward is your dish.

The look of being well organized in your clothes and meticulously neat will make you look slimmer. Avoid dangling accessories, large flowing scarfs, droopy veils, heavy charm bracelets, fancy shoes. In general, be sure that your accessories are in proportion to your size. Always make your choice of these by standing several feet away from a full length mirror to judge their effect.

Accessories for the girl who wants to look taller should range in size from the smallest for those who are short and slender to medium large for those on the definitely heavy side.

These are lots of do's and don'ts, but each is a must if you really want to look taller.

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Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME CARPENTERS

Scissors, knives, saws and chisels should be carefully kept beyond the reach of the very young. But by the time they are four or five, controls are sufficiently developed so that children can safely learn to handle tools. The desire to tinker and work creatively is strong in children and should be encouraged. If given simple skills, they can acquire a long time resource and have fun while they're doing it. You can help by providing sturdy tools (not too large) and working with your children. If you need suggestions, Edna Plimpton's "Your Workshop" (MacMillan) specifies materials and simple patterns to start young carpenters and willing parents on their way. (Photo: Monkmeyer—Carew)

(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

The Woman's Angle

NOT YOUR BRAND, GENTLEMEN

BIG Business had beter watch out or unions, women's auxiliaries, consumers organizations and other "special interest" groups will capture the minds of American women, warns an interesting little pamphlet, "The Woman's Angle," being circulated by Flanley & Woodward, public relations firm in New York.

Indirectly the points made in this pamphlet, which is a reprint of a speech made by Sally Woodward at a recent Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers' conference of public relations executives, are quite flattering to the so-called "special interest" groups.

The pamphlet starts out by calling attention to two important facts: Women hold the "balance of power", as there are 1,380,000 more women than men over 14 years of age in the U.S. They also have the power to swing elections —at the time of the last national election, there were 1,171,900 more women potential voters than men.

"The answer to whether women can be moved by the economic story so important to business today is written for all to read who will, in women's current activities," says the pamphlet.

"Women are moved on the subject of economics — remember their primary interests: health, welfare and security. But business is not supplying the stimulus —and as a result business will not be pleased with the direction of the present move towards women's economic literacy, unless some quick steps are taken."

A review of the situation so far shows that these groups "have the edge on industry," it declares, and are busy preaching economic literacy . . . to avidly interested women all over this country. But what brand of economics? Well, gentlemen, it's not your brand . . . ."

"Women hold the balance of power today," concludes the pamphlet. "Women's opinion — the way it is molded—will decide whether we stem the tide with an appreciation and understanding of our capitalistic democracy or whether we join the trend towards a socialized economy."

858% Profit

An 858% increase in profits after taxes in a year for one oil company was reported this week by the Research Dept. of the CIO Oil Workers.

The firm that showed this remarkable gain per share in 1946 as compared with 1945 was the Atlantic Refining Co., the union said.

Reporting on 20 other companies, the union declared that profit increases per firm in the 1945-46 period ranged from 17 to 211%.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary — fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

REFUSING TO ACCEPT HIS OWN GUILT WHEN ONE OF HIS ARMED THUGS KILLS HIS DAUGHTER BY MISTAKE... CARRUTHERS LEADS AN ARMED MOB IN AN ATTEMPT TO BURN AND KILL THE UNION MEMBERS OF HIS MILLS! BUT JIM BARRY HAS MOBILIZED THE DECENT CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITY...

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT, MR. MAYOR? THOSE ARE HOUSES OF PEOPLE WHO COMMITTED NO CRIME! THEY'RE BEING BURNED OUT BECAUSE THEY EXERCISED THEIR RIGHT TO JOIN A UNION.

I...I CAN'T BELIEVE MR. CARRUTHERS COULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH ACTS.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT — YOU'LL HAVE TO ACT TO PUT A STOP TO THIS! CARRUTHERS AND HIS MOB WILL BE HERE ANY MINUTE — *AND YOU BETTER DO SOMETHING TO STOP HIM!*

NONSENSE! YOU CAN'T STAMPEDE ME INTO DECLARING AN UPSTANDING CITIZEN LIKE CARRUTHERS IS NOTHING BUT...

OKAY, SLIM — WE'VE GOT TO DO THIS OURSELVES. PUT IT ON THE AIR!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! WE INTERRUPT THIS LATE HOUR PROGRAM WITH AN EMERGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WARRENTOWN!

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE EMPLOYES OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS HAS SUDDENLY BROKEN OUT. ONE PERSON HAS BEEN KILLED — SEVERAL HOMES HAVE BEEN SET AFIRE! EVEN AT THIS MOMENT, THE ARMED MOB IS MARCHING INTO TOWN...

LEADER OF THE VIOLENCE IS SAID TO BE LEE CARRUTHERS, OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS. BUT THE DECENT CITIZENS OF WARRENTOWN AND THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY, LED BY THE MAYOR, HAVE GATHERED IN THE MAIN STREET OF THE TOWN...

RADIO STORE

ALL RIGHT, MR. MAYOR — NOW IT'S GOING TO BE UP TO YOU. AND TO HELP YOU MAKE UP YOUR MIND ABOUT STOPPING THAT MANIAC CARRUTHERS — LISTEN TO THIS...

OKAY, ALICE... LET'S HEAR WHAT YOUR GIRLS ARE DOING!

WE'RE PHONING LONG DISTANCE TO EVERY CONGRESSMAN AND SENATOR IN WASHINGTON... ALSO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE... AND ALL THE MAJOR RADIO STATIONS AND NEWSPAPER SYNDICATES

GOOD LORD! YOU CAN'T TELL THE WORLD WHAT'S HAPPENING HERE. YOU WON'T DARE.

WON'T WE? LOOK OVER THERE!

WE ARE BROADCASTING TO YOU FROM MAIN STREET WHERE ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING EVENTS IS TAKING PLACE! — OR WILL TAKE PLACE IN A FEW MINUTES...

THIS IS THE PAYOFF!

Bills to Wreck Labor Clear Committees

AMERICAN unions face the most critical weeks in their entire history.

This week the House of Representatives is scheduled to vote on the most devastating anti-labor bill ever proposed in the United States.

Next week the Senate is due to start debate on a bill of almost equal severity.

Passage of either of the measures will have a devastating effect on every union in the nation.

President Truman as yet has given no indication what action he will take when the proposals reach the White House.

In the House, the top Republican policy committee has already given a general okay to the Hartley (R. N. J.) omnibus bill, which contains almost every severe anti-labor proposal brought to the attention of the House Labor Committee. Hartley expects the bill to move through the "traffic cop" House Rules Committee on April 14, and to be voted upon by April 17 or 18.

Senate Republicans have called a policy meeting for this week to consider the labor bills. The Senate Labor Committee will probably report out its findings within a week.

With a nod of approval from top GOP members of Congress, the House Labor Committee was moving quickly to approve various sections of the bill brought before them by Rep. Hartley. The New Deal Democrats on the committee comprise a small, ineffectual minority in opposition to the GOP "kill labor" proposals.

PRINCIPAL provisions of the Hartley Bills as they were sent to the Labor Committee for approval included these:

● **INDUSTRYWIDE BARGAINING OUTLAWED.** No collective bargaining unit would be permitted to represent employes of competing enterprises, except in a few small plants in a 50-mile radius.

● **CLOSED SHOP ILLEGAL.** No union contract would be permitted which called for hiring of union members only.

● **UNION SECURITY ON ICE.** Contracts calling for all employes to join a union would be permitted only when the employer agreed to bargain on the subject. No strike with a goal of union security would be permitted.

● **INJUNCTIONS GRANTED.** Would allow Dept. of Justice to get an anti-strike injunction against unions when Attorney General decides that a "threatened or actual" strike imperils public health, welfare or safety.

● **LABOR BOARD ABOLISHED.** Present Natl. Labor Relations Board would be wiped out, with a new "Labor Management Board" in its place to act against unions as well as employers. New independent conciliation service would be created, and an administrator to enforce new act.

● **STRIKE ACTION LIMITED.** Thirty-day cooling-off period would be compulsory. No strike would be legal unless majority of all affected employes have voted wish to strike and to reject management's "final offer."

● **SYMPATHETIC ACTION BANNED.** Sympathy strikes, together with jurisdictional walkouts and any form of sitdown strikes, would be made illegal.

● **COURT ACTION ENCOURAGED.** Unions would be suable in federal courts for breach of contract by members. Unions would be brought under jurisdiction of anti-trust laws which were framed to curb corporation monopolies.

● **HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNDS LIMITED.** Royalty payments based on production and intended for union health and welfare funds would be made illegal.

● **UNION ACTIVITIES ENDANGERED.** Mass picketing or "unlawful concerted activities" would be banned by law. Unions would be subject to injunctions against these and other normal workers' strike activities.

● **WAGNER ACT REPEALED.** Substantial sections of Wagner Act upholding unions' rights to free collective bargaining would be repealed.

● **UNION DEMOCRACY LIMITED.** "Communists," persons favoring change of government by illegal means, and persons believed to have supported Communist doctrines or policies, would be liable to expulsion from union organizations.

THE Senate Committee proposals were slower to take shape, since there are areas of disagreement among the Taft group, the "liberal Republicans" and the New Deal Democrats on the committee.

The Taft proposals called for granting 60-day injunctions against striking unions; banning the closed shop and limiting the union shop; curtailing industry-wide bargaining; making unions suable in federal courts for alleged contract violations; forcing unions to register and file financial statements; banning secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes; preventing unionization of foremen; regulating welfare funds; and forcing cooling off periods during which a new federal mediation service could intervene.

Sen. Taft, a man never known for his high good humor, described his proposals as intended "to restore justice in relations between employers and employes."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Hartley 'Kill Union' Bill HR 3020	Contains almost every anti-union proposal you have ever seen—and a few new ones to boot.	House Labor Comm. approving bill. Debate in House April 15-17; vote due April 17-18.	Wire your Congressmen to defeat this vicious bill to weaken & cripple union activities.
Senate Anti-union Bills	Taft bill contains wide variety anti-union proposals on striking, injunctions, security, general union activity.	Senate Labor Comm. giving final consideration. Bill or variations due to leave committee very soon.	Wire Senators to vote against any bill to weaken or destroy unions.
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Passed by Senate & House; now being studied by joint conference committee.	Write Pres. Truman to veto this weakening of Wage-Hour Act.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House. Senate Finance Comm. opens hearings April 22.	Ask Senators and Chmn. Millikin to pass only a tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill S 94 HR 7 et al	Would remove poll tax as voting bar in seven southern states for federal elections.	S 94 (Pepper bill) in Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration; 7 House bills in Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push for speediest possible action.
Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill S 528	Continues rent control for another year "as is."	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm. Committee recommending no raise in rent ceilings.	Ask Senators to pass this rent bill, keep rents stable.
Wolcott Bill HR 2549	Continues rent control but makes joke of enforcement; repeals vets housing act.	House Banking Comm. ended hearings. Report due soon.	Wire Congressman to defeat this joker bill, pass "as is" rent control measure.
S 866 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings. Report not yet issued.	Ask Senators to pass. Ask Rep. Wolcott to hold Banking Comm. hearings on similar House bills.
Labor & NLRB Appropriation Bill HR 2700	Orders severe cuts in funds for Labor Dept. & NLRB; will cripple many vital services.	Passed by House; referred to Senate Appropriations Comm. Hearings in process.	Write, wire your Senators to restore cuts; also write to Sen. Bridges (R.N.H.), committee chairman.
Anti-bias bill S 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. commission to enforce anti-bias policy on hiring. Uses voluntary & compulsory methods.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Also write Sen. Taft & Rep. Hartley to push bills thru committees.
Liquor Advertising Bill S. 265	Sponsored by Sen. Capper (R. Kans.). Outlaws all advertising of alcohol beverages. Opposed by CIO Brewery Workers Union.	Committee hearings due May 12.	Write Senators to oppose this bill.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

BUDGET CUTS HIT PEOPLE

SEVERE slashes voted by the House in the appropriations of the Labor Dept., Natl. Labor Relations Board and Federal Security Agency are a "backward step contrary to the will of the people," the CIO told a Senate committee last week.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, appearing before a Senate Appropriations sub-committee, demanded that the cuts—which will cripple many activities of the three government agencies—be restored by the Senate. The fund allotments cover the fiscal year starting July 1.

"Pres. Truman submitted a modest budget request" for the three agencies, Carey testified, and in the interest of economy "his request was considerably lower than what the agencies wanted. The total he asked for was too little rather than too much."

Nevertheless the House, spurred on by the GOP leadership, knocked 40% out of the NLRB request, and voted an approximately similar cut in the Labor Dept.'s operating funds.

"THE murderous cuts made by the House mean waste, not economy," Carey told the committee. "The nation will lose far more in dollars as a result of the services that are slashed than will be saved on paper, and under the tax bill of the House Republicans, even those alleged savings will benefit huge taxpayers, not the man in the street."

"This is a reckless program aimed at bringing back the situation in the 1920's, when business ran amuck," Carey said, "when vast private fortunes were built up without regard for the welfare of the masses, when investors and consumers as well as labor and farmers were milked, and when the nation was led headlong into a depression which spread throughout the world and resulted in nazism and war."

CRISIS! A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR RUSH CIRCULATION

See Pages 9-12

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

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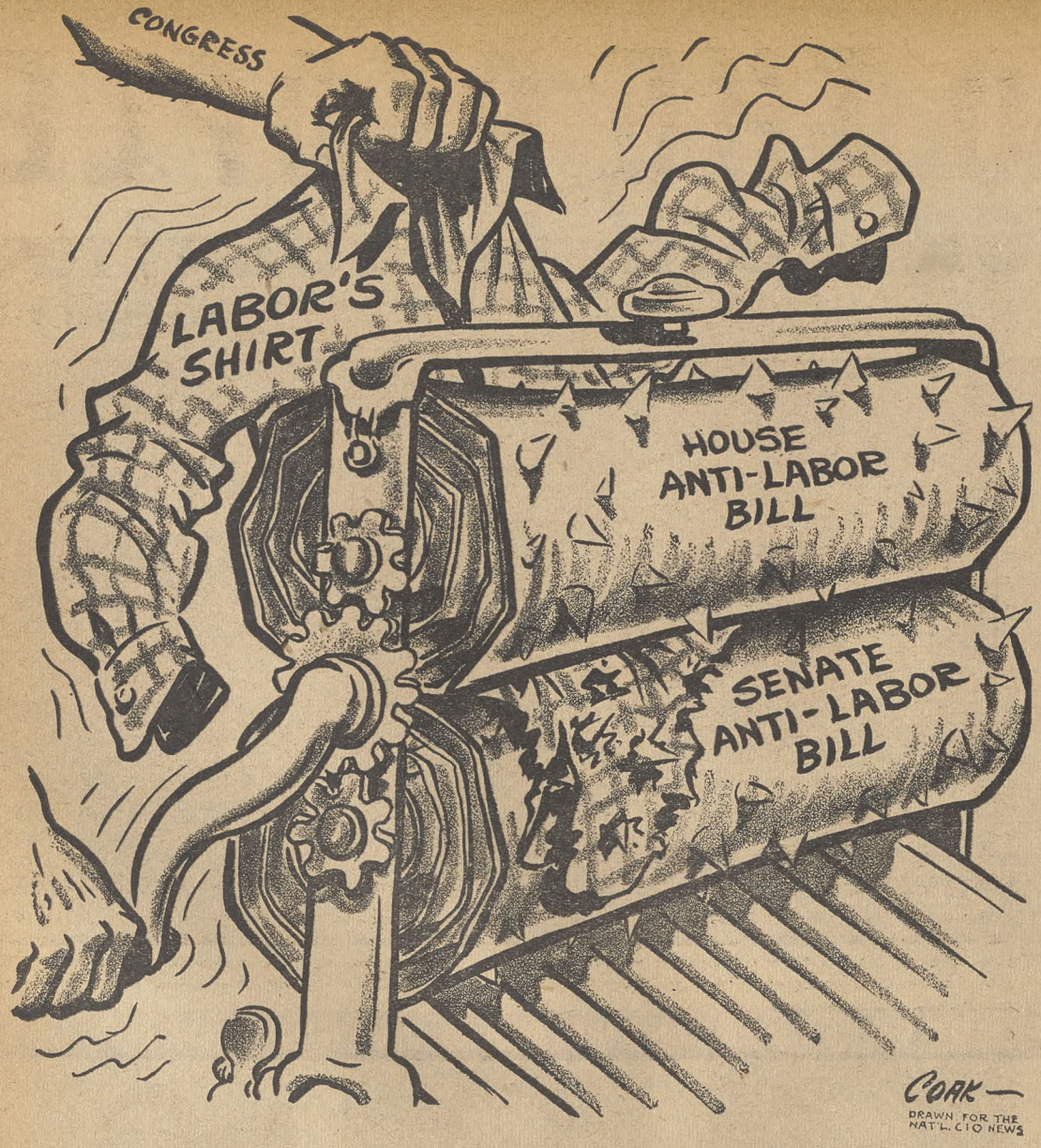
WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

'THE ENACTMENT OF THIS CONTEMPLATED ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION IS THE FIRST REAL STEP TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF FASCISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA' — — *PHILIP MURRAY*



THROUGH THE WRINGER

SOME hold-up men have been known to be considerate enough to leave their victims with a little pocket-change, for car-fare or other immediate needs.

But the big-business lawyers and lobbyists who drafted the Hartley bill are more thorough and less merciful.

Their bill, just passed by the House, is designed not only for a brutal blackjacking of labor but also for a scientific picking of the workers' pockets and for robbing them of every last union protection. It would steal everything, right down to labor's shirt.

★ ★ ★

IT IS impossible to enumerate all the vicious provisions of the House-passed bill without going into hundreds of pages of detailed explanation.

It is doubtful if even the bill's Congressional sponsors know everything that is in it. They took it on faith from the lawyers of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce, and from lobbyists of such anti-union corporations as Allis-Chalmers and J. I. Case.

All they wanted to know apparently was that the bill should include the maximum program of big business for rubbing the workers' nose in the dirt.

★ ★ ★

TO SAY that the House bill turns back the clock 50 years, destroying all the hard-won union rights of that period, is an understatement.

It would certainly destroy the protections of the Wagner Act, revive the anti-union injunction, and restore the open-shop era of all-powerful employers tyrannizing over unorganized or weakly organized workers.

But it would do more than that. It would create new kinds of restrictions and oppressions that did not even exist 50 years ago.

It would not only free employers to attack unions and prevent organization as they used to do, but would place new union-breaking and wage-cutting weapons in their hands.

It would actually make the government an employers' instrument for regimenting, crippling and hog-tieing the entire labor movement.

★ ★ ★

THE HOUSE bill and its Senate counterpart, the Taft bill, would commit the following among many other crimes:

They would destroy national unions, breaking them up into weak and isolated groups, prohibiting common bargaining with more than one employer and the operation of any common national policy.

They would destroy industrial unionism, requiring separate balloting for representation along craft and every other-which lines.

They would destroy union security, outlawing the closed shop and placing so many restrictions on any other form of union security as practically to enforce open-shop conditions.

They would prevent collective bargaining, by weighting Labor Board election procedure against the unions, by restricting subjects on which bargaining may take place, and by providing countless excuses for the employer to refuse to bargain with the workers' elected representatives.

They would destroy the right to strike and picket, by illegalizing many different kinds of strikes, by reviving and strengthening the strike-breaking injunction, and by many other restrictions.

★ ★ ★

THE mask is off the anti-labor politicians. They have shown their muderous intent.

Only a great wave of labor and public indignation and protest can save American living standards and liberties from this brutal assault, which is now moving through its final stages.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

"THERE YOU go exaggerating!" said a sceptical friend. "Congress wants to pass a law restricting unions and Phil Murray starts talking of fascism."

"What he said was that enactment of this legislation would be 'the first real step toward the development of fascism in the United States'," I corrected. "And he said it very deliberately."

★ ★ ★

MY MIND went back to an evening in the winter of 1925.

I was working in Berlin at the time and had been invited to a party in the apartment of an American correspondent there.

The guests were mostly Germans, several of them Jewish. They were liberal and well-informed people, and the conversation turned at times to the possibility of fascism in Germany.

Mussolini was in power in Italy. Trade unionists there were being dosed with castor oil and beaten up. The fascists were hard at work suppressing the labor movement.

In Germany, a crazy demagogue called Hitler was attracting minor attention as he organized his gangs. But the group at the party were more interested in certain reactionary trends developing in the normal political life of the country.

★ ★ ★

A LAWYER expressed what seemed to be the general attitude.

"What you don't understand," he told me, "is that fascism is alien to the character and traditions of the German people. It might succeed in a country like Italy, but never in Germany.

"Naturally our industrialists try to curb the unions when they get too much power and, naturally, they get scared of the reds. But they operate chiefly through the conservative parties, within our democratic framework, even though some may put a little money into Hitler on the side.

"The German people are much too civilized to fall for the anti-Semitism and other crude demagogy of a Hitler.

"Anyhow, you'll find Hitler's bark is worse than his bite. He'll have to compromise and make concessions, if he ever hopes to win any political following. The talk of fascism is just alarmist exaggeration."

★ ★ ★

HITLER'S bite was many times worse than his most rabid barking, as the German people later discovered.

And many Americans are discovering that the bite of our labor-baiting politicians is even worse than their bark.

The Hartley and Taft bills have torn the mask off their pretense of wishing simply to remedy certain "labor abuses," without destroying unions or harming the workers.

These bills are blatantly devised to take away most of the workers' democratic union rights, and to make them powerless to bargain effectively with wage-cutting employers.

★ ★ ★

BUT WHAT has this to do with a "trend to fascism"? Isn't it natural that American industrialists should try to curb the power of the unions? And aren't they operating through our democratic political machinery?

Look beneath the surface forms which fascism has taken in different countries, and you will find, from the earliest stages, certain basic similarities.

The big industrialists and monopolists take alarms at the rising tide of democracy. Having an economic interest in fighting the unions, they are quick to recognize the labor movement as the basic force for democratic progress.

Their chief aim therefore is to weaken the unions and to check labor political activity. Operating through reactionary politicians and parties, they try to use the powers of government as an instrument for suppressing labor and destroying democratic rights.

This is a fascist aim, even though it may be first attempted through the existing democratic machinery. Its complete fulfillment leads to outright fascism.

★ ★ ★

THE HARTLEY and Taft bills, and other anti-democratic measures now before Congress, are designed to destroy the labor movement for the greater profit of big business; to filch from the people many of their democratic rights; and to use the government itself as an instrument of repression.

They have created a crisis not only for labor but for American democracy. It is no rhetorical exaggeration but a sober statement of fact to say, as Murray did, that they "point the way to the development of fascism in the United States."

The CIO News

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IT'S UP TO THE PEOPLE

Anti-Labor Bills Can Be Stopped

Other Stories — Pages 4, 5, 6 and 7. Analysis of Anti-Labor Bills — Pages 9-12. Resolutions — Page 17

By FRED d'AVILA

"THE anti-labor drive in Congress can and must be halted!" That was the do-or-die message taken back to six million CIO members and their families this week from the nation's capital.

The bearers of the message were more than 200 delegates to CIO's Natl. Legislative Conference, held last weekend.

The Conference heard from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, General Counsel Lee Pressman, Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, Councils Director John Brophy, PAC Director Jack Kroll and other prominent CIO leaders.

MURRAY'S warning was sharply to the point. He declared that industrialists are stalling collective bargaining while Congress is sharpening its knife for labor.

He told of high prices, exorbitant profits and lowered real wages. He warned that collapse of consumer purchasing power would lead to another '29 depression.

He declared the Hartley and the Ball and Taft bills (see pages 6 and 7) are designed to destroy the Wagner Act.

And he said the provision to ban industry-wide bargaining "will create more confusion and cause more industrial disturbance in the U. S. than any other type of bill that has been presented at least in my lifetime."

"The enactment of these pending bills," Murray continued, "comprehends the complete destruction of all forms of union security. They seek abandonment of the closed shop, maintenance of membership and other forms of union security that have prevailed in the U. S. since the beginning of trade unionism."

He said that the proposed legislation will give employers the chance to interfere with rights of workers to select their own unions, and will allow employers to meddle in unions' internal affairs.

The proposed bills are so severe (see pages 7, 10 and 11) that they caused Murray to declare:

"The enactment of this contemplated legislation is the first real step toward the development of fascism in the United States of America. There can be no dispute about that."

Turning to prices and the threat of depression, Murray pointed out that in the last nine months since the wrecking of price control the cost of living has shot up 20%.

"Who is getting this money?" Murray asked. "It certainly has not gone into the pay envelopes of American workers, because their economic conditions have been degraded to a point some 7 or 8% lower than it was after they received their increases one year ago—and it continues to get worse."

Lashing out at the "organized robbery" of big business monopolies, the CIO President pointed out that profits for 1946 were $15 billion and that they are expected to soar to $17 billion in 1947.

THE delegates heard CIO Legislative Director Cowan urge them to take the story back home.

"Get it into the local union halls," he pleaded, "so the rank and file will understand it. And let them convey to Congress what they would like to have in this nation—a program that will establish a sound economic basis for progress and for welfare and that will assure all the people in this country of their free democratic rights for which the war was fought and won."

Resolutions passed by the Conference (see page 17) declared that wage increases are easily possible out of huge profits, and warned that business' "rule or ruin" policy is leading the nation to depression.

Besides calling for defeat of anti-labor legislation, the resolutions urged enactment of: a minimum 75c-an-hour wage law; housing legislation; abolition of the poll tax, establishment of a permanent FEPC, the outlawing of lynching and the protection of civil rights; and an expanded social security program with provision for health and medical care.

The Conference was followed by delegations late this week from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, with other delegations due this month from New England; New York and New Jersey; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota; and Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and probably other southern states.

As Cowan put it, "The working people of this country are the best possible lobbyists against such legislative monstrosities as the Hartley and Taft anti-labor bills."

And it is up to the working people to get busy!

'CRISIS'

This is a call to action! It is imperative that all CIO affiliates give the widest possible circulation to President Murray's warning that anti-labor bills before Congress are so drastic that they constitute "the first real step toward fascism" in the U.S.A.

What these bills will do to your union is told in a special supplement of this week's CIO NEWS (see center pages). Publication No. 147. Prices: 1,000 for $12; 500 for $7.50; 100 for $2. Order from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

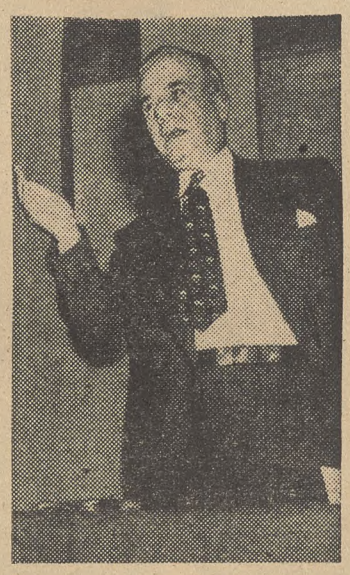
A silent tribute to FDR opened the CIO Natl. Legislative Conference in Washington, D. C. More than 200 delegates heard CIO Pres. Murray warn that not only the labor movement, but the entire democratic structure of the U. S. is endangered by proposed laws to crush unions. "It is the business of CIO," he said, "to lend its energies toward the perpetuity of the traditions of a great people and a great country, the United States of America."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, urged delegates to "activize our people, our shops, our local officers, our membership and every thinking person in this country under this banner to protect America's freedom."

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, declared that some Congressmen have admitted that they have one aim: "To wipe out all of the New Deal legislation and destroy all of the gains labor has made during the past 12 to 14 years under FDR."

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, warned that the Taft bill is "just one-thousandth of 1% milder than the Hartley bill" and that the Hartley bill incorporates "all the vicious elements of the many hundreds of bills in the House of Representatives."

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, said that unions are face to face with more than anti-labor bills. "Under these bills government itself will be the agent dedicated under the law to smash organized labor. That is the vital difference."



Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, pointed out that Congressmen are politicians, that they want to know what the people are doing. He urged formation of ward and precinct organizations as the argument Congressmen will understand.

John Brophy, CIO Councils director, said that we are not only fighting anti-labor legislation but conducting a great national debate to determine whether our country can operate democratically "and in the service of all the people."

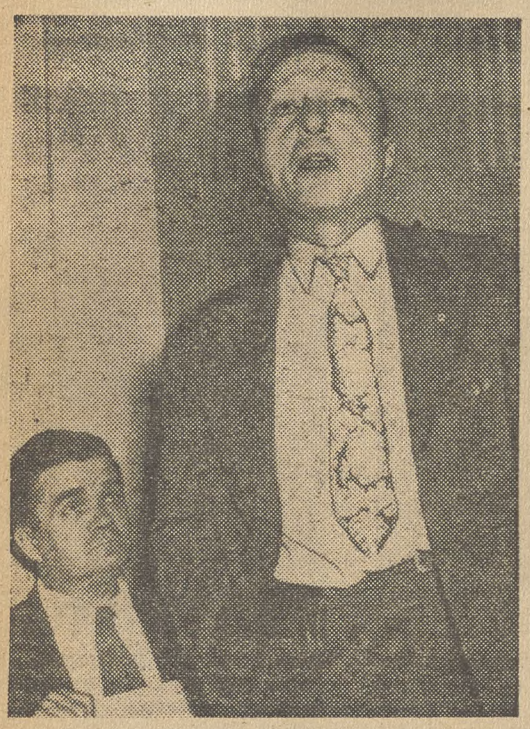
THEIR CONGRESSMEN

1 Unity—with some differences—but **UNITY FIRST AGAINST ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION** was the theme of the Natl. CIO Legislative Conference last week in Washington, D. C. Said Russ Nixon, UE Washington representative: "We must have unity now as we had when we built this organization and we must go back now, as we did when CIO was born, back to the people in the shops."

2 Robert Lamb, legislative representative, United Steelworkers: "The value of this meeting lies principally in its representative character and the fact that you are in a position when you go home to influence large numbers of CIO members throughout the country."

3 James McEwan, president, Indiana CIO Council: "We have found mayors and city councils that have been ready and willing to make statements to state legislatures condemning all anti-labor legislation. I think as Brother Jack Kroll pointed out, we have been neglecting the local level too much."

4 Donald Henderson, president, Food & Tobacco Workers: "The CIO resolution correctly points to big business monopoly interests as the groups that are selling America short and smashing not only the labor movement but destroying American prosperity and American democracy."



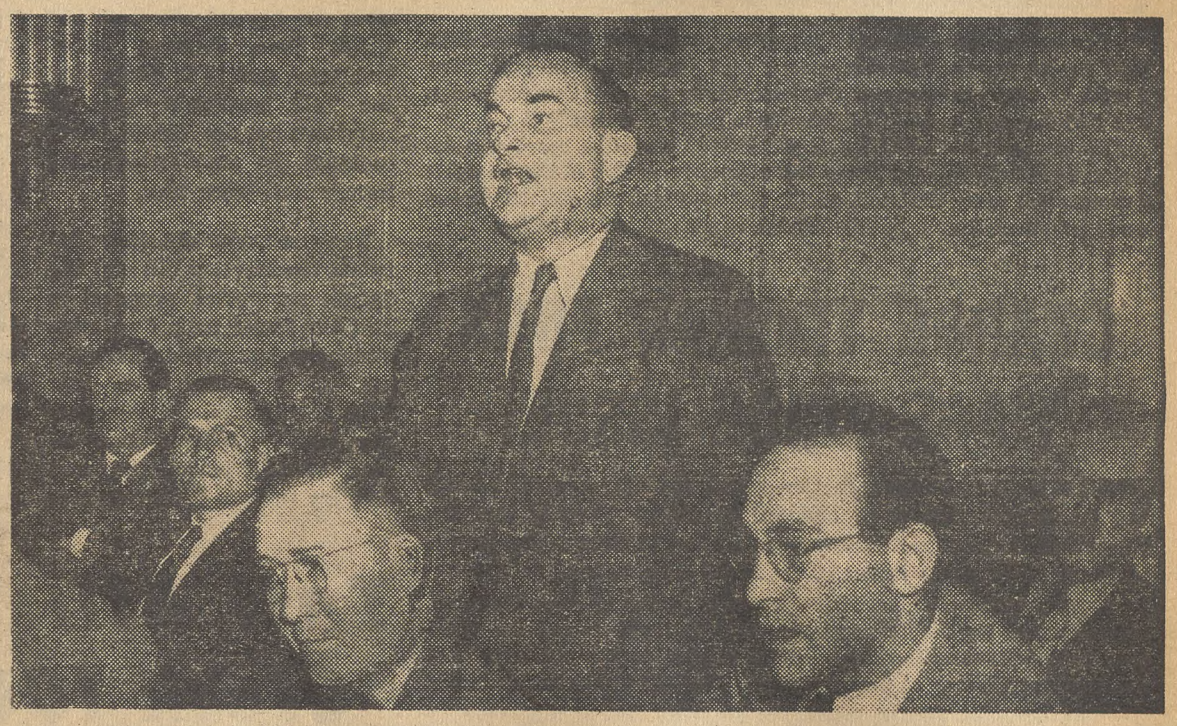
5 (L. to r.) Anthony Probe, Dodge Local 3, UAW; A. R. Hardesty, CIO regional director, Dallas, Tex.; John Stanley, secretary-treasurer, UOPWA. "President Murray," Stanley said, "correctly pointed out that the legislation introduced in the 80th Congress is legislation of a fascist nature. It is designed to destroy the labor movement and to prevent it from rising again . . . For every delegate who comes to Washington and gets a rebuff from his Congressman, we have one additional person back in the community who is going out to raise money for PAC."

HEARD FROM THEM!

6 Richard Leonard, vice-president, CIO Auto Workers: "I think it might be well to know who the people are who have written the anti-labor bills. Gerard Reilly, former member of the NLRB for several years, is the author of the Senate bill. And Mr. Hartley 'authored' the bill written by a Mr. Eisenman, a lawyer for the Chrysler corporation, assisted by a Mr. Morgan, another corporation attorney."

7 Charles Smolikoff, director, Florida CIO Council: "We in the South have pointed out that hysteria and witch hunting are designed solely to take the heat off the exposure by CIO of the monopolies in their drive to keep down the standard of living."

8 Irving Potash, vice president, Fur & Leather Workers: "I propose that we push forward the excellent proposal of Pres. Murray for united action between AFL and CIO, that we present one front to Congress to stop these reactionary forces."



9 Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers: "I think everything will depend on what we do back home. If we have the community rallies and if we keep it down to the ward level, as pointed out by Jack Kroll, and if we have these mass meetings, and if we live up to the CIO program as it will be adopted, I think that we can be felt all the way to Capitol Hill."

10 Michael Mann, Secretary, Chicago CIO Council: "I can promise you in Chicago you will find an outpouring of workers, all kinds of workers . . . and they will be there for one purpose only—to listen to the voice of CIO, to give vent to their desires, to do a job for their own people, and help the people of America maintain the kind of constitution they want."

11 Alexander Barkan, executive secretary, N. J. CIO Council: "We should not lose sight of the fact that there are, especially in the small businessmen, a potential source of strength that we should tap during Defend the Union Month."

Political Action, More Of It!

YOU don't want anti-labor legislation? Then the answer is political action and more political action.

That was the solid, sober advice given to 250 delegates attending the Natl. CIO Legislative Conference April 13 in Washington by both CIO Pres. Philip Murray and PAC Director Jack Kroll.

Said Murray: "You must give greater emphasis to the immediate need of building up a stronger CIO-PAC throughout every community in this country. It is fundamental. It is absolutely and positively essential. You can't escape it. It is a definite responsibility.

"It is not a third party. It is a group of people brought together for the purpose of rendering a distinct human service to all of the people, regardless of party affiliation."

Said Kroll: "Congressmen are sensitive to what is happening back home. They want to know what the voters are saying, what they are thinking about, and above all, they want to know are they organizing.

"Are they organizing in the wards, in the neighborhoods, are they organizing for registration, are they organizing to get voters to the ballot boxes on Election Day? That is what these politicans will look at, and it is better than all the arguments we can give them under the present circumstances."

PRES. Murray used the meeting to emphasize that CIO is planning major activities for PAC in the months ahead.

"There has been a feeling throughout the country . . . that CIO-PAC for all practical purposes was a dead institution," he said. "Now I want to take advantage of this opportunity to deny that statement. The CIO has not lessened its interest in political action."

To strengthen the PAC set-up, the PAC executive board was enlarged to include the presidents and secretaries of five of CIO's largest unions: steel, auto, electrical, textile and clothing. The secretary-treasurers will meet May 5 in Washington to plan future activities.

CHARGE TRUMAN FOGS WAGE-PRICE ISSUE

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and the CIO Cost of Living Committee this week charged President Truman and his Council of Economic Advisers with failing to inform the people of the need of wage increases to avoid a recession.

Carey and the CIO committee, which is headed by John Thornton, pointed out to the federal committee that its members and the President have been stressing the need for a price decline but have been silent on the urgency of higher wages. The CIO delegation declared:

"The need for getting prices started down has been given as a reason, in these statements, for not allowing wages to go up. The same point, in effect, was made by the President at his press conference on April 10 when he said that if prices did not come down, wages would have to go up.

"Undoubtedly the public has been powerfully persuaded by these statements that wage increases will cause another round of inflation, or that a general wage increase would prevent a general lowering of prices.

"Exactly the same argument has been made to the public by Earl Bunting, president of the Natl. Assn. of Mfgs., Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, editorials in the N. Y. Times and the Washington Post, and by numerous other spokesmen for free enterprise . . ."

SUPER-SENIORITY LAID TO REST

THE U. S. Supreme Court this week in the Trailmobile decision laid low the ghost of super-seniority.

A veteran had been restored to his employment with the Highland Body Mfg. Co., and worked for more than a year. Highland was taken over by Trailmobile, which owned it.

Trailmobile negotiated a new contract with the CIO Auto Workers. The veteran claimed that the contract did not affect his seniority rights even though non-veterans in the same category were adversely affected.

The ex-GI said that the Selective Service Act protected him beyond the first year. The Supreme Court held that the act gives veterans special rights for only one year.

The court held that otherwise the veteran "would acquire indefinite statutory priority over non-veteran employes, a preferred status which we think not only inharmonious with the basic Fishgold rationalization, but beyond the protection contemplated by Congress."

SENATE UNION BUSTERS WIN COMMITTEE OK

WITH only two dissenting votes, the Senate Labor Committee last week reported out its own anti-labor bill, an hour before the House had passed the union-busting Hartley proposals.

Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla) and James Murray (D. Mont.) cast the negative votes against the Taft measure. The bill is due for debate in the Senate about April 23.

About all that can be said for the Senate committee proposals, according to Washington observers, is that in some respects they are somewhat milder than the wild-eyed bill which the House approved.

But the Senate committee went far beyond the Case Bill which Pres. Truman vetoed last year, and it is likely that the Taft proposals "may be rewritten on the Senate floor" to meet the standards of the Senate anti-labor bloc.

The one major difference between the Hartley bill and the Senate committee proposal is that the latter makes no mention of industry-wide bargaining. Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.), a committee member, has been seeking a ban on such over-all bargaining, and may try to have it written into the bill while it is under consideration of the Senate.

On the other hand, the bill bans all form of jurisdictional or sympathetic disputes, makes the check-off illegal, bans the closed shop—in which an employer can hire only a union worker, permits the government wide power to seek injunctions against strikers, forces long "cooling off periods," limits health and welfare funds, and permits unions to be sued in federal courts for the actions of any member violating a contract.

Do It Today!

Write or wire your Senators to defeat all anti-labor proposals.

Write or wire Pres. Truman to veto any anti-labor bills passed by Congress. Do it today, Tomorrow may be too late!

THE somewhat more moderate tone of the Senate bill was largely the work of a New Deal—anti-Taft GOP coalition in the committee. On a number of issues Taft was defeated by a 7-6 vote, but the "victories" were on proposals which would injure rather than kill effective union action.

Taft announced immediately that efforts would be made to get further restrictions into the bill on the Senate floor. Since the GOP will probably get the support of at least some of the poll tax southern Democrats, it may prove difficult to prevent serious amendments to the committee bill.

The Ohio senator said that two of his prime goals would be the banning of industry-wide bargaining, and providing employers—rather than the Labor Board—with the power to get injunctions in certain types of strikes.

Taft's support in the committee came from one Democrat—Ellender (D. La.)—and four Republicans: Ball (Minn.), Smith (N. J.), Donnell (Mo.) and Jenner (Ind.). Lined up against them as a majority on most of the issues were a trio of GOP Senators: Ives (R., N. Y.), Aiken (Vt.) and Morse (Ore.). They were joined by four New Dealers: Thomas (Utah), Hill (Ala.), Murray and Pepper.

But in the final showdown, only Pepper and Murray voted against the bill.

Taft Bill Would Turn Back Clock 100 Years—Wagner

SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER (D. N.Y.) doesn't think much of the sweeping anti-labor proposals of his colleague from Ohio, the thin-lipped Republican Sen. Robert A. Taft.

The New Yorker, who wrote and sponsored the Natl. Labor Relations Act—which served as a workers' Magna Charta for the past decade—spoke out sharply against the GOP proposals to rob labor of its hard-won rights.

Sen. Taft's bill serves only one useful purpose, Wagner commented last week: "It has cleared the air of all the sham, pretense and demagoguery of the last few months that the Republican leadership seeks to modify the labor laws only to promote equality in collective bargaining and industrial peace."

Taft's bill, he said, would "turn the clock back" not to conditions that existed in 1935 but "more than a hundred years ago when labor had to fight for its right to organize."

SENATOR WAGNER

THUS warmed up, Wagner pitched into the heart of the Taft bill.

"It contains a confused hodge-podge of wholesale rewriting of our labor law, in language so ambiguous and complex that it would require at least another decade of extensive, costly and exasperating court litigation to determine the full meaning and impact of the legislation. It would be a Roman holiday for high-priced lawyers."

Point by point, he analyzed provisions of the Taft bill and argued that they would lead to chaos rather than industrial peace.

"The prize exhibit," Sen. Wagner asserted, "is the attempt of the bill to break up national unions by preventing them from acting as a unit in collective bargaining.

"It is unthinkable that in our economy, where businesses are operated on a national scale, a serious proposal shall be made to break up labor unions and put collective bargaining back on the company union basis so dear to the heart of that colossus of industrial might, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers."

Hartley Knife-Labor Bill Passes House

"WE WILL oppose the Hartley Bill at every step of the legislative process and in the courts."

With this note of determination, expressed by Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, CIO members throughout the country moved to round two in the year's big campaign to protect free, democratic labor unionism.

The bill moved through the House of Representatives April 17 on a 308-107 vote, with many polltax Democrats joining the GOP majority for the final knifing of labor.

The balloting found 93 Democrats—almost all of them from the southern states—joining 215 Republicans in the vote to pass the Hartley bill.

Eighty-four Democrats were joined by 22 Republicans and one American Labor Party member—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (N. Y.)—in unsuccessful opposition to the vicious proposals.

Union delegates from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware who lobbied on Capitol Hill April 17 against the anti-labor proposals reported that in some cases a few GOP Congressmen with long anti-labor records were voting against the bill in order to "build up their voting record." This was apparently done with the approval of GOP leaders, who recognized they had an overwhelming majority of votes on the issue.

Meanwhile Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), GOP boss in the Senate, said the Senate Labor Committee—which he heads—will report out its own version of an anti-labor bill over the weekend. Debate on the measure is scheduled to open April 23.

Rep. E. E. Celler (D. N. Y.), who visited the White House last week, said he guessed that Pres. Truman would veto any measure comparable to the Hartley Bill. The Senate version, while somewhat lighter than the House bill, itself contains a wide variety of sweeping and disastrous restrictions on labor.

After the Senate has completed action on its own bill, a joint conference committee of House and Senate will have to work out a compromise measure. That will be the bill which goes to the White House for Presidential signature or veto.

There Oughta Be A Law!

There's nothing like getting Congress to do your dirty work.

Attorneys representing the Inland Steel Co., argued in the course of a recent NLRB case that it's not an unfair practice for a company to refuse to bargain with a union over pension plans.

The Labor Board didn't appear very impressed.

Then William Ingles, an Inland Steel lobbyist, showed up in Washington as an "advisor" to the House Labor Committee and helped draft the Hartley bill.

You guessed it—corporations are given specific wording in the bill to protect their refusal to bargain on pension plans!

COWAN, in a statement issued shortly after passage of the Hartley bill in the House, described it as "ill-conceived, badly-constructed and probably unconstitutional."

"The House of Representatives," he said, "has unfortunately been led to believe that it can solve social problems by a stroke of a vindictive pen. The people of this country know better."

The bill seeks to curb the people's efforts to meet "pressing national problems" such as better living standards, housing, health and regulation of corporate monopolies, the CIO official charged.

"The public and perhaps many of the Representatives who voted for this bill will soon see that hysterical legislation based upon myths, prejudices and downright misinformation has no place in the American scene.

"When the jerry-built hysteria collapses of its own weight, we expect that this bill and others like it will be consigned to the legislative rubbish heap where belong."

THE mood of a House majority to make the bill "tough" was indicated when the House adopted an amendment 153-10 to bar any member, past or present, of the Communist party from holding union office.

Labor's "victories" in the House were small, indeed.

The House struck down a suggested amendment by Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.), a loud-voiced labor-baiter from way back, to place an absolute ban on union security conditions. But the bill contains so many restrictions as to make the union shop a dead letter under its terms.

Rep. Gerald Landis (R. Ind.), himself the author of many severe anti-labor proposals, sought unsuccessfully to wipe out two sections of the Hartley Bill.

His proposal to knock out a prohibition of union health and welfare funds was defeated 117-136. Landis' second effort, to preserve industry-wide bargaining, was likewise beaten down, 71-161.

'Industrial Peace Cannot Be Bought By Oppression'

HERE'S what some Congressmen and Senators have to say about the proposed anti-labor laws:

SEN. HARLEY KILGORE (D. W. Va.): "This wrecking crew may have the votes to wipe out labor's gains. But, if it does achieve this undemocratic goal, it will awaken one day in the not too distant future to learn that industrial peace cannot be assured by the passage of laws that create new barriers between labor and management, or by laws that place labor in an unfair bargaining position."

REP. CHARLES PRICE (D. Ill.): "Make no mistake. American workmen are neither serfs nor clods. If sufficiently irked, they will strike regardless of the prohibitions of this bill."

REP. JOHN BLATNIK (D. Minn.): "The Hartley Bill is not aimed to correct abuses in the field of labor relations, but is designed to cripple and destroy the organizations of the working men and women of America . . . It is impossible to discuss this bill on its merits, because it has no merits."

REP. FRANK KARSTEN (D. Mo.): "It is a voluminous document consisting of 68 pages . . . A bill accomplishing the same objectives could have been written on one page with these words: A bill to kill labor."

REP. EMMANUEL CELLER (D. N. Y.): "With this bill . . . we deny the right of the unions to bargain collectively over the national area, but we do not do that for management . . . There is something rather hypocritical about this."

REP. ADOLPH SABATH (D. Ill.): "Notwithstanding that you will, by passing this bill, wreak your long-nourished vengeance against the American workingman and his family . . . I now prophesy that you will not break the spirit of American labor."

REP. VITO MARCANTONIO (ALP. N. Y.): "Send to the Library for the Fascist syndicate laws enacted by Mussolini after he came into power; compare those laws with what you are enacting here, and the similarity is striking . . . it is sufficient to frighten anyone in America who believes in American democracy."

REP. DONALD O'TOOLE (D. N. Y.): "This bill . . . was written sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, and page by page, by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. It is but a reprint of all of the propaganda and anti-labor ideas with which that organization has flooded Congress"

REP. JOHN E. FOGARTY (D. R. I.): "This is not legislation for the common good—this is punishment because labor unions have grown so powerful."

20 Ways to Wreck Trade Unions!

HERE'S how the Hartley Bill, passed by the House of Representatives on April 17, would hamstring your union. Read the facts—and then get to work to make sure this bill doesn't become law.

1. Employer is granted new rights and powers to destroy labor and to substitute individual bargaining for collective bargaining.

2. Employer is given the right to bring anti-trust actions against his employes, to institute criminal prosecutions against them, to sue them for treble damages and to obtain injunctions without a hearing against them. But the employer's violation of the law is subject merely to a cease and desist order issued after drawn-out administrative hearing and court review.

3. Employer is granted the right to compel employes to accept a wage cut through forced labor for indefinite periods of time.

4. The employer receives the right to break strikes caused by his own illegal conduct.

5. Employer is granted the right to obtain injunctions against strikes which have been legal for the past 50 years.

6. Employer retains the right to bargain through an employers' association, but bargaining through national unions is outlawed.

7. Employer is granted the right to disregard the bargaining agent and to play off employes against each other.

8. Employer is granted the right to sit at both sides of the bargaining table, by establishing company unions.

9. Employer is granted the right to disregard the bargaining agent and to refuse to bargain about such matters as health and welfare plans, apprentice training programs and speed-up.

10. Employer is given the right to break a strike for recognition even though the union represents an overwhelming majority of the employes.

11. Employer is given the right to outlaw and crush any strike by hiring strikebreakers even though the strike is caused by his own misconduct.

12. Employer is given the right to cooperate with anti-labor employers in order to destroy unions.

13. Employer is given the right to lockout and blacklist office clerks if they join a union.

14. Employer is given the right to invoke injunctions, treble damage suits and criminal penalties against the employes in one department if they strike against a wage cut in another department.

15. Employer is given the right to instigate criminal prosecutions against individuals who exercise the right to picket.

16. Employer is given the right to prevent the designation of a bargaining agent for a period of years.

17. Spies may be planted in the union ranks by the employer and the union is powerless to expel them.

18. Employer is given the right to grant or deny union security as he wishes; he is not required even to discuss it with the union and he may crush a strike or a threat of strike to obtain it.

19. Employer is given the right to crush any strike when a collective bargaining contract exists even if the strike is caused by an issue not covered by the contract.

20. Employer is given the power to obtain from the government a death warrant for the union of his employes.

WHAT'S HAP

CRISIS!

Save Your Unions

★ ★ ★

Save Democracy!

'The enactment of this contemplated anti-labor legislation is the first real step toward the development of fascism in the United States of America' — Philip Murray.

LABOR THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION

By CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY

THE enemies of organized labor are bent upon the ultimate destruction of the labor movement in the United States of America.

The Hartley, Ball, Taft bills are designed to completely cripple labor.

One must not regard either the Hartley or the Ball or Taft bills as bills to slightly amend the Wagner Act. They must be looked upon as bills brought into being for the purpose of absolutely crucifying American labor.

FOR the first time in the history of the U.S.A. a bill has been presented in Congress to ban industry-wide bargaining.

The enactment of that provision will create more confusion and cause more industrial disturbance than any other type of bill that has been presented during my lifetime.

THE enactment of these pending bills comprehends the complete destruction of all forms of union security. They seek abandonment of the closed shop, maintenance of membership and other forms of union security that have prevailed in the U.S.A. since the beginning of trade unionism.

And the bills go further. They suggest that the employer shall exercise the right to interfere with the rights of individuals to join unions of their own choosing. And they give the employer the right to interfere in the internal affairs of unions.

The enactment of this contemplated legislation is the first real step toward the development of fascism in the United States of America. There can be no dispute about that.

THREAT TO ALL TH

It's an atom bomb war—unions are the target. And they'll be wiped out or paralyzed if Congress finally passes the crippling Taft-Hartley bills. There'll be no union shops . . . no right to strike against the speedup . . . against unfair working conditions . . . or to win union recognition . . . in fact, forced labor. And the ripper laws to gut unions will be the first push in legislative warfare to wipe out all democratic institutions. Fantastic? Read the details in this analysis of pending legislation by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, presented to the CIO Legislative Conference.

WE HAVE confronting us today something completely different from anything that we have ever seen.

Let that point sink in. We have not today merely another anti-labor bill. You simply cannot go on the assumption that, if this bill is passed, somehow we will be able by virtue of our very numbers in the CIO to combat the efforts of anti-labor employers, that we will still be able to make all the gains that the membership desires, that we will still be able to preserve our unions as we have in the past.

These bills are not like the former proposed anti-labor measures. There is a vital difference. That difference is summed up in the comments that were made to you by President Murray.

THERE IS A VITAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CONSERVATIVE WHO IS JUST ANTI-LABOR, WHO DOESN'T WANT TO GIVE LABOR THE WAGE INCREASE OR THE IMPROVEMENT IN WORKING CONDITIONS THAT A STRONG UNION CAN EXTRACT, AS AGAINST FASCISTS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO DESTROY NOT MERELY ORGANIZED LABOR BUT EVERY FORM OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY TODAY. AND THE LATTER IS PRECISELY WHAT IS FACING THE NATION.

This time they are proposing legislation that not merely takes away your rights under existing laws. It doesn't merely emasculate the Wagner Act. It goes much further. It makes it plain that the Government itself will be the agent dedicated under the very law to smash organized labor.

FOR example, let me bring to you about four or five items out of these bills.

There has been a great deal of public discussion that there must be legislation to prevent industry-wide collective bargaining.

Now, as a practical matter I think there are about three or four industries—and if I am not mistaken only one basic industry—where you actually have today industry-wide collective bargaining.

It is true heads of industry meet and they decide in concert what they will do. And not only do the corporate industries meet among themselves to decide what their policy will be in that industry but by and large corporate executives of all basic industries meet and decide what they will offer and what they will deny to the workers in the industries of America.

So, when they say they are urging or proposing legislation to eliminate industry-wide collective bargaining, that is a complete hoax.

WHAT THE BILL DOES DO IS THIS: YOU WILL NOT, IF THIS BILL IS PASSED, BE ABLE TO HAVE A NATIONAL UNION.

In other words, no two local unions that represent the employes of two employers in the same industry can meet together to discuss a current program. They can't get advice or counsel from the national union on how they shall settle differences and what they shall say to their employers if they meet them.

And if by chance two local unions in the same industry were to strike at the same time and their demands on their two employers happened to be about the same, that would be an illegal strike from which the employers could get injunctions to drive the men back to work, and could sue and get damages. And if that were not sufficient, they could go to the new Natl. Labor Relations Board and get an order that the strikes are unfair labor practices, and could drive the men back to work under conditions the employers seek to impose.

THERE is another phase of the bill which allegedly addresses itself to the kind of strikes that may be held. And they have a long list of activities or strikes which are declared to be unlawful. What are those?

First of all, as I said, it is unlawful for two local unions to strike in the same industry. If the two local unions represent unions of two competing employers, it is a monopolistic strike.

WHAT IS A MONOPOLISTIC STRIKE? IT IS ANY TWO LOCAL UNIONS THAT MEET AND STRIKE AT THE SAME TIME WHERE THEIR MEMBERSHIPS HAPPEN TO BE IN THE PLANTS OF TWO COMPETING EMPLOYERS. IT IS AN UNLAWFUL STRIKE, MIND YOU, EVEN THOUGH THERE IS NO VIOLATION OF CONTRACT. IT IS AN UNLAWFUL STRIKE IF YOU SUBMIT A DEMAND AGAINST A SPEEDUP. IT IS AN UNLAWFUL STRIKE IF YOU SUBMIT A DEMAND THAT YOU HAVE UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN THE PLANT. IT IS AN UNLAWFUL STRIKE IF YOU STRIKE IN ORDER TO GET THE EMPLOYER TO RECOGNIZE YOU WHERE YOU HAVE A MAJORITY. BECAUSE THE BILL SAYS, WHEREVER YOU HAVE A REMEDY UNDER THE LAW TO GET RELIEF FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY, THEN YOU HAVE GOT TO GO THROUGH THAT COURSE OF EVENTS RATHER THAN STRIKE.

Well, when they get through with that long list of strikes, I assure you that you would have a terrific job exercising your imagination to find out under what condition you ever can strike in this country again.

NOW, as if that wasn't enough, they have another section that does this: It says that wherever there is a threatened strike or stoppage in any industry which in the opinion of the Attorney General would threaten the national interests or national health or safety—in the opinion of the Attorney General—then he can get an injunction from the Federal Courts to prevent such a strike.

Now mind you, before you get to that point, the bill establishes a cooling off period for any kind of a threatened strike, of 60 days. So you have been cooled off for 60 days first. Then if you intend to proceed further the Attorney General looks into the matter and decides in his opinion that there is a threat to national interests, national health or safety.

He then gets an injunction, and under the injunction anyone who violates it is in contempt of court—the individual strikers or the union.

That injunction, under both the Hartley and Taft Bills, lasts for 60 days. During that period where the employer has been sitting back and saying "no, no, no," under the bill there is a provision that the parties should continue negotiations, and if at the end of the 60 days there is no agreement the Natl. Labor Relations Board is directed to hold an election.

And that vote, is to ask whether the men are prepared to accept the last offer given by the employers during that period of 120 days.

Under the Hartley Bill, in addition to that vote, there is also in the vote the question, do you wish to change your bargaining representative? In other words, are you prepared to go to a company union or some rival organization? And if the vote is in opposition to both, then the President is supposed to communicate with Congress and say, "Will you please do something about this situation?"

By that time, though it is under the guise of a so-called cooling off period, unquestionably what they have done is frozen the workers to death.

NOW, there is another provision that addresses itself to union security. To many of the newspaper columnists, to people in Congress, union security today is in the form of opposition to union security—to protect the "inalienable right" of the individual worker not to join a union if he so desires or join if he so chooses.

But as a matter of bitter experience what has been the history in this country on that issue? Back in 1919 during the famous steel strike, Judge Gary at that time preached the doctrine of open shop. He was protecting that "inalienable right" of the American worker not to join a union if he so chose. But, he was also frank enough to say that in his opinion the open shop really meant no recognition of any union under any circumstances. And that is the real fight in connection with the union security or open shop.

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SECURITY IN COLLEC-BARGAINING CONTRACTS GISLATION THAT IS DE-O TO DESTROY UNIONS BE- IT ENCOURAGES EM-RS NOT TO RECOGNIZE NIONS AT ALL.

hat does this bill do on union ? Now get the diabolical de- this provision. In the first he closed shop is made com- unlawful. With regard to the hop and maintenance of mem- you can present your de- o the employers only if you en certified by the Natl. La- ations Board. In an election specific issue of the union wo-thirds of the men voting ay that they want the union rovision, and that two-thirds e at least a majority of all of ployes in the unit, whether ted or not. And the employer bligated to grant you the un- p if he wants to refuse it. e is not obligated to bargain u on the issue, the bill goes provide that if you strike in o get the union shop, that is wful strike for which the em- an get an injunction, sue for s, and get an order that it is ir labor practice.

RE is another provision which ay has been offered to the an public under a terrific bar- hypocrisy. This is the provi- at goes to say that in order to h equality of responsibility unions and employers, we permit employers to sue un- r breach of contract in the Court.

he present time with possibly eption, unions can be sued for of contract in every state in on in the state courts. There roblem about employers suing in the state courts.

this bill authorizes that the ay be initiated in the Federal So you ask yourself the ques- hat difference does it make? can be sued in the state courts arm is done by being sued in courts?

back in 1932 there were Con- nal hearings which led to the ent of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Also under the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee we had extensive hearings which also brought out that employers had not been too reluctant in the past to hire spies and agents and send them into the unions for the purpose of provoking strife, and to destroy the unions themselves.

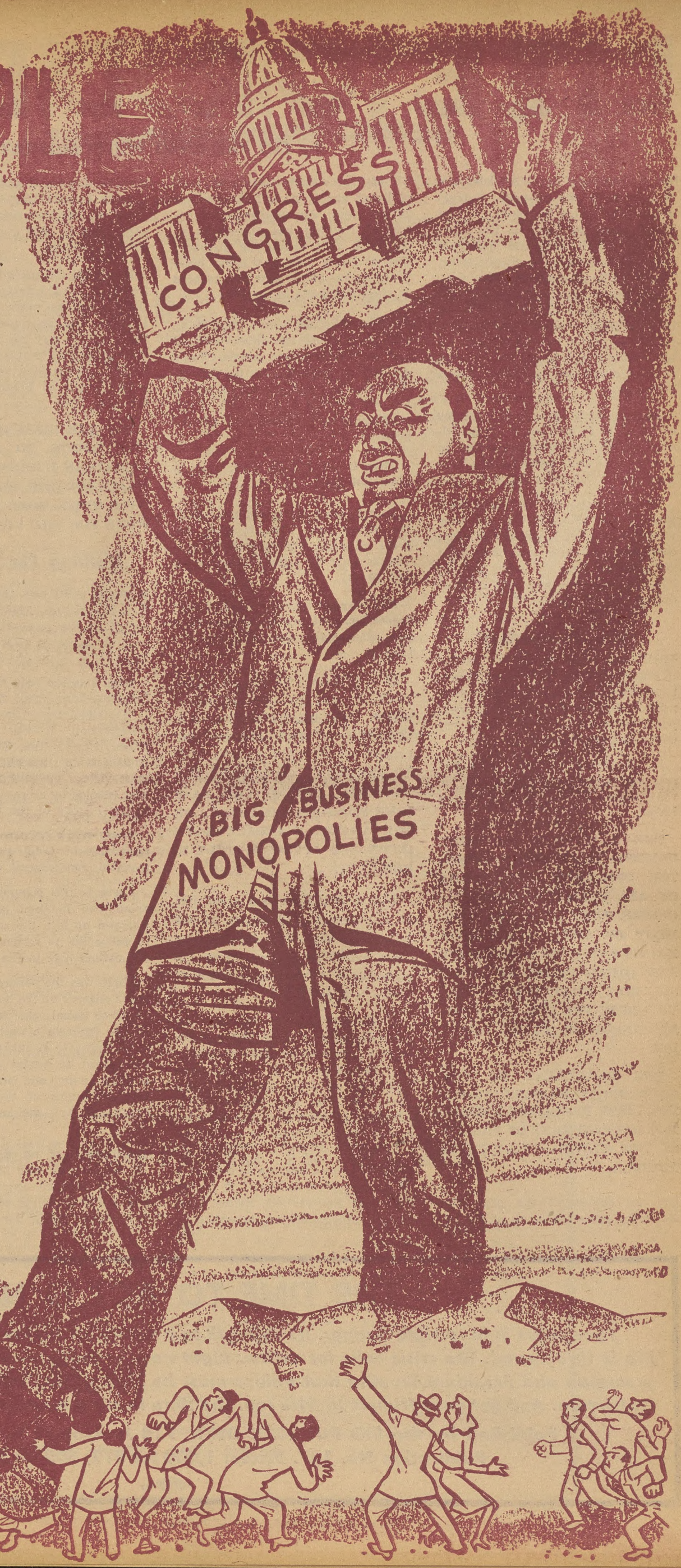
So the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which controls lawsuits in the Federal courts, has this provision: That no union can be sued for damages unless you can prove clearly that the union has specifically authorized the act of that agent which caused that damage or that breach of contract.

NOW, THIS NEW BILL SAYS NOTHING ABOUT THAT PROVISION. IT DOES GO ON TO SAY THAT WHEN YOU SUE A UNION IN THE FEDERAL COURT HEREAFTER ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS SHOW THAT THE ACT WAS PERFORMED BY AN AGENT OF THE UNION . . . REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IT HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED OR RATIFIED BY THE UNION ITSELF.

Now, is there any union in the country that has a treasury large enough to be safe from the attacks from employers who will begin to hire Pinkerton detectives and other agents to furnish spies to be put into the union? There is no union that would be safe under a provision of that kind.

Now, in considering this legislation, it isn't sufficient to merely talk about so-called anti-labor legislation. That is not the issue that is confronting the American people today.

AS PRESIDENT MURRAY HAS INDICATED, THERE IS A DRIVE ON IN THIS COUNTRY BY THE FASCIST FORCES . . . AS EXHIBITED BY THE EXTORTIONATE MONOPOLISTIC PROFITS AND THEIR DEMANDS THAT WAGES BE CONSTANTLY REPRESSED. THOSE ARE THE GROUPS AND THE FORCES THAT ARE DETERMINED TO GET THIS LEGISLATION TO DESTROY THE ONLY GROUP, THE ONLY ORGANIZED VOICE, THAT IS IN OPPOSITION TO THAT PROGRAM.



LIFE OR DEATH!

By CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY

THE enemies of organized labor are bent upon the ultimate destruction of the labor movement in the United States of America. The Hartley, Ball, Taft bills are definitely designed to completely cripple labor. There can be no question about that.

One must not regard either the Hartley or the Ball or Taft bills as bills to slightly amend the Wagner Act. They must be looked upon as bills brought into being for the purpose of absolutely crucifying American Labor.

For the first time in the history of the U. S. A. at least to my knowledge, a bill has been presented in Congress to ban industry-wide bargaining.

The enactment of that particular provision of this bill will not only weaken labor but it will create more confusion and cause more industrial disturbances than any other type of bill that has been presented, at least during my lifetime.

'Step To Fascism'

THE bills seek to restore use of injunctions by the Federal Courts to deprive Labor of its God-given right to the use of its econimic weapon to secure redress for wrongs that might be perpetrated against it.

So, the power of the Courts has now again to be brought into play for the purpose of shackling American Labor.

THE ENACTMENT OF THESE PENDING BILLS COMPREHENDS THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF ALL FORMS OF UNION SECURITY. THEY SEEK ABANDONMENT OF THE CLOSED SHOP, MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP AND OTHER FORMS OF UNION SECURITY THAT HAVE PREVAILED IN THE U. S. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TRADE UNIONISM.

THE ENACTMENT OF THIS CONTEMPLATED LEGISLATION IS THE FIRST REAL STEP TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF FASCISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IN the course of the past nine months, since the death of the Office of Price Administration, the cost of living in the U. S. had increased 20 per cent. An unprecedented increase! Nothing has transpired in the U. S. that equals the increased cost of living that has taken place in the course of the past nine months or since the death of the OPA.

Those who advocated destroying OPA prior to the November elections said to the American people, "Let's get rid of controls, let us destroy OPA. Let us return to our system of free competition in the U. S. High production will depress and control profits."

That is what Taft said, that is what Ball said.

That is what the great metropolitan dailies said. That is what the great editorial writers had to say. That is what the radio commentators had to say.

And they convinced the overwhelming majority of the American people they were right, and OPA was destroyed.

IT WAS DESTROYED, AND THE PEOPLE SUFFERED. BECAUSE SINCE ITS DESTRUCTION, ACCORDING TO THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, DURING THE PAST NINE MONTHS LIVING COSTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE INCREASED APPROXIMATELY 20 PER CENT.

That is why there is a great deal of apprehension and unrest in this country of ours. Who is extracting these extortionate prices from the pocketbooks of American consumers? Where is it going to?

It certainly has not gone into the pay envelopes of American workers because their economic conditions have been degraded to a point some 7 per cent or 8 per cent lower than they were after they received their increase of 18½c an hour one year ago—and it continues to get worse.

THERE was a reasonable corporate profit picture in the U. S. during the years 1936 to 1939. Return upon capital investment, net, according to the Treasury Dept. and other official sources showed that the corporate profit of American enterprise for the years 1936 to 1939 averaged $3,900,000,000 annually.

For 1945, the net corporate profit return was $11,800,000,000 almost three times as much as it was in 1936-39. The last quarter of 1946, which by the way has been improved upon in the course of the first quarter of 1947, indicated a net annual corporate profit of $15,000,000,000 for the year 1947.

BUT THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1947 POINTS TO CORPORATE PROFITS IN EXCESS OF $17,000,000,000 FOR THE YEAR 1947, OR FOUR TIMES MORE THAN THEY WERE FOR THE YEARS 1936-39.

Nothing For People

I might point now the reverse side of the picture. Find out what the record of the present Congress has been on questions affecting President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights.

What has the 1946-1947 session of Congress done about these matters? It has killed the Office of Price Administration. It has repealed the Excess Profits Tax. The House has passed its new tax bill, which is the most vicious piece of tax legislation ever enacted by a branch of Congress in the history of the U. S.

There still continues to be a drive underway in Congress for the removal of rent control.

There is this composite picture of about two hundred anti-labor bills wrapped up into the so-called House Omnibus Bill to render American labor extinct here in the U. S.

There was the passage by the Federal Congress of the so-called bill on portal to portal pay. That bill did not confine itself to a deprivation of labor's rights to secure protection under portal to portal arrangements. It went further and emasculated certain provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act—vicious to say the least.

THE price of peace, the price of cooperation and the underlying price of national economic stability and world economic stability lie today in the laps of our American industrialists. And if they are sufficiently far seeing, they will recognize the need of giving prompt, reasonable, satisfactory treatment to the workers employed by them in these industries now involved in collective bargaining contracts.

What do we find today? The Wall Street Journal, Chicago Journal of Commerce, trade magazines everywhere, all kinds of economists agreeing that corporate profits on the basis of present day production here in the U. S. might well exceed 17 billion dollars, a figure approximately four and one half times higher than it was for the years 1936-1939.

THE COLUMNS OF THE NEWS ORGANS OF TODAY ARE NOT BERATING BIG BUSINESS FOR THIS ORGANIZED THIEVERY THAT IS GOING ON. THEY ARE SETTING FORTH IN BIG LETTERS WHAT CONGRESS IS GOING TO DO TO LABOR. HOW IT IS GOING TO EMASCULATE, IF NOT ACTUALLY DESTROY THE WAGNER ACT, HOW IT IS GOING TO RESTORE THE USE OF THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION TO MAKE EVERY PLANT IN THE U. S. SOME SORT OF SECOND RATE CONCENTRATION CAMP.

IT is freely predicted in the columns of the newspapers that there is a recession in the offing and that sometime during the early fall or perhaps next winter their may be a great deal of unemployment in America.

And that is reflected in what they allege to be the tremendous inventories that are being built up of certain types of goods that evidently can't be disposed of, so they say today.

It is reported in the newspapers that there is a certain amount of buyers' pressure. You know the only buyers' pressure that is making itself evident today. Not that the people have the money and they are keeping the money. The fact is, they don't have the money to buy them, and that is the pressure!

Those are the issues involved. There just aren't any other issues.

THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW!

Your union is in terrible danger. Its strength to bargain for higher wages is being sapped . . . its very life is threatened. The crisis calls for action. Right now — today — wire both your Senators, your Congressman and President Truman that unions must be kept strong. Tell them what you think of anti-labor legislation. And get your friends to wire too. The time to act is now—tomorrow may be too late!

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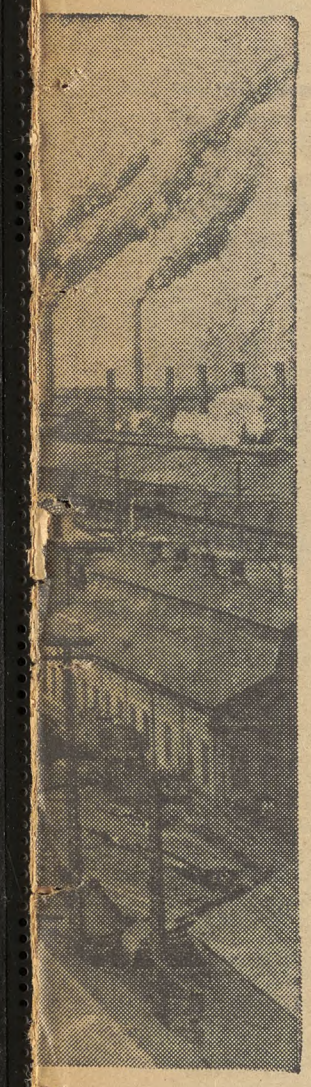
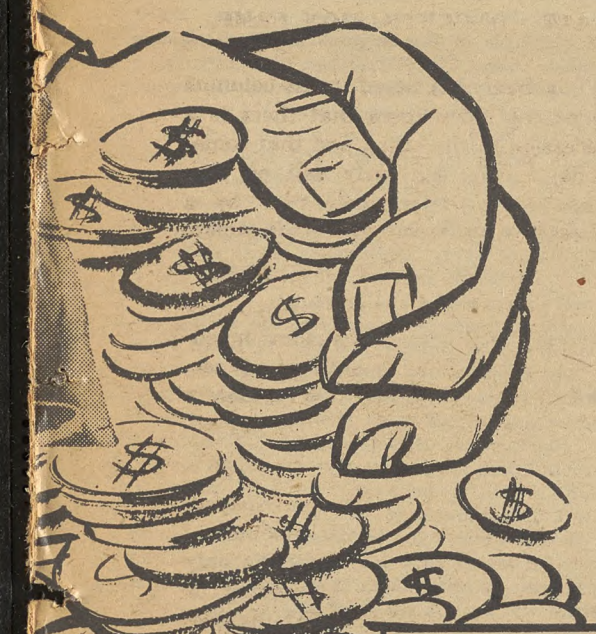
PENED TO PROFITS?





BIG business is embarrassed. The members of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce are making too much money! The story is told in one of big business' own house organs, The U. S. News, master-minded by anti-labor editor David Lawrence, who also doubles as a newspaper columnist.

"Corporation profits: a new high," says a headline in U. S. News, and the publication adds: "Profits at present levels are turning out to be a source of embarrassment to many industries. Profit reports for the first quarter of 1947 will show a rate of earnings, after taxes, that is well above 1946, a record year."

HOW high are profits? Another big business organ, the Wall Street Journal, gave the answer. It made a survey of 340 companies in 21 different industries and reported that 1946 profits far exceeded those of 1945. Increases by industries included a 53.7% rise for iron and steel companies, a 78.9% increase for food products firms and packing houses, a 103.9% hike for rubber and rubber goods companies, a 162.9% rise for pulp and paper products firms, and a 219.9% boost for textile companies.

Total earnings of the 340 companies surveyed were $2,430,286,232 compared to $1,812,905,953 the year before—an increase of 34%.

WHAT has caused this tremendous rise? A government report said that reduced taxes on profits, volume production and increased prices were primarily responsible. And another government analysis, made for the Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, declared: "Undoubtedly many companies are in a position to re-price their products in the light of current earnings and prospective business."

The report said that such business included: food, cotton goods, other textile products, shoes, leather, rubber products, paints and varnishes, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, grains, meat, lumber and office equipment.

"Undoubtedly," said the government researchers, "many companies in these groups, as well as some in other groups, could lower their prices considerably and still retain good profits."

The report said that "in general, price advances more than compensated for increases in wage rates and other costs."

DESPITE President Truman's plea to business to lower prices, one of the nation's biggest corporation heads this week predicted that they would rise even higher! Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the General Motors Corp., told 2,000 business leaders that "it is impossible to assume that business generally can accept a sufficient reduction in profits to justify the reduction in prices so badly needed, and at the same time substantially increase wages except to an extremely limited degree."

Reports of Sloan's talk omitted mention of any reference to the fact that big business has fed on profits from exorbitant price rises. He "forgot" conveniently that in the nine months following last June, prices of farm products and food soared 48%. In seven previous years, they had increased just 64%. Or that in the nine months following last June, prices of non-farm commodities had risen 44%—in contrast to only a 36% rise in seven previous years.

Sloan shied away from an OPA report on 15 industries, proving that price increases in some cases were 20 times more than were necessary to offset wage increases! For four sample industries, these were the price increases, stacked up against the price rises need to offset wage increases: Food, 24% price rise, 1.3% needed; iron and steel, 14.5% price rise, 2.3% needed; farm implements, 11.4% price rise, 2.2% needed; lumber, 15% price rise; 3.9% needed.

THIS—in the words of Philip Murray—is the "organized robbery" committed by big business. And it carries a grim warning—for the present in terms of hungry families, for the future in terms of a depression, and for the very existence of democracy in terms of the entrenched financial position of the giant corporations that dominate our economy.

Prophetically, Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general of the U. S. in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, warned that "if monopoly power follows its traditional course, we can expect higher prices, limitations on production, and a lowering in the level of employment."

And addressing himself by indirection to the Congressional campaign to paralyze unions, Berge declared: "The twin demands, 'hands off business' and 'curb labor', have long been the heart of the anti-democratic program of those who favor the corporate state. To say that labor unions shall be restrained while the march of monopoly is allowed to continue will result in the abandonment of industrial democracy. If industrial democracy is permitted to perish, our proud heritage of political freedom cannot survive."

AND WHAT'S HAPPENED TO WAGES?

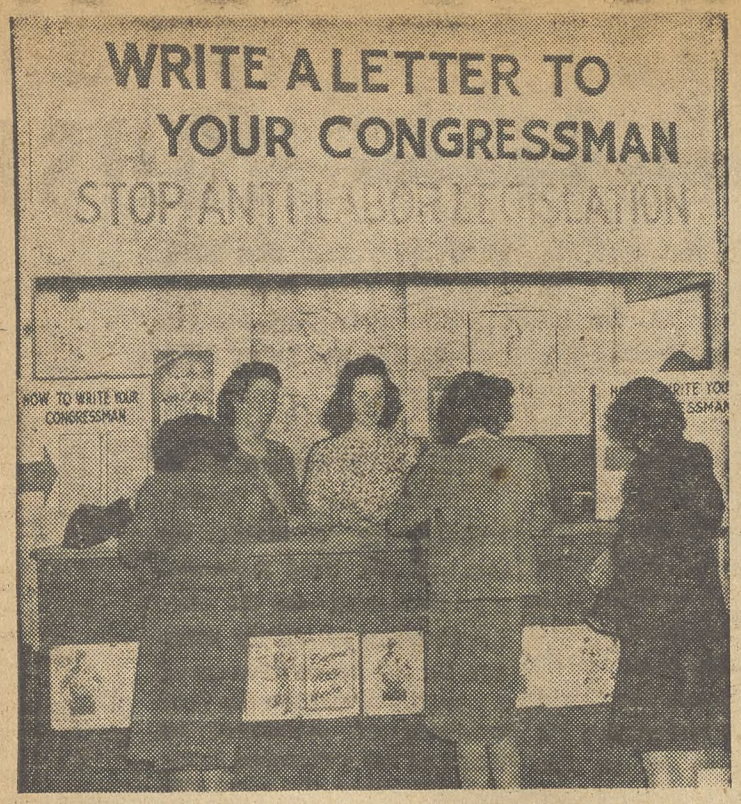
STUCK in the mud—that's where wages are. Government reports show that a $46 pay check now is worth a little less than $30 in terms of 1939 purchasing power. If you were making $30 a week in '39 and make $46 a week now, you've taken a wage cut!

And wages like this—the average for manufacturing workers—are $25 less per week than necessary to maintain a family of four at a "minimum health and decency standard". The authority for this is a University of California group called the Heller Committee, which studies workers' budgets to determine how much is needed for a reasonably acceptable standard of living.

The last Heller budget for a family of four was $70.52 a week—and it isn't luxury!

WHAT effect this condition has on individual families is best told by the mothers of the kids. What effect it has on the national economy is well told by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which reported that its officials are worried about another depression, in the last half of 1947. "Probably the most important force" in bringing this about, says the Bureau, is "the steady decline in real income—purchasing power of salary and wage earners.

"In July 1945, real wages and salaries were about 205% of the 1935-39 average, but were only 168% of this average in December 1946. The proportional share of wages and salaries dropped from 70 to 59% of total payments."



Delegates to the Alabama CIO Council convention at Birmingham last weekend heard John Brophy, director of the CIO Councils, warn of the danger of anti-labor bills now speeding through Congress. And they did something about it! Here some of them are writing letters to their Congressmen at a booth set up for that purpose.

Truth will Out!

'46 STRIKES OVER PAY

DURING 1946 almost five million United States workers went on strike, and contrary to newspaper and radio accounts the walkouts were not over jurisdictional rivalries or the closed shop or a lust for power among union leaders.

The calm, tabulating voice of the Labor Dept. bureau of labor statistics reported this week that about half of the five million workers hit the picket lines over the basic problem of getting enough money to meet rising living costs.

BLS said the problems of maintaining or increasing take home pay affected three out of every four workers involved in all stoppages and that wages were also an important part of many other disputes.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

William Mayo, CIO Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., reports: National Standard Steel Co., Niles, Mich., USA-CIO 323; no union 23; AFL 22. The AFL Automobile Workers attempted to raid Local 3056, USA-CIO of Niles, Mich.

The CIO Steelworkers agreed to a consent election so that they would not prolong their contract negotiations. Local 3056, USA-CIO, holds one of the best contracts in Niles, providing the highest wage rates in that city. The campaign was conducted by Tony Rinehart, Field Rep., USA-CIO, assisted by the officers and bargaining committee of Local 3056.

Thomas E. Andert, Chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Orgn. Comm., reports: Clement Co., Boston, Mass., OIWOC-CIO 65; no union 10. Joseph Duggan was the representative who handled this election.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Regional Director, reports: Local 402 UAW-CIO won the bargaining election for the cafeteria workers at the Springfield Works of the International Harvester Co., 50 employes voted by a score of 5 to 1 in favor of UAW-CIO. Intl. Rep. Austin Patton was in charge.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Oreg., reports: Beyers Sawmill, Clackamas, Oreg., CIO 21; AFL 13; neither 0.

Irwin L. DeShelter, CIO Reg. Dir., for Southern California reports: Sawyer Electrical Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UER&WA-CIO 262; IAM 180. Reps. Elconin, Dunks, Marty, Doherty, Henry, and President Rusha of Local 1066, handled the campaign. Pacific Cotton Mills, Orange, Calif., CIO Textile Workers 22; Teamsters-AFL 19. TWUA Rep. Harry Stillman handled the campaign, assisted by CIO Reps. Rizer and Douglas. Election victory for Brewery Workers at the Malt Houses, CIO 16; AFL 0; no union 4. Reported by Eugene McCann.

Sam Sponseller, CIO Reg. Dir., Cleveland, Ohio, reports: Douglas McLeod Boat Co., Grand River, Ohio, CIO 9; no union 8. Reps. Deutsch and Smith handled this matter. They had all employes signed up 100%. The company called in AFL Painters, who voted they did not want the AFL to represent them. Consequently the AFL stepped out. The company gave a raise at the last minute. Thus the nine to eight vote.

Robert C. Edwards, Orgn. Dir., CIO-Chemical Workers, reports: UCWA won elections at the following plants: Portland Huron Cement Co., Detroit, Mich.; National Gas Co., Sikeston, Mo.; Pepsi-Cola Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Arthur L. Garfield, Intl. Rep., UERMWA-CIO, reports the UERMWA defeated the IBEW-AFL in an important labor board election covering 1,984 employes of the Robbins & Myers electric motor plant in Springfield, Ohio. The IBEW had held bargaining rights in the plant for a year, having taken over a company union through a back-door agreement with management.

In the election 1,698 cast ballots, with the UE securing 879, the IBEW 765; and 54 workers voting for neither. The organizing campaign was under the direction of Intl. Rep. Arthur L. Garfield, together with Field Organizers Alice Rose and John Stamper.

The CIO National Legislative Conference held in Washington, D. C., on April 13, was a great success. Every organization, every state council, many of the large city industrial union councils, and all the Regional Directors of CIO, were represented and present.

President Murray made a masterful analysis of the vicious un-American legislation contained in Hartley and the Taft-Ball Bills now before Congress. The decision was unanimous to activize our forces and all liberty-loving people throughout the nation to oppose this unwarranted, un-American attack upon free men and women.

On Monday, April 14, the Regional Directors of the CIO and heads of Industrial Union Councils laid plans to put this program into effect immediately. Mass meetings are being held throughout the nation and protests are being sent to Congressmen and Senators.

Now is the time to unite and fight to preserve our precious freedoms. Fight now or be driven back more than 50 years! The very existence of every International Union is in danger. This is the No. 1 task. Out motto will be: It shall not pass!

CIO BUILDING FIRE UNDER CONGRESS

THE CIO is building a backfire throughout the nation to halt the labor-consuming conflagration being spread by anti-union Congressmen.

Four thousand persons this week jammed the CIO rally in a Chicago auditorium to hear Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee lambast labor's Congressional foes. The Chicago CIO Council joined with the Illinois CIO Council and the CIO regional office in sponsoring the rally.

The Alabama CIO Council last weekend turned its Birmingham convention into a Defend Labor Rally. When the word was received that the House Labor Committee had reported out the Hartley Bill, the convention wired the state's representatives reminding them that the convention represented 80,000 workers and urging them to vote against the bill "in the interest of the state and the nation."

THE Greater New York CIO Council was setting the stage for a mammoth outdoor rally at Madison Square Park the evening of April 22 with CIO Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood as the principal speaker.

At Dayton, Mayor Edward Breen proclaimed April as Defend Labor Month and a CIO rally heard Sen. Glen Taylor (D. Ida.) urge the audience to make the Defend Labor movement "the greatest fight you ever put up" and to enlist farmers, small business men, the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods in the struggle to maintain labor's rights.

In Minneapolis at the suggestion of the Hennepin County CIO Council, the city council passed a resolution taking a firm stand against Federal and state anti-labor bills. The resolution was sent —as the city council directed—to Sens. Ball and Thye and Reps. Judd and MacKinnon.

The action of Texas' Gov. Jester in signing an anti-closed shop bill was bitterly assailed by Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers as violating the U. S. constitution and hamstringing collective bargaining. Texas was the twelfth state to restore the rule of the open shop by legislative action.

Undeterred by the state's belligerency, the CIO held ten rallies throughout Texas this weekend in an attempt to ward off federal legislation against unions. A Defend Labor Month rally was set for April 28 in Akron, Ohio—home-state of labor's arch foe, Sen. Taft.

How Memphis Became A CIO Stronghold

THE Memphis CIO movement, one of the largest and strongest in the South, grew to calm stability out of an era of violence and strong political opposition.

Today there is a strong CIO union at the Ford plant, where organizers and union sympathizers were brutally beaten 10 years ago.

Largest union in this region is at the Memphis Firestone plant, where several men who spoke openly for the CIO seven years ago felt the sting of the blackjack and the club.

CIO headquarters is now in the business section—across an intersection from the city's leading hotel. A few years ago CIO meetings were held in an old shack near the river front.

Leaders of the CIO here now take an active part in civic and patriotic organizations. A few years ago CIO members were afraid to wear CIO lapel buttons in public.

A small group of newspaper editorial workers made up the first CIO union in Memphis. They came into the CIO in 1937 when the Newspaper Guild switched its affiliation from the AFL.

FORD employes started their drive for a CIO union in 1937 and it was in connection with their campaign that the first anti-CIO violence flared. During this period the mayor of Memphis and his police commissioner issued a statement that "CIO agitators" would be chased out of Memphis.

There were no arrests in connection with the beating of two Auto Workers organizers and several Ford workers who led the fight for a union.

There were only about 375 members in established Memphis CIO unions in June, 1940, when the Newspaper Guild held its annual convention here. The Guild met here although it had been told by city officials it would not be welcome because of its affiliation with the CIO.

Ford workers finally established their union, several other groups organized and the Memphis CIO movement grew steadily but slowly until 1942. The turning point for the organization came during that year, when workers at Firestone and Memphis Fisher Aircraft joined the CIO.

THE CIO grew rapidly in Memphis during the war. Its members took leading parts in directing war bond, Red Cross, War and Welfare Fund and metal salvage campaigns. They served as volunteer workers with such wartime agencies as the Manpower Commission and the OPA. They operated a canteen for service men and women. They set up Management-Labor Committees that speeded war production.

Today there are approximately 30,000 CIO members in Memphis— a city of about 300,000. They belong to unions which have contracts with 218 Memphis plants.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

INSURANCE AGENTS WIN: Refusal of CIO and AFL members to pay their insurance premiums to scabs helped the CIO Office & Professional Workers win $6 weekly increases and a union shop for 325 industrial insurance agents of the Monumental Life Insurance Co. this week.

The agreement signed this week ended a strike which began March 17 when the agents in 13 cities walked off their jobs after the company offered only a $2.50 weekly increase and refused union security during three months of negotiations.

★ ★ ★

BOSTON CIO COUNCIL: The Greater Boston CIO Council this week elected Jack Hurvich director of its newly-created public relations dept., after Hurvich declined re-election as council president. He said that the strain of serving on Gov. Bradford's Labor Committee and his other work on behalf of labor precluded his acceptance of the presidency.

★ ★ ★

KNOCK RACE BIAS: The CIO Office Professional Workers this week proposed that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. end discriminatory practices in the sale of insurance to Negro applicants. The union represents 11,000 of the company's agents.

The union uncovered alleged abuses through a survey. It recommended that insurance be provided Negro applicants on the basis of their insurability without regard to their color and that agents be compensated for the sale of Negro applicants on the same basis as insurance to white applicants.

Auto Profits $164 a Car

THE CIO Auto Workers will continue to press for a 23½c hourly wage increase in the auto industry.

The UAW executive board meeting in N. Y. City this week declared the 15c hourly wage increase made this week by the CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers "in no way sets the wage increase pattern in the automobile industry."

The statement added that the UE agreement no more set the pattern in auto than did the CIO Rubber Workers settlement for 11½c an hour increase.

GM later this week offered an hourly increase of about 15c to the UAW, but the exact terms were not revealed, newspapers reported. Both UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Louis G. Seaton, GM labor relations director, refused to comment at Detroit where negotiations were resumed.

In addition to 23½c an hour, UAW is seeking a wage equalization fund to guarantee the same pay for the same work no matter where performed, a social security and old age pension fund, and a guaranteed 40-hour week.

The union is also making these demands on Chrysler and Ford. A strike notice has been filed against Chrysler where the UAW has been seeking wage adjustment since last Oct. 30. Talks are expected to start soon with Ford. The board declared:

"The exceptionally high profit rate of the automobile industry, paralleling that of other major industries, is a major threat to the nation's economy."

The board said that if a "substantial portion of these excess profits" are not paid out in wages and in lower prices to consumers, "sharply declining purchasing power will in a few short months choke off production and produce mass unemployment and economic chaos."

The operating profits per unit of six car manufacturers in the fourth quarter of 1946 averaged $164, the board said. This was 14% greater than their average unit profit of $68 in 1941, the best pre-war year in the industry, the board declared.

The UAW leaders pointed out that the first quarter figures for 1947 will show still greater increases "because they will reflect a higher volume of production and the full impact of the price increases instituted during and since November, 1946."

ATTACK NLRB FOR CRAFT BIAS

A committee of CIO representatives this week lodged a vigorous protest with the NLRB concerning recent shifts in Board policy.

The delegation particularly protested the NLRB's recent practice of holding elections among small craft groups in industry, despite records of successful bargaining history on a plant-wide or company-wide basis with industrial unions.

Instead of bargaining with one union which represents all of the employes in the plant, an employer under the new doctrine will be compelled to bargain with as many unions as there are crafts in the particular industrial process, the CIO group said.

This policy will create jurisdictional disputes in mass production industries the CIO officials told the NLRB, and sets the stage for a widescale repetition of jurisdictional difficulties of the building industry.

UE WINS 15c AT GM AND WESTINGHOUSE

THE CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers this week won a 15c hourly increase for more than 100,000 General Motors electrical and Westinghouse employes.

The GM agreement announced early in the week was apparently similar to the Westinghouse pact announced as the CIO News went to press.

Both agreements provide 11½c an hour in straight pay boosts, with the remainder of the 15c to be used to cover the cost of six paid halidays and other economic gains.

The Westinghouse contract covers 75,000 workers in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and California.

The GM pact was negotiated for 30,000 workers in Delco Products and Frigidaire, both at Dayton, Ohio; Packard Electric, Warren, Ohio, and Delco Appliance, Rochester, N. Y.

The Westinghouse pact is retroactive to April 1, while the GM pact went into effect April 14. Both are subject to ratification by the membership of the locals involved. The UE conference board of the Westinghouse locals must also approve that agreement.

All salaried workers at Westinghouse won a $5 weekly increase, and employes who have been with that firm 20 years will receive three weeks' vacation.

In both cases the holidays granted were New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

A joint union-management announcement said that the Westinghouse pact "settles all economic issues until April 1, 1948." The earliest reopening or termination date on the GM agreement is April 28, 1948.

In both cases negotiations will continue on the union's demands for health, welfare and insurance programs.

The joint UE-Westinghouse statement said that the negotiations "were carried on in an amicable manner and the agreement was arrived at through direct and free collective bargaining."

WORLD LABOR UNITY AT WORK

THE CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at the concluding sessions of its San Francisco convention last week demonstrated by words and actions unity with organized labor in other countries.

The convention voted unqualified support to the World Federation of Trade Unions and the same day welcomed Cuban and Mexican labor delegates who arrived to attend a sugar conference being held this week.

The ILWU has organized the Hawaiian sugar workers, who are meeting with the delegates representing the Natl. Federation of Sugar Workers of Cuba and the Natl. Syndicate of Sugar Workers of Mexico.

Secretary of Economics Pelix D. Perez Gil of the Cuban Sugar Workers said that "we are all fighting the forces of reaction whose efforts are now concentrated on splitting the labor movement all over the world.

"We must unite all workers irrespective of nationality, parties and religious beliefs. There are forces in Cuba which are trying to divide the General Confederation of Workers and we have proof that the AFL is back of this move."

The convention laid plans to seek substantial wage increases for the various crafts within the union. A resolution pointed out that the cost of living has risen almost 20% since last year's.

"Nationalization of the basic industries and true enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act to make it apply to big business," were called for in another resolution.

Harry Bridges was unanimously nominated for president without opposition. Other International officials nominated without opposition are J. R. Robertson, first vice-president, and Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer. There will be a referendum contest for second vice-president between Cole Jackman and Germain Bulcke.

CIO Calls For Support Of Phone Strike

THE CIO is backing the striking telephone workers to the hilt.

CIO Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood this week sent letters to all national and international unions and to CIO regional and sub-regional directors urging them to support the strike.

Means of supporting the strike were discussed at a meeting of CIO Regional Directors in Washington this week when J. A. Beirne, president of the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers, was a speaker. The meeting was called by Haywood. The regional directors had come to Washington to attend the special CIO legislative conference to protest anti-labor bills now pending in Congress.

Quick to spring to action was the New Jersey CIO Council where demonstrations will be held from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., April 22, in 10 cities—Newark, Passaic, Edgewater, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Trenton and Camden.

The New Jersey demonstrations have a triple purpose—to support the telephone workers, to protest the state legislation providing heavy fines for the telephone union and fines and imprisonment for the strikers, and to arouse the public against the Taft and the Hartley anti-labor bills.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council, CIO Regional Director Ewald Sander and Director John Montgomery of the New Jersey Telephone Workers Central Strike Committee warned that these demonstrations are not work stoppages.

Beirne's suggestions for helping the telephone strikers accompanied Haywood's letter to the regional directors and the affiliated unions.

Despite the downpour spirits of these striking telephone workers was high at Washington, D. C., as they walked the picket line this week.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BILLIONS NEEDED FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF WAR

AT LEAST 30 million children in Europe and an equal or greater number in China and the Philippines are in desperate need of food, clothes, medical supplies and other items necessary for their health and well-being.

Undernourishment and disease are rampant among these child victims of the war. Infant mortality has doubled or trebled in many areas.

Millions of orphans are in the most deplorable condition; crippled children in untold thousands are left with the scantiest care or no care at all.

To bring the standard for children of war-affected countries to a pre-war level would cost a staggering amount, perhaps several billion dollars, according to a report on the International Children's Emergency Fund established last December by the United Nations General Assembly.

"The children of Europe and China were not only deprived of food for several cruel years, but lived in a constant state of terror, witnesses of the massacre of civilians and of the horrors of scientific warfare, and exposed to progress the progressive lowering of standards of social conduct," stated the UN committee report recommending establishment of the fund.

The steps leading to the setting up of this fund which originated at the Geneva session of the UNRRA Council last August in Geneva and the policies, slow-moving machinery and officialdom under which it will function are told in an article by John J. Charnow of the State Department's Div. of Intl. Labor, Social & Health Affairs. The article is reprinted in the Dept. of State's publication 2787, and may be obtained from the Sup. of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., price 5c.

25 RENT CONTROL AREAS AFFECTED?

Lay-off of some 700 OPA employes for lack of sufficient operating funds may force the lifting of rent control in some 25 defense rent areas, it was learned this week.

A deficiency appropriation far below OPA's needs for effective enforcement of the rent control law has caused the new crisis. OPA officials are considering a 15-day notice to the government employes.

UNION WOMEN TO CONVENE

THE Natl. Women's Trade Union League will hold its 13th convention in Washington, D. C., May 19-22. "Never before has there been a greater need for teamwork in building a dynamic labor program," states the convention call.

"Women proved their value in winning the war and they must hold fast to their place on the team. They must not allow their hard-won gains to disappear as was the case after the first world war. They must act to establish for themselves the four freedoms they worked for so valiantly."

The convention will adopt a program of action dealing with effective participation of women in their own unions; support for social and labor legislation; development of international understanding and organization, and the League's part in implementing the objectives of women workers.

AUXILIARIES AT WORK

Active support to the CIO's legislative program and its drive against anti-labor laws is being given by the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, which is urging its affiliates throughout the country to throw all their forces into the campaign. Branches and members are urged to write to their Congressmen and State legislators, and to help win the support of other women's groups.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

WHEN BOY MEETS GIRL

Even though we may think of it as "puppy love," let's not joke about it. Pairing off and having special friends should be regarded not as an amusing spectacle, but as a wholesome part of growing up. Teasing and jeering are apt to disturb boys and girls who are in the process of building natural healthy attitudes toward each other. Wise are the parents who invite boy friends and girl friends into their homes, casually and affectionately, on the footing of welcome guests.

Sprucing Up

YOUR MAKE UP

By HANNA SHERMAN

MODERN make up is one of the minor arts. With it, most girls can have the look of natural health and beauty. And the clever girl can make her face seem to be perfectly proportioned. It's a far cry from the days when grandma used pink rice powder and applied colored pomade on the sly.

The modern girl employs many different beauty aids—eye shadow, mascara, foundation cream—and yet manages to keep that natural look. The nice thing about it is that when Joe Beau comes calling, he sees only a smooth looking sparkling face, with lipstick the only obvious artifice.

We still see some sad holdovers from the recent past. Pencil line eyebrows, for instance, which tend to give the face a vapid, expressionless look. Another is too much rouge which will make even the youngest and prettiest face look hard and artificial. And, too, we sometimes see lips made up in a small rosebud shape. Shades of Clara Bow!

One more complaint and we're through. Notice how many women wear shades of powder that are too light for their skin coloring and age. These are all fuddy duddy and old fashioned. Avoid them by all means.

HERE'S what to DO. Keep your eyebrow line natural looking and pluck only those hairs from under the brow which grow too far down to be brushed up into the natural line. Use eye make up. It can make your eyes appear lovelier and larger. Correctly applied and in the right choice of colors, you'll fool even yourself.

Use brown, gray-line or blue. They are the colors that come closest to the natural shadows on your own eyelids. Mascara, too, gives a wonderful lift to the face. Brown is the best choice of color for most people since it can hardly be detected.

Dark brunettes may use black mascara as well, and will probably like the exotic effect of blue mascara in the evening. As for eyebrow pencil or mascara on the lower lids. Don't—you'll look "made up."

Of all your beauty aids rouge should be used most sparingly. When in doubt use less rather than more. It should help to brighten the eyes, give you a healthy look, and sculpt the shape of your face and enhance its proportions. Experiment with your rouge. See what it can do for you.

Making up takes a little time but it's well worth it if it stays

with you. For a face job that will stay put for several hours, you must use a foundation base. Choose a cream or a liquid type foundation. Not hand lotions or vanishing creams, please. They are NOT foundations.

THE right base will help keep your skin soft, your powder from flaking off and your rouge from disappearing. It will also give a pretty glow to your complexion. Here again experiment to discover just the amount you need. Usually a very small amount of make up base is necessary. You need even less on the nose and chin.

You'll find that a darker foundation cream than your actual skin tone is usually more flattering. This is especially true if you are over 25 or if your face is round and full.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

Union Dues Buttons · Gold Lapel Buttons · Parade Caps · Committee Badges
Convention Badges · American Flags · Union Flags · Union Banners
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Phone: Central 9868 CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS Established 1905

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SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
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Greenspan & Botkin, Props.

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED DUES BUTTONS
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MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
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L. J. IMBER CO. 1839-49 W. Evergreen Ave. Chicago 22, Ill., BRUnswick 7815

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
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Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago Ill.

REPORTING

for YOUR NEXT CONVENTION
A Complete Reporting Service
combining accurate Stenotype reporting with duplicating and printing, the UNION REPORTING SERVICE is prepared to give complete reports of your convention "from the spoken to the printed word" quickly and efficiently!
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Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Natl. CIO Legislative Conference, which met in Washington, D. C., April 13.

Anti-Labor Legislation

Our nation is in the grip of a serious and crucial crisis.

Prices and cost of living have run amuck. Profits of American industry have reached extortionate levels. The living standards of the American people are being steadily degraded.

In 1946, American workers, suffering a serious wage cut due to loss in weekly earnings and a continued rise in the cost of living, sought wage increases to protect their living standards. For this, they were castigated and condemned.

In 1946, the National Association of Manufacturers succeeded in pressuring Congress into enacting the repeal of the OPA. This was accomplished under the guise that the elimination of price control would result in a lowering of prices and the cost of living. But every American housewife today knows how false that promise has proven to be.

LIVING COSTS

The cost of living has skyrocketed since the repeal of OPA. The profits of the food corporations have become fantastic. The meat, dairy and other food companies have doubled and tripled their net profits in 1946 as compared to 1945.

Though corporate profits, after taxes, between 1942 and 1945 averaged $9.5 billions; they had increased in 1946 to approximately $12 billions. And it is estimated that they are now at the annual rate of $17 billions.

The nation is being threatened with economic disaster by these business interests which are pursuing the "rule or ruin" policy.

The answer of Congress to this situation has been to date greater protection to monopoly profits and a sinister, deadly attack upon labor unions for daring to challenge this unholy conspiracy directed against the interests of the common people.

A tax bill has been passed by the House of Representatives to really grant "relief not for the needy, but for the greedy." Under this measure a married worker with two dependents earning $2500 a year will have his tax reduced $19 a year or 5c a day—not even enough to buy a glass of milk. On the other hand, a married corporate executive with two dependents earning $100,000 would have his present tax reduced $12,000.

There is the drive in Congress to eliminate or emasculate rent control and thereby add to the many burdens of millions of low income families.

Angered by the fact that labor unions, expressing the feelings of millions of Americans, have challenged the right of monopoly business to exploit the people in this unconscionable fashion, Congress has embarked upon a campaign fostered through hysteria and witch-hunting to enact vicious anti-labor legislation.

These measures represented by the Taft and Hartley bills would destroy the rights and protections given to labor under all of the legislation of the past 50 years. These bills deliberately and carefully take the very laws intended for the protection of the working man and woman and turn those laws around and aim them at destroying unions.

These bills deliberately say not only that employers are to be free to attack unions in all of the ways they attacked the unions 50 years ago; they set up government agencies with power to put the government squarely in support of the employer and make the government a means of regimenting, crippling and hog-tying the entire labor movement.

PEOPLE VS. TRUSTS

We firmly believe that the American people do not desire to see their destiny rest in the control of corporate monopoly. We firmly believe that the American people oppose the arrogant effort to destroy the labor movement which has proven both in peace and war to be a bulwark in the defense of American democracy.

We firmly believe that the American people are more determined today than ever before to march forward in unity to enjoy their heritage so eloquently expressed by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the historic Economic Bill of Rights.

But time is short. Reaction is on the rampage. Labor is first to be attacked because it stands in the front ranks of the opposition to the diabolical program of monopoly business.

It must be the immediate task and duty of the American people —of all progressive groups—to battle the policy of reaction and set forth a program which will move America forward and not backward.

We call upon the members of Congress—as the elected representatives of the people—to address themselves to the crucial needs of the people — not to shackle them and degrade their living standards for the benefit of a monopoly few.

To this end, we earnestly propose:

(1) The defeat of all pending anti-labor legislation.

(2) The enactment of a minimum wage law establishing a minimum wage of 75c an hour.

(3) The enactment of housing legislation to provide decent housing for the American people at prices which they can afford, and the continuation of effective rent control.

(4) The enactment of legislation abolishing the poll tax, to establish a permanent FEPC, outlaw lynching, and to protect the civil rights of all Americans.

(5) The enactment of legislation expanding social security, including adequate provision for health and medical care.

We pledge to spare no effort in the mobilization of the American people in every community throughout the country in support of this program. Congress must be made aware in unmistakable terms that the American people are hungry and thirsty for progress—that the American people vigorously reject reaction.

Wage Policy

Economic hardship is felt by millions of people, and the threat of mass unemployment looms ahead for America. These twin economic danger signals fly over our country because wages lag behind soaring, profiteering prices.

A year ago the CIO fought together with other representatives of the people to preserve price stability by continuing OPA. The lobby of big business, bent on gaining the high prices and profits of today, fought against price stability and the OPA. Congress listened to the big business lobby and ignored the people's lobby, which CIO led. OPA was killed. Prices and profits soared. The standards of living of the American Common Man began to fall. And the fertile seeds of depression—a grossly distorted distribution of our national income—were sown.

Out of these economic necessities both for our CIO members and for the health of the national economy, the CIO projected its demands for substantial wage increases. The fact that the major corporations have thus far refused to meet these demands has caused working people to suffer and stands as a major reason why we are beginning the national descent into depression.

Substantial wage increases for American workers must be had at once. This is required not only for the working people but for all who fear the tragic repetition of depression and economic insecurity in America.

Tour Cancelled

THUGS THREATEN WFTU DELEGATES IN 'U.S. KOREA'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A WORLD labor mission to Korea cancelled its tour of the American zone of that Far Eastern country after encountering threats from armed company thugs, beatings of Korean workers seeking to greet the delegation, and wide-scale arrests of union leaders.

Charging that the incidents encountered during March 31 resembled activities in the "fascist states," the World Federation of Trade Unions delegation filed a strong complaint with Major General Lerch, commanding U. S. forces in Korea.

Willard Townsend, CIO member of the mission and head of the Transport Service Employes, together with four other unionists from England, France and the Soviet Union, complained that they were threatened by armed company police dressed in Japanese military uniforms. Rifles were being cocked for action, hysterical thugs were surrounding their cars and two workers were beaten almost to death in front of their eyes.

Details of the threat to the lives of the union leaders was contained in the letter sent to General Lerch by Chairman Louis Saillant, WFTU secretary; Ernest Bell, Great Britain; Willard Townsend of the CIO; Michael Tarasov, USSR; and Patrick Waldberg, WFTU staff official.

A full report on their observations in the two zones of Korea and in Japan will be made public at a WFTU general council meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, early in June. Occurrences at Seoul were in marked contrast with the mission's treatment in northern Korea and Japan, where they received friendly, cooperative assistance from occupation authorities, government officials and representatives of company managements and labor.

THE incident occurred at the Kyung Bong textile plant, just outside Seoul, capital of Korea. No American military authorities were present at the factory during the WFTU visit.

Although the management of the plant knew the group was planning a visit, there was nobody on hand to greet them when the union leaders reached the textile factory. It was not until they walked through a dormitory for workers at the plant that they encountered the manager and director of the plant.

These two Korean officials refused permission to visit either the factory or the living quarters of the workers, although the group were official guests of the American authorities and had flown to Korea from Japan in Gen. MacArthur's private plane.

"Meanwhile, a group of five men dressed in Japanese uniforms had come closer to our group and had begun molesting the Korean trade union members of our party," the delegation wrote to General Lerch.

After further discussion, Chairman Saillant of the WFTU delegation told the company executives that since they could not inspect the plant freely, they would return to Seoul and report the matter to U. S. military authorities.

"As we were about to enter the cars," the official WFTU report continued, "our attention was caught by shouts. We then saw that a man in the courtyard who was walking towards us had been attacked, thrown to the ground and dragged back by his hair, while at the same time he was being kicked in the face.

"He was then taken by his feet and his shoulders and dragged along the ground into the building which adjoined his factory gates. The same brutal treatment was being given to a second person."

Both the men were members of the Chung Pyung labor union group of Korea "who had followed us to the factory in order to give us leaflets of welcome which had been printed for distribution by this trade union organization," the WFTU letter continued.

When WFTU Sec. Saillant demanded of factory officials that the two beaten men be placed in the American army cars, "the director answered that this was his business and not ours, and he refused to let us provide these men with protection," the report said.

A couple of minutes later, a dozen armed policemen and several armed civilians appeared at the scene inside the plant gates.

"In the face of this situation, which we considered as a very serious insult to the WFTU mission, we decided to leave the factory at once," the WFTU group wrote to Gen. Lerch.

"When we were about to enter our cars, we saw one of these policemen about nine yards from us cocking his rifle, while a civilian armed with a rifle had approached us from the right side and was standing next to the car of the president of the WFTU delegation.

"The delegation felt at this point that it was in a state of complete insecurity. As the delegation drew out of the factory courtyard, a group of company guards ran around the cars in a high state of excitement, screaming epithets and demonstrating deep hostility."

After leaving the Kyung Bong plant, the delegation cancelled visits to other factories since it had no guarantee that similar incidents would not be met.

"The members of the delegation can only liken the incidents which they visited at this factory to things which occurred in the fascist states," the WFTU report declared.

"The delegation was later informed that during the course of the morning, the Korean police had arrested many members of the All-Korean Congress of Trade Unions who had been distributing messages of welcome in honor of the WFTU delegation."

WFTU TO MEET IN JUNE

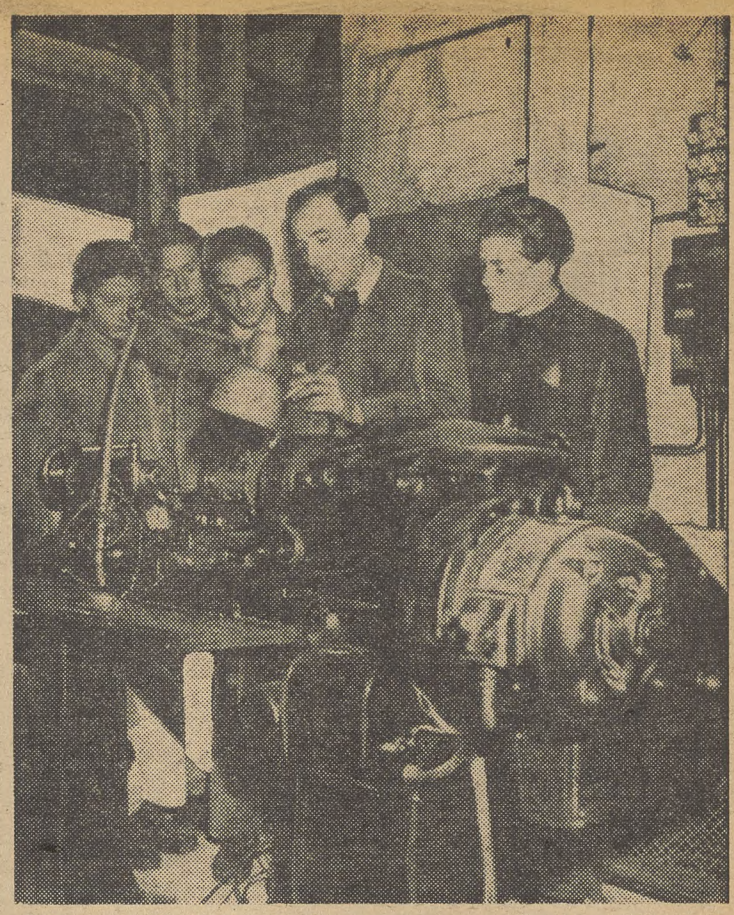
VITAL questions affecting organized workers in every nation will come up for discussion when the World Federation of Trade Unions holds a series of three important meetings in Prague, Czechoslovakia, early in June.

The WFTU's 9-man executive bureau will have its regular quarterly meeting, starting June 2 and winding up June 5. CIO Vice Pres. Frank Rosenblum, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is a member of the bureau. On June 6 and 7, the 26-man executive committee will meet.

From June 9-14, the WFTU's big General Council will hold its first meeting since the organization was established.

The General Council, as set up under the WFTU constitution, contains representatives from every national labor organization affiliated with the world union movement. The constitution provides that it meet at least once a year, and it has supreme power to make policy decisions for WFTU in between the biennial meetings of the world labor congress.

Peeling potatoes is one of the many chores the boys do for themselves in the rest homes for young workers maintained by the trade union organization in Austria. The American Friends Service Committee helps out by providing one supplementary meal a day.



An instructor is showing the boys how to work a machine in this trade union metal workshop for apprentices in Vienna. The shop runs only every other week due to shortage of electricity.

Quakers Aid Young Workers In Two War-Torn Cities

AUSTRIAN and Hungarian trade unions are cooperating with the American Friends Service Committee in Europe to help relieve the hardships suffered by teen-age boys and girls who are apprentices and workers in the mills and shops in Vienna and Budapest.

Aid to this group is being given by the Quakers on the basis of a survey made by a group of their workers in the two cities. These young people, between 12 and 18, are beyond the scope of the school feeding programs and generally do not qualify for relief under any of the special adult projects.

The American Friends Service Committee, the first relief organization to be given permission to send permanent relief workers to operate in Hungary, reports that there are some 37,000 young workers and apprentices in Budapest, many of them homeless war orphans.

Some sleep in empty houses or the shops where they work. Their diet is mostly black bread. What clothing they have is ragged and worn. Half of the youngsters have no winter coats and about one out of ten is bare-footed. Pay for apprentices runs from 14½ to 25 forints a week, or the equivalent of 96 cents to $2. A pair of shoes costs from $20 to $24.

In an attempt to relieve the housing problem, the trade union Youth Organization has set up a homes-for-apprentices program and is obtaining unused villas, damaged houses and other available buildings. A Quaker relief worker reports that in one such home he visited, 20 boys were living in three unheated rooms. There were no windows in one room and in another one wall had been shot away. A pipe in the yard was the only water supply.

The Friends Committee is distributing food to these young workers at 20 designated places in Budapest, mostly in factories, where rations are distributed three times a week. The food is distributed uncooked because most of the apprentices work on rotating shifts with only a 15-minute break, which does not allow time for a hot lunch.

IN Austria where conditions in some instances are even harder, the trade union organization has opened seven rest rooms for under-nourished young workers. The Quakers are supplying the rest homes with one supplementary meal a day. One Quaker worker acted as an advisor in a training school for rest home leaders, where courses are given in first aid, problems of community living, and dietics, which consists mostly in instructions on how to cook the unfamiliar American food.

A Quaker worker who visited the rest home for girls in Steiermark reported that there was a lack of recreational facilities and a dearth of reading material. The few books the home had were read until they fell apart.

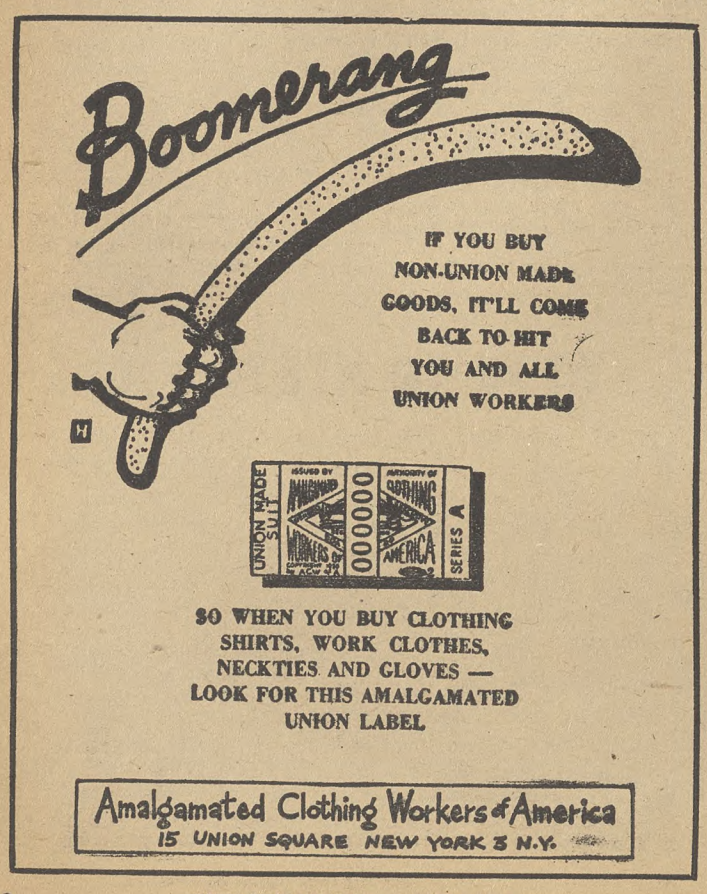
The most serious deficiency was the lack of shoes. Most of the girls had only one badly worn pair and did not dare use them for hikes. The Committee therefore procured 400 pairs to be used only for hiking. These are carefully checked in and out before and after a hike.

The Friends Committee also provided skiis, balls, 12 phonographs, chess sets and modeling clay, and furnished transport to and from the homes by making their trucks available to the union leaders.

A supplementary meal of 600 calories a day, "the little extra that enables the kids to gain weight," reported a Quaker worker, is considered the most important contribution.

The Friends Committee has been able to aid only 5,000 of the 31,000 young people in Budapest. In Vienna, only the most needy get to the rest homes and then only for one month.

CIO Publicity Director Len De Caux, right, congratulates Norman Dolnick, publicity director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, for winning the 1946 American Public Relations Assn. award for "the most meritorious public relations performance in the field of labor." Last year the APRA award was won by the National CIO Publicity Dept. In naming the UPWA as award winner, the Association commented on the effective work being done by the union in carrying on public relations work within the community.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AS CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — MARCHES WITH HIS MOB TO ATTACK THE MILL WORKERS, JIM HAS CALLED UPON THE WHOLE COMMUNITY TO WITNESS THE OUTBREAK OF LAWLESSNESS...

AC

YOU... YOU GOT THE WHOLE TOWN HERE! AND THE RADIO—

YES, THE RADIO IS SENDING OUT A FULL DESCRIPTION! ALL THE DECENT CITIZENS ARE WITH US!

BUT... BUT THE WHOLE COUNTRY WILL KNOW... WE'LL BE DISGRACED...

NO YOU WON'T, MR. MAYOR! NOT IF YOU DO YOUR DUTY!

BUT WHAT CAN I DO? WHAT!

YOU CAN STOP CARRUTHERS FROM CARRYING OUT HIS BLOODY PLAN! YOU CAN ORDER THE SHERIFF TO DISARM CARRUTHER'S THUGS...

HERE THEY COME!

HERE COMES CARRUTHERS!

YOU'VE GOT TO MAKE YOUR CHOICE, MR. MAYOR... STAND WITH THE PEOPLE AND CARRY OUT THE LAW AS YOU SWORE YOU WOULD WHEN YOU TOOK OFFICE.

GOOD LORD. I HAVE NO CHOICE.

OUTA THE WAY, MAYOR! WE'RE GOING TO BLAST THOSE TROUBLE-MAKERS OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

THINK WHAT YOU'RE DOING, MR. CARRUTHERS.

YOU'RE TAKING THE LAW INTO YOUR OWN HANDS... NO, YOU'RE VIOLATING THE LAW...

IT'S MY SWORN DUTY TO PRESERVE LAW AND ORDER... THIS IS A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY AND I'LL PERMIT NO VIOLENCE AGAINST EITHER LABOR OR AGAINST —

WHAT KIND OF NONSENSE ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT? *I'M THE LAW AROUND HERE* AND I'VE ALWAYS BEEN GIVING THE ORDERS! I DON'T AIM TO STOP GIVING ORDERS NOW.

AND NOW GET OUT OF THE WAY — OR I'LL HAVE ANOTHER MAYOR IN THIS TOWN SO FAST YOU WON'T KNOW WHAT KICKED YOU OUT OF YOUR JOB.

Big Business Lobbyists Helped Cook Hartley Anti-Labor Bill

By IRVING RICHTER
Legislative Representative, UAW-CIO

ONE day late in March, William Ingles, who reports a $20,400 annual salary as a lobbyist, walked into the office of the House Labor Committee.

He carried a heavy suitcase. Nobody asked questions.

"Good morning, Bill," said Rep. Ralph Waldo Gwinn, the hard-working, sour-looking Republican member from the ritzy town of Bronxville in Westchester County, New York. Ingles opened his suitcase, hauled out a pile of reports, and they both went to work.

This company lawyer helped Gwinn put the finishing touches on the "Hartley" anti-labor bill.

Ingles represents: Allis-Chalmers Co., Fruehauf Trailer Co., J. I. Case Co., The Falk Corp., and Inland Steel.

THESE aren't the only anti-union companies that helped out the Labor Committee. "Patrioteer Theodore R. Iserman put aside his rich Chrysler law practice for two full weeks to assist it.

Another volunteer in the anti-labor cause is Jerry Morgan, whose law offices in Washington serve a variety of big corporations.

To fill out the picture, a half-dozen lawyers from the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce were constantly coming into the committee rooms to help Rep. Gwinn.

This group of high-priced lawyers quietly worked up the most vicious labor bill yet produced. Democratic members of the Labor Committee were ignored.

Then the threatened telephone strike was announced. Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R. N.J.), Labor Committee chairman, called reporters. The tight-lipped, florid-faced Hartley waved his fine cigar; his diamond ring sparkled as he announced:

"The majority of the Committee has approved a bill to stop the telephone strike. It will be ready Monday, but if the strike is called off, the bill will not be pushed."

John Lesinski, ranking minority member of the Labor Committee, was asked by labor people here: "Did you agree to this bill?"

"No," he said, "and I didn't know about it until I read about it in the papers." None of the Democratic members had been consulted by Hartley before he issued this blackmail threat!

IN one of the most blistering attacks ever issued by a group of Congressmen against a Committee chairman, Lesinski, Powell & Klein (N.Y.) Madden (Ind.), Kelley (Pa.), and Kennedy (Mass.), stated publicly:

"The Republicans have inaugurated a new policy by eliminating the two-party system and are holding meetings of the Republican members only . . .

"We believe that Chairman Hartley's proposed bill can only serve to convince thousands of workers in industry that the Republican leadership is committed to an anti-labor, strike-breaking program.

"We are deeply concerned over Chairman Hartley's unfortunate press conference because it created the inference that we too shared the chairman's strike-breaking views. We take this opportunity to disassociate ourselves from those views . . ."

WARNING ON 'LOYALTY'

PRES. TRUMAN'S executive order for the dismissal of "disloyal" government employes robs American citizens of their rights to due process of law and threatens a "thought control" police system strange to American traditions.

That was the nub of criticism of the Order—No. 9835—voiced last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a letter calling upon Pres. Truman either to make major, drastic changes in the new government policy document or to repeal it altogether.

"As carefully as I have read this Order, I cannot find clear guarantees of due process, whether with respect to specific charges being made available, or to the opportunity to confront accusers and cross-examine witnesses, or to any of the traditional protections afforded all our citizens under the laws of the nation," Murray wrote.

"Furthermore, I am alarmed at the prospect that any organization of citizens, gathered together to express their ideas on matters of mutual interest, may be declared 'subversive' without any specification, definition or limitation of the meaning of that term," he wrote.

"There is no assurance in the Order that fraternal or religious associations, labor or consumer groups, literary or educational organizations or institutions, may not be so labelled forthwith."

Pres. Murray wrote that he feels certain "there should be no room in our Government for those who are disloyal to it, or those who would overthrow or subvert it."

But, he emphasized, there should be a requirement for a clear definition of disloyalty, and due process should be accorded accused individuals.

The CIO Public Workers Union, which has formed a citizens committee to defend civil rights of government employes, charges that the Order deprives federal workers "of elementary legal rights afforded even the most depraved criminals."

The union warns that the Order will lead to creation of a "huge investigating police staff to probe the private lives, thoughts, associations and even the school days of every government employe."

NORTON RAPS HARTLEY

Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R. N.J.), sponsor of HR 3020 to kill labor unions, may be a hero to the NAM, but to at least one colleague in Jersey's Congressional group, he's a dodo.

Rep. Mary Norton (D. N.J.), for 10 years the House Labor Committee chairman during the Roosevelt era, bluntly told Congress why she had resigned from that committee when the 80th Congress opened.

"I could not serve with a chairman for whom I had no respect," she said.

"My reason for that is that during the 10 years I was chairman of the Labor Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Rep. Hartley) who is now chairman of the Labor Committee, and who comes here before you and talks about labor as if he knew something about it, attended exactly six meetings in 10 years.

"That was my reason for leaving the Committee on Labor."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Hartley 'Kill Union' Bill HR 3020	Contains almost every anti-union proposal you have ever seen—and a few new ones to boot.	Passed by House.	Ask Congressman to uphold veto if Pres. Truman refuses to sign bill.
Senate Anti-union Bills	Taft bill contains wide variety anti-union proposals on striking, injunctions, security, general union activity.	Senate Labor Comm. reported out bill. Senate debate begins about April 22.	Wire Senators to vote against any bill to weaken or destroy unions.
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Passed by Senate & House; now being studied by joint conference committee.	Write Pres. Truman to veto this weakening of Wage-Hour Act.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House. Senate Finance Comm. opens hearings April 22.	Ask Senators and Chmn. Millikin to pass only a tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Anti-poll tax bill S 94 HR 7 et al	Would remove poll tax as voting bar in seven southern states for federal elections.	S 94 (Pepper bill) in Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration; 7 House bills in Comm. on House Administration.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push for speediest possible action.
Wagner-Murray Rent Control Bill S 528	Continues rent control for another year "as is."	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm. Committee recommending no raise in rent ceilings.	Ask Senators to pass this rent bill, keep rents stable.
Wolcott Bill HR 2549	Continues rent control but makes joke of enforcement; repeals vets housing act.	House Banking Comm. ended hearings. Report due soon.	Wire Congressman to defeat this joker bill, pass "as is" rent control measure.
S 866 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings. Report not yet issued and it looks like a stall.	Ask Senators to pass. Ask Sen. Taft and chairman of Banking Comm. to get action fast.
Labor & NLRB Appropriation Bill HR 2700	Orders severe cuts in funds for Labor Dept. & NLRB; will cripple many vital services.	Passed by House; referred to Senate Appropriations Comm. Hearings held.	Write, wire your Senators to restore cuts; also write to Sen. Bridges (R.N.H.), committee chairman.
Anti-bias bill S 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. commission to enforce anti-bias policy on hiring. Uses voluntary & compulsory methods.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Also write Sen. Taft & Rep. Hartley to push bills thru committees.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

100,000 STRONG RALLY IN DETROIT!

See Page 9

THE CIO NEWS

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Part of CIO's vast People's Lobby marching from the Capitol to the House Office Building. This group from Philadelphia was matched by scores of others who flocked to Washington to tell their Senators and Representatives that anti-labor bills will cut consumer purchasing power and help hustle the nation along the road to another '29. More pictures on pages 8 and 9.

CRUCIAL WEEK IN SENATE

THIS is the crucial week for organized labor in the U. S. Senate. On top the agenda is the Taft Bill to curb labor's freedom.

The bill (S. 1126) is scheduled for considerable debate, with a vote expected in the first part of May.

From every indication, the bill will pass the Senate. The question will be the size of the liberal opposition to the Taft-Ball proposals to hamstring unions. A maximum of 33 votes will be needed to uphold a veto if Pres. Truman refuses to sign the measure.

The Hartley bill (HR 3020), an even stronger bill than the Senate version, has already passed the House. If and when the Taft bill is approved by the Senate, a joint conference committee of the House and Senate will work out a compromise measure. Once that joint effort is approved in House and Senate, the bill will go to the White House—probably about the middle of May.

PARLIAMENTARY fireworks on the Senate bill, approved 11-2 by the Labor Committee, opened april 23 with an oratorical display by Sen. Robert Taft (R. Ohio).

"It is not an anti-labor bill," Taft declared, with a fine disregard for the facts.

Continuing his fiction - like speech, the Ohio Senator said: "It is not a bill inspired by a desire to wreak vengeance on anyone because of what he may have done. It simply proposes to deal with the causes of labor trouble and the injustices and inequalities of the present law."

BUT a Senate Labor Committee three-man minority flatly contradicted the conservative Ohio would-be Presidential candidate.

In a joint statement Senators Pepper, Murray and Thomas (Utah) attacked the fundamental basis of the Taft anti-union proposals.

"In the name of 'fairness,' many of them would give more to those who have, and less to those who have not," the Senators declared. "In the name of 'equality' they would increase maldistribution of wealth; masquerading as protesters against monopoly, they would weaken the remaining barrier to concentration of industrial power."

While some of the very worst of the provisions were removed from the Taft bill in the Senate, it still is a disastrous measure, far worse for workers than the Case Bill which Pres. Truman vetoed a year ago.

Taft, preparing to write in a group of toughening amendments on the Senate floor, announced he had won the support of two reactionary Southern Democrats —Byrd (Va.) and George (Ga.)— to support amendments giving injunction powers to employers and placing greater restrictions on union welfare funds.

Meanwhile Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.) will probably seek support for an amendment to outlaw industry-wide bargaining —one of the principal sections removed from the bill in committee.

Other reactionaries will also try to make the Taft bill a close facsimile of the House-approved Hartley proposal.

Don't Kill Goose To Get Egg!

Benefits of the widely-hailed CIO contract with U. S. Steel Corp., would be impossible to achieve if the Taft-Hartley bills passed, leaders of the United Steelworkers bluntly told all Senators.

Pres. Murray and Sec.-Treas. David McDonald, in wires to all members of the Senate, said the pact showed what can be accomplished "through free collective bargaining.

"Under legislation now proposed in the Congress of the U. S.," the wire said, "this achievement would have been obstructed, the improvement of the conditions and solution of the problem of the steel workers would have been prevented, and our organization thwarted and crippled in the exercise of our legitimate functions.

"In the name of 'fairness,' stability and preservation of free trade unionism and democratic rights, we urge you to vote against vindictive legislation now being urged."

PROFESSORS BLAST 'SAVAGE ATTACK' ON LABOR

THE Hartley anti-union bill, passed by the House, represents a "savage and unconcealed attack upon organized labor," according to a group of more than 50 college professors of economics.

Their statement, issued in Washington, charged that the bill "would virtually abolish national unions by forbidding collective bargaining on other than a local basis, save in isolated cases. Such national unions are today the hub of the labor movement."

The group of professors said they hoped the Senate and Pres. Truman will "repudiate" the House bill, and that "Congress and the President will establish a joint commission to study the underlying causes of labor unrest and prescribe remedies for proven abuses."

During the war, the statement added, "American labor made a signal contribution to our war efforts; it should not be fettered with a measure which so patently denies democratic liberties."

Among those signing the statement were Prof. Colston Warne, Amherst; Prof. Wilburt Snow, Wesleyan; Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, Catholic Univ.; Prof. Dorothy Douglas, Smith; Prof. Emily C. Brown, Vassar; Prof. James Cusick, Dartmouth, and Prof. Robert Rockafellow, Rhode Island.

TAFT BILL TEETH COULD RIP YOUR UNION

DON'T let the papers fool you into thinking that the Taft anti-labor bill (S. 1126) is "mild." It's got teeth enough to rip your union to bits. And it's apt to be even sharper after the Senate tacks on a few more amendments.

Here are a few indications of how the Taft bill, if passed, would affect your union:

1. PREVENTION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The bill creates a number of new ways of preventing a union from getting bargaining rights or of preventing it from holding on to rights already gained. Here are a few examples:

A. Even after the union has been certified and is operating under a contract, a "decertification" election can be called for at any time after one year, in an effort to throw the union out.

B. Company unions are given the right to be on the ballot and not to be disestablished.

C. If a union loses an election, employes cannot get another election in the plant for a year no matter how unrepresentative the first election was, and even if all the workers now want the union.

D. Unions are required to file volumes of material with the Secretary of Labor; and the Board may refuse any election unless satisfied that all technicalities in the filing have been complied with.

2. BREAK-UP OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING UNITS.

A. "Professional" employees are required to be voted separately at all times.

B. Craft units must be voted separately, even where the Board has previously determined that an industrial unit is appropriate.

3. GROUPS EXCLUDED FROM BARGAINING RIGHTS.

A. Supervisors are denied collective bargaining rights. They are also prohibited from getting collective bargaining rights under any state law.

B. Employes in "agriculture" excluded—contrary to present law and practice which permits collective bargaining by those who are employed by large employers in industrial-type farm operations.

4. UNION SECURITY.

A. Closed shop is outlawed.

B. Contract can provide for all other forms of union security, union maintenance, union shop, etc., only if (1) majority of all employes in unit (including those who don't come out to vote) vote in secret ballot to authorize union security clause, and (2) only nonpayment of dues can be grounds for expulsion. (Union can't get rid of company spy, disrupter, etc.)

C. Any group of employes can get a new vote at any time after one year to take away right to union security.

5. RESTRICTIONS ON RIGHT TO STRIKE.

A. Where Attorney General finds that a strike affects "substantially an entire industry" and may "imperil the national health or safety" he can get an anti-strike injunction. After 60 days the NLRB takes secret ballot of employes of each employer to decide whether they will accept the last offer made by employer. Anti-strike injunction lasts for at least 75 days.

B. In any strike, those strikers who have been replaced lose right to vote in NLRB election. If employer can replace enough strikers with strikebreakers, he can call for a vote and get rid of the union.

C. It becomes an unfair labor practice for union workers to refuse to handle scab goods or goods made under sweatshop conditions, or to refuse to work for an employer who is helping another employer break a strike.

D. It becomes an unfair labor practice, if the NLRB finds a union "has refused to bargain". Thus, if the Board disapproves union bargaining tactics, it might issue an order directing the end of a strike.

E. In all unfair labor cases, the Board has power to go to court, as soon as it issues a complaint (before it has held any hearing or issued any order) and get a preliminary injunction, without regard for the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF CONTRACTS BY NLRB AND COURTS.

A. Violation of collective bargaining contracts is made an unfair labor practice. This means that all present arbitration procedures are tossed aside. Grievance adjustment is tossed into the long delays of Board procedure. Decisions will be delayed for months or years.

B. Suits under all collective bargaining contracts may be brought in Federal courts, regardless of normal jurisdictional requirements. This will encourage employers to throw collective bargaining enforcement into the red tape of court litigation.

7. ENCOURAGES RAIDS ON UNION TREASURIES

A. Permits suit against any labor organization, not only in the district where it maintains its principal office but in any district in which it has any "officers or agents." Thus a national union can be harassed by law suits brought against it in any part of the country where it has a local union.

8. INTERFERENCE WITH ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY OF BOARD

A. Packs the NLRB by raising membership to seven.

B. Forbids Board to retain present staff of "review attorneys" who analyze voluminous records. The bill would require each member to analyze hundreds of thousands of pages of record at a time when the Board is already from 6 months to a year behind in its docket.

C. Forbids Board to hire economic analysts necessary to study records and statistics on discriminatory discharges, etc.

D. Places 6 months' statute of limitations on filing of charges. Thus if employer sets up company union, it is free from attack once it has been in existence for 6 months.

STEELWORKERS WIN RAISE OF 15c PLUS

Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray and Charles R. Cox, president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., (left) sign steel contract. Standing is John A. Stephens, U. S. Steel vice president.

U. S. Steel Employes Get $42 Million Hike a Year

THE CIO Steelworkers this week signed a contract boosting the wages paid by United States Steel by slightly better than 15c an hour. U. S. Steel is the bellwether of the steel industry.

The agreement provides a 12½c an hour increase with the remainder of the 15c plus to cover elimination of inequities, improvement in vacations, reduction in the Southern differential, and institution of severance pay.

The annual pay increase for 140,000 U. S. Steel employes will aggregate more than $42 million.

Since Feb., 1946, the Steelworkers have won increases of more than 38½c an hour for U. S. Steel employes, including 18½c won by last year's strike and 5.18c agreed to this February to help wipe out wage inequities.

Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray hailed the new contract as a model guide to industrial stability which well might be followed by unions and companies in other mass production industries.

He said that he was thinking particularly of the two-year period of the contract and of the provision allowing for wage reopening in a year.

MANY CIO unions in mass production industries have signed contracts, but the CIO signed contracts.

The CIO Auto Workers and General Motors this week reached an agreement giving employes slightly more than 15c an hour considering six paid vacations and other economic benefits.

UAW is negotiating with Chrysler and will soon open talks with Ford.

The CIO Oil Workers have obtained increases averaging 22c hourly for most workers and last week the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers won an increase from GM amounting to 15c an hour including the time paid for holidays not worked and other economic adjustments.

A similar agreement was made with GM for members of the Rubber Workers in its employ.

The Rubber Workers signed a contract last month with Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and U. S. Rubber granting an 11½c hourly increase, and containing a 120-day re-opening clause.

The Packinghouse Workers, the Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Paper Workers and the Glass Workers are among the unions in the mass production industries which signed contracts either this year or late last year granting wage increases and other benefits.

THE U. S. Steel contract covers employes in Carnegie-Illinois, American Steel & Wire, Columbia Steel, National Tube, and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad. The wage increase is retroactive to April 1.

Features of the contract include maintenance of membership and the check-off, reduction of the Southern differenetial by 3c an hour; increase of increment in each classification from 3½ to 4c an hour.

Under an improved vacation clause 3 weeks vacation with pay is provided for employes with 25 year's service.

For the first time a severance pay clause is included. This provides that anybody displaced by the shut-down or discontinuance of a department receives severance pay ranging from 4 weeks pay for 3 years continuous service to 8 weeks for 10 years.

The safety provision and the scheduling of work clause to assure greater degree of regularity in work are clarified. Any employe reporting for work must receive a minimum of four hours' pay instead of two.

THE company also agreed to join with the union in making a study of social insurance programs covering death, disability, sickness, hospitalization and medical care. The study is to be completed not later than Nov. 1.

The USA-U. S. Steel negotiations started late in January. That month Murray announced that the corporation had agreed to give about $32 million in back pay and about $17 million in annual wage increases through a new wage rate plan. The union then agreed to the extension until April 30 of the contract, due to expire Feb. 15.

Negotiations were completed early April 20 after a skeleton committee headed by Murray for the union and John A. Stephens, vice-president, for U. S. Steel had been in almost continuous session for more than three days in Pittsburgh. Other members of the Steelworkers committee were Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald and General Counsel Lee Pressman.

The contract was ratified this week by the 175-man policy committee which had been called by Murray a few weeks ago when prospects for consummation of the contract were not too bright.

UAW, GM AGREE TO OVER 15c HIKE

THE CIO Auto Workers this week agreed a new contract with General Motors which UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther estimated would give the workers slightly more than 15c an hour.

Agreement followed a turbulent week during which the Auto Workers abandoned their demand for a 23½c hourly increase but insisted that arbitrators determine how 3½c of the 15c wage boost be allocated.

The agreement provides an 11½c increase effective April 24, provided it is ratified by the union by May 5, and six paid holidays for workers having 6 months or more experience.

The pact which runs for a year also provides pay in lieu of vacation on the basis of 40 hours' pay for those with one year's seniority on July 1; 60 hours for those with 3 years, and 80 hours for those with five or more years.

Call-in pay was increased from 3 to 4 hours.

The union said the negotiations would continue on UAW's demands for social security and old age benefits. The UAW's 200-man representative group voted to recommend ratification to the locals.

Wage talks are continuing with Chrysler, and are scheduled to open soon with Ford.

CIO SEA UNIONS WARY OF SHIP OWNERS' PLANS

REPRESENTATIVES of five CIO maritime unions discussing joint action on renewal of contracts expiring June 15 decided at Washington this week to reject the demands of ship-owners to extend present agreements through September and pledged to support one another's demands.

The group agreed on a statement of "all-out support by all participating unions to guarantee that the shipowners will be defeated in their game of trying to isolate individual unions fighting to secure a satisfactory contract." They decided to hold future meetings "of all CIO maritime unions to carry out the necessary strategy and tactics against the shipowners for June 15."

Participating unions included the Natl. Maritime Union, Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and American Communications Assn., all members of the CIO Maritime Committee.

The union spokesmen also adopted a resolution on the Texas City disaster demanding that Congress "immediately provide all necessary funds and relief to assist survivors and their families who suffered any hardship in the disaster."

They asked that Congress investigate the cause of the explosion and fire, and follow up with "legislation designed to guarantee the safety of life and property in the maritime industry, oil industry, chemical industry and every other field where the Texas City disaster affected life or property."

A committee from the meeting called on U. S. Maritime Commission officials and demanded an immediate halt to the transfer of ships owned and operated by American shipowners to Panamanian and Honduran registry. These vessels were termed "runaway ships," and the commission was told the unions "were prepared to take action to protect their members against this vicious form of lockout."

Highlights of Steel Pact

OUTSTANDING features of the CIO Steelworkers-U. S. Steel contract signed this week are:

- A $1.00 a day increase, or 12½c an an hour.
- Severance pay included for the first time provides pay ranging from 4 weeks for 3 years' continuous service to 8 weeks for 10 years.
- Agreement to run for two years with wage re-opening after one year.
- Maintenance of membership and check-off.
- Southern differential cut by 3c an hour.
- Increment between job classification increased from 3½c to 4c to further eliminate inequities.
- As long as employes receiving high out-of-line rates stay on their present jobs they shall receive their present pay plus the general wage increase.
- Three-weeks vacation for 25-year employes, and continuance of present vacation period of one week for one year and 2 weeks for 5 years.
- Safety provision clarified, with union and management to work more closely on a health and safety program.
- Scheduling of work clause clarified to assure greater degree of regularity.
- Pay for reporting time raised from two to four hours.
- Grievance machinery speeded up to provide quicker settlements.
- Seniority section clarified, the Steelworkers and U. S. Steel agreeing to a joint study of seniority.
- U. S. Steel agreed in a letter to make a joint study of a social insurance program covering death, disability, sickness benefits, hospitalization and medical care, to be completed not later than Nov. 1.

NO NIGHTMARE BUT REALITY

IF YOU lie awake at night sometimes, worrying about what would happen if you lost your job, if your wages were cut, if you were shifted to a lower-paying job or bumped down the seniority list, if an unfriendly boss were free to vent all his spite on you, if your work were speeded up still more, etc., etc.—then you are liable to have dreams that will give you a rough idea of what can happen to American workers under the Hartley-Taft legislation.

Union organization is our chief protection against such evils. It has raised wages, shortened working hours and checked undue speed-up.

It has established seniority and grievance procedure to protect workers against unfair discriminations. It has won paid vacations and countless other benefits. It has given workers some independence, security and democracy.

All these rights and benefits will be endangered, if the legislation now before Congress is enacted. For its cold-blooded aim is to weaken, if not completely destroy, the unions which have secured them.

THERE IS hardly any form of union activity that is not attacked by the Hartley and Taft bills.

They would make strong national unions impossible, by breaking them up into weak and isolated company units forbidden to cooperate against the under-cutting of wages.

They would restore open-shop conditions by outlawing arrangements to protect the union against the introduction of non-union labor.

They would give employers every possible excuse to refuse to bargain, would interfere with the workers' rights to choose their representatives and run their unions as they wish, and would promote company unionism.

They would effectively destroy the right to strike and picket—the workers' weapon of last resort, without which they have little bargaining power.

And these are but a few of the things this anti-labor legislation would do to destroy practically all union protections and leave workers at the mercy of wage-cutting, open-shop employers.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IT CAME as a surprise to most radio listeners to learn how painfully sensitive an NBC vice president can be.

Millions of radios were made to observe a period of silent tribute to the wounded dignity of the radio moguls, when comedians Allen, Hope and Skelton attempted to twit them.

It was a lesson to the common herd to show more respect to corporation executives and the way they make their living. After all, something should be sacred in this frivolous world!

★ ★ ★

WE OF the common herd tend to be rather brazen about our wages. We don't even blush when every detail about them, down to the last half-cent, is spread all over the papers.

So, perhaps we don't appreciate the delicacy of feeling of the captain of industry who tries to keep such vulgar details a secret—even from the income tax people at times.

★ ★ ★

OF COURSE, once a year the government is so lacking in refinement as to expose the salaries of industrial big-shots—and we can think we know how many hundred thousands our bigger bosses make.

But there's where we get fooled. For salaries are only so much cheese to the corporation upper-crust.

Concealed in corporation reports are all sorts of perquisites that go with their jobs (fringe issues, if you please), such as bonuses, options for stock purchase, pensions, profit-sharing, etc.

And what they get from their directorships of other companies, and from their many investments, is none of our business, they think.

★ ★ ★

THE ABOVE may help to explain the embarrassment which big businessmen are reported to be suffering at the present time.

Maybe you and I wouldn't be embarrassed if a few cool millions of dollars were suddenly deposited in our savings accounts.

But that's just because we don't have the sensitivity and delicacy of those born and bred to bear the embarrassment of riches with blushing and retiring dignity.

★ ★ ★

THIS YEAR every financial sheet is bewailing the fact that corporation profits are "embarrassingly high."

As each company reports its earnings for the first quarter, its directors are so embarrassed they almost hate to mention them.

(During the war, total corporate profits after taxes rose to a record annual average of 9½ billions. But in 1946, they jumped to $12 billions, and this year they are coming in at the annual rate of $17 billions.)

★ ★ ★

SO WHAT'S all the embarrassment about, we of the common herd may wonder.

If a corporation is embarrassed because its profits are so high, it can easily reduce them by increasing the wages of its employes and lowering the prices of its products.

But that is just what the corporations don't want to do. In fact, the chief source of their embarrassment is that folks may draw this rather obvious conclusion.

One of the business sheets explains that the present enormous profits are embarrassing because they show up "price profiteering" and give the unions new arguments for wage increases.

★ ★ ★

IT SEEMS big business wants everybody to share its embarrassment—in different ways.

While it's embarrassed with too much money, it wants the workers to be embarrassed with too little, and the general consuming public to be embarrassed by too high prices.

(Retail prices of consumers' goods, rents and services advanced by about 2% between mid-February and mid-March to an all-time high, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

★ ★ ★

IN FACT, big business seems rather to enjoy the general embarrassment, and the thrill of teetering on the edge of another depression.

It gets annoyed at any proposals for raising wages and lowering prices. It prefers to accumulate more and more unsold goods in its warehouses, rather than to sell them at prices people can pay.

And it's pushing a compliant Congress into destroying the labor movement, the one force capable of relieving all this embarrassment.

Maybe this will explain why radio comedians are cut off the air at the first faint crack about corporation big-shots. There's so much more they might crack wise about!

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

"THIS IS a demonstration of what can be accomplished through free collective bargaining in a democratic society," said CIO Pres. Philip Murray of the agreement just won by the United Steelworkers with the U.S. Steel Corporation.

The agreement, which was won without a strike, raises wage standards substantially and secures many other improved conditions for the steelworkers. It also benefits the whole country by increasing mass purchasing power, preserving the workers' democratic rights and assuring continued industrial peace.

And the same can be said for the similar agreements similarly won in recent weeks by the CIO electrical, auto, rubber, packinghouse, textile, glass, oil and paper workers, and by many other CIO unions.

Yet this type of free and peaceful collective bargaining, with all the benefits that flow from it, is now threatened by the labor-baiters who are trying to enact laws to cripple unions and destroy collective bargaining.

"Under legislation now proposed in Congress," Murray said, "this achievement would have been obstructed, the improvement of the conditions and solution of the problems of the steelworkers would have been prevented, and our organiaztion would have been thwarted and crippled in the exercise of its legitimate functions."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

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L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Emil Rieve
Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Walter P. Reuther, R. J. Thomas

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Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor
Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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CIO OPENS UNITY TALKS ON MAY 1

DISCUSSIONS on unified action and the possibility of eventual merger between CIO and AFL will be undertaken Thursday, May 1, by five-man committees representing each of the two organizations.

In the latest interchange of correspondence between the heads of the two labor groups, Murray explained that a meeting on April 24—as proposed earlier last week by AFL Pres. Green—was impossible because a number of CIO representatives were engaged "in important wage scale negotiations."

Murray suggested the Statler Hotel in Washington or some suitable place as a site for the discussions.

The AFL's invitation was an outgrowth of a letter sent on Dec. 6, 1946 by Murray to Green, Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Pres. Thomas C. Cashen of the Railway Labor Executives Assn.

In that letter, Murray pointed to the fact that a "deliberate and monstrous movement" is under way to cripple the American labor movement. He called for unified action by the various labor groups as "imperative and of vital importance" to halt the anti-labor drive in Congress.

The AFL replied in the latter part of January with a suggestion that only a discussion of complete merger would be feasible. In a second letter, on Feb. 18, Murray sounded a warning that no "words or cliches" should prevent labor from making immediate action against legislative dangers.

SEVERAL weeks later, in early March, Murray said that the CIO united action committee awaits word from the AFL as to the date and place for an early meeting.

"It is inconceivable that once we meet we would not, in the face of the stark, pressing danger confronting American labor, determine upon immediate protective measures in addition to engaging in a discussion for the achievement of organic unity," Murray wrote.

Members of the CIO committee are Murray and Presidents Albert J. Fitzgerald, electrical workers; Walter Reuther, auto; Emil Rieve, textile; and Jacob Potofsky, clothing.

The AFL committee consists of Green, Sec.-Treas. George Meany, and Presidents John Lewis of the miners, William Hutcheson of the carpenters, and Dan Tobin of the teamsters.

Slums like these within view of the nation's Capitol point up the need for passage of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill. Letters and wires to your Senators will help. The picture, entitled "Where from Here?" won first prize in a Washington, D. C. photo contest sponsored by the Citizens Council for Community Planning. It was made by Ralph Lawrence.

Savings Drop; Truman Warns of Crash

HIGH prices have contributed to a 42 per cent drop in savings from $35 billion in 1945 to $19 billion in 1946, the Dept. of Commerce announced this week.

The announcement was followed by a statement from Pres. Truman, speaking to business, that prices must be brought down.

Declaring that "profits in the aggregate are breaking all records," Truman said:

"There is one sure formula for bringing on a recession or a depression. That is to maintain excessively high prices. Buying stops; production drops, unemployment sets in; prices collapse; profits vanish; businessmen fail."

Truman criticized by indirection the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, which predicted that when price controls were removed, prices would drop.

"This has not taken place," the President declared. "On the contrary, prices rose sharply after controls were taken off and they have continued to rise."

THE latest government reports show that prices reached a new record as of March 15, climbing 2 per cent in a month. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said prices then were more than 58 per cent above those of August 1939.

Despite wide publicity given the current "Newburyport plan" for cutting prices, Pres. Earl Bunting of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers openly predicted that prices will rise even higher. He claimed that despite hugh profits, business could not absorb wage increases.

But new facts this week came to light to support CIO's general contention that price increases have far outstripped amounts necessary to offset wage increases.

A detailed analysis of the cost of making a shirt was submitted by CIO Textile Workers Washington representative John Edelman to Sen. R. A. Taft, who was urged to investigate who gains most from inflated prices.

The survey, made by Textile Research Director Solomon Barkin, showed that "the total labor cost of making sufficient unfinished fabric for a man's ordinary white shirt increased 6½c between 1939 and 1947, while the retail selling price of this shirt went up from $1.65 to $3.95."

In urging Taft to extend the study to other fields, Edelman wrote:

"If Congress assists the citizens in really getting at the facts about what makes prices high, it may be possible to finally nail the lie that labor is responsible for increased costs.

"Moreover, it may be possible to develop sufficient popular understanding of what is at stake here to enable Congress to take the needed steps to correct a highly dangerous inflationary situation, which, if not checked, will obviously bring a real depression in its wake."

Soap Profits Doubled

Profits of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. in 1946 have almost doubled those of the previous year.

Pres. E. H. Little, in his annual report to stockholders, said the company's net income in 1946 was $14,443,835 or $7.14 a common share, compared with $7,036,054, or $3.34 a share for 1945. The company made its record profits despite a continuing scarcity of the principal raw materials for soap.

HOUSING BILL FACES FIGHT

THE Taft-Wagner-Ellender long-range housing bill faces a hard battle in the Senate and even stiffer opposition in the House.

Approved last week by a 7-6 vote of the Senate Banking Committee, the bill (S. 866) has been placed on the Senate calendar to follow the anti-labor legislation and other pending matters.

Sen. Taft (R., O.), a sponsor of the bill, has been attacked by the real estate lobby as a "socialist" for his endorsement of the proposals, which public housing experts call the only possible method of getting construction of homes for low-income families.

The bill squeaked through committee. The deciding vote, from Sen. Maybank (D., S. C.), came in the form of a proxy phoned in from Annapolis, Md. Others supporting the measure were two Republicans—Tobey (R., N. H.) and Flander (R., Vt.); plus five Democrats — Maybank, Taylor (Ida.), Wagner (N. Y.), Sparkman (Ala.) and Fulbright, (Ark).

My bill would solve the housing problem.... It puts all the men back in the army...

The New York Times
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1947.

PAGE ONE . . .

'War on Inflation' Spreads, Cutting Prices Over Nation

PAGE 37 . . .

NAM HEAD DASHES HOPE OF PRICE CUTS

Which Page Do You Read?

On page one it was a "war against high prices" but in the back of the paper readers learned this week that the chief spokesman for industry predicted even higher prices!

That view was expressed by Pres. Earl Bunting of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, whose remarks were printed on page 37. The Newburyport cut-prices story rated page one.

1,050 NAM Programs!

As if the NAM hadn't got the country into enough trouble already, the big business organization has launched a nationwide radio propaganda campaign.

NAM is sending a 15-minute transcription broadcast each week for a year to 1,050 stations in the U. S. and Hawaii. It will feature talks on "topics of the day" and reports on developments in the industrial world.

NAM set up plans at its last convention for a propaganda fund of close to three million dollars.

Eleven Nazi gangsters like Goering (who committed suicide) paid the death penalty for their crimes against humanity. Admiral Karl Doenitz (rear) got off with 10 years.

The men who helped Hitler murder millions, crush labor and plunder Europe are being called to account for their crimes. Leaders of the financial and industrial interests behind the Nazis are up for trial, either before U. S. military tribunals or German de-Nazification courts. They are charged with enslaving labor, plundering occupation territory, robbing Jews and supporting membership in Hitler's brutal storm trooper gang. This background story on how they operated is told by a former U. S. official who played a leading role in American Military Government's early postwar attempts to oust Nazis from positions of influence.

NAZI GANGSTERS GOT THE NOOSE

★ ★ ★

BIG INDUSTRIALISTS MAY BE NEXT

By RICHARD SASULY

IN THE broken city of Nuremberg today some of Germany's worst union-busters await trial before a U. S. military tribunal. The industrial big shots who backed Hitler can look out of their cell windows at the rubble which they helped to create. There is nothing they can do to repair the damage of war in Great Britain or Poland or even in Germany, but they can finally look forward to being brought to justice for their crimes.

The Nuremberg trials began with the prosecution of Goering and the other top Nazis. Those trials were held before an international court, with judges from the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France. Goering and the generals were convicted but Hjalmar Schacht, who organized business support behind Hitler, went free.

When Schacht was acquitted it seemed as if all the German industrialists who had committed war crimes were safe. But the case against the German industrialists is going ahead, now solely in American hands.

On February 7, the first indictment was brought in. Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, the U. S. chief of counsel for war crimes, indicted Friedrich Flick and four of his henchmen on five counts as war criminals.

WHAT has happened here is something new in history. It is worth taking a close look at this man Flick. While he was not a headline figure like Hitler, Goering or Goebbels, he was the behind-the-scene boss of the German steel industry. He was easily one of the dozen most powerful men in Germany. He was the kind of powerful man who generally keeps his nose clean and stays out of trouble, leaving glory and risks to the front men and satisfying himself with profits.

It is worthwhile to go back into the record and see what kind of men Flick and the other industrialists were, what they did, and why they now end up in the prisoner's dock, indicted for crimes against the world.

Go back to 1925. In that year a man named Carl Duisberg said:

"There is no doubt that the German economy can only exist and fulfill its duties if the burden of salaries, wages, taxes, freights and—not least—impositions for social security, which it must carry, are limited.

". . . German trade unions. . . must from now on hold as their primary duty giving consideration together with employers to increasing production. . . then the wage and salary question (will not be) of exclusive importance as it unfortunately still is today. . ." The words have a familiar ring.

Duisberg was the head of the central federation of German industrialists. He was the founder of IG Farben, biggest of German monopolies. American prosecutors are also preparing a case against IG Farben at Nuremberg. Duisberg himself is dead, but his successor, Hermann Schmitz, is in a prison camp in Germany and he will follow Flick before the Nuremberg tribunal.

Hugo Stinnes was another German industrialist who organized some of the biggest combines the world has ever seen. In the midst of juggling corporations like rubber balls he found time to harrangue German labor to give up its eight hour day and sweat out a daily ten hours.

Take Hjalmar Schacht, the man who escaped with his life in the first Nuremberg trials. He was worried about the eight hour day too. And in a book which he wrote for the American public in 1931, he argued against social insurance because, he said, it weakened the moral fiber.

FROM 1918 up to 1933, German industrial leaders like Schacht and Flick and Duisberg fought against the labor movement. But the unions were strongly organized. They had a total membership of more than 8 million.

The right to organize was not just protected by a law like the Wagner Act, it was stated positively as a part of the Weimar Constitution. A special law passed in 1920 guaranteed collective bargaining by the setting up of works councils, with shop stewards as delegates, in every plant in the country.

Then in the last months of 1932 the German industrialists made their big decision. The worldwide depression had hit Germany hard. Among people who had nothing to look forward to but more despair, Hitler and his goons began to make headway.

In national elections held in the summer of 1932, Hitler made his best showing. He was near to clean-cut control of the government. But then something happened. The Nazis started to slip. People began to think that maybe beerhall thugs and professional Jew baiters might not make the best leaders for a country after all.

In the elections held in the fall of 1932 the Nazis lost heavily. The labor parties gained ground. And at this point the leaders of German industry made their big decision.

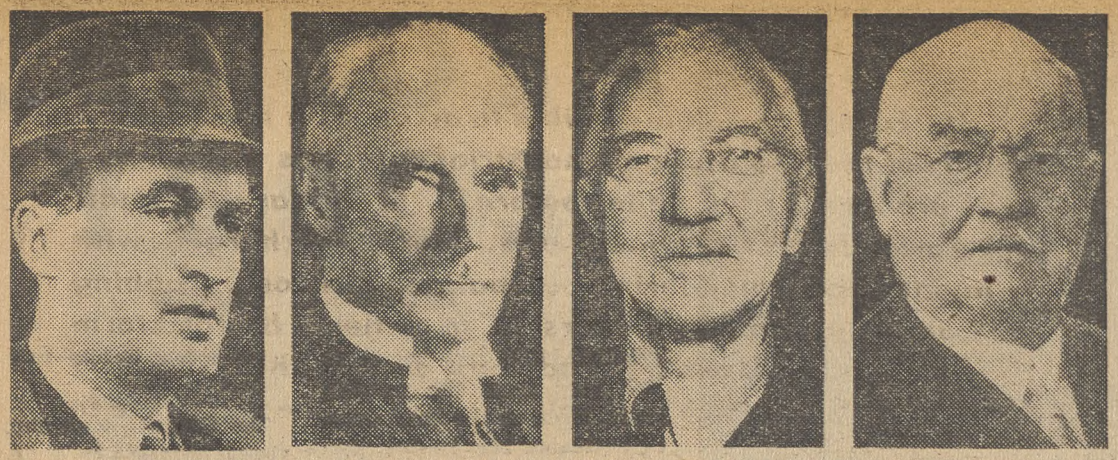
A few of the industrialists, like Thyssen and Kirdorf, had supported Hitler from the early days after World War I. Now the whole top group decided to back him.

After the war, a high official of IG Farben, Baron Georg von Schnitzler, told an American investigator about the fateful meeting at which the decision was made. Early in 1933, he said, "four directors of IG Farben. . . were asked by the office of the President of the Reichstag to attend a meeting in his house. I went to the meeting which was attended by about 20 persons who I believe were mostly leading industrialists from the Ruhr."

Among those whom von Schnitzler listed as being present were Schacht, Krupp and Albert Vogler, an associate of Flick in the steel trust. Von Schnitzler continued: "Dr. Schacht acted as a kind of host. While I had expected the appearance of Goering, Hitler entered the room, shook hands with everybody and took a seat at the head of the table. In a long speech he talked mainly about the danger of com-

(Continued on Next Page)

Big question today is whether industrialists who backed Hitler will get their share of justice. Friedrich Flick, described by U. S. authorities as the greatest single power behind the Nazi war machine, directly financed the work of Hitler's brutal storm troopers.



Big guns behind the Nazi war drive were (l. to r.) Alfried Krupp, his father, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Hjalmar Schacht and Carl Duisberg, who is dead. The Krupps controlled a large part of German steel, Schacht was the master-mind behind German finances, and Duisberg found IG Farben, the biggest monopoly in Germany. His successor, Hermann Schmitz, is scheduled to stand trial along with the others.

(Continued from Page 6)

munism over which he pretended that he had just won a decisive victory.

". . . Krupp von Bohlen thanked Hitler for his speech. After Hitler had left the room, Dr. Schacht proposed to the meeting the raising of an election fund of three million marks."

The money was raised and turned over to Hitler. The Nazis won the next election with the full support of the big industrialists. That was early in 1933 and there has never been a free election on a national scale in Germany since then. Hitler was given complete power.

IN A MATTER of only a few months Hitler started to pay off the industrialists for the help they had given him. In less than two months, May and June 1933, the Nazis took over and wrecked the entire organized labor movement. Unions were abolished and replaced with the fascist "labor front". Union leaders were beaten and thrown into the concentration camps to die. As for political action, there was none. There was only the Nazi party.

It was clear sailing now for the German industrial leaders. The work-week went above 60 hours, even before the war. The industrial accident rate jumped from 34 per thousand workers in 1932 to 60 in 1938. Wages stayed where they had been at the bottom of the depression in 1932, and for a good reason: there could be no strikes under the Nazis.

Hitler claimed he had solved unemployment because he set the unemployed to building military highways, but when the German housewife complained that there still wasn't enough food to set on the table, Goering made his famous reply. "Guns instead of butter!"

IF GERMAN industrialists had only produced armaments—although they knew that they were helping to start an aggressive war—they would never have had to face the Nuremberg court. Actually, their war services to the Nazi regime went far beyond mere production.

Here are a few of the charges which American investigators have proved against the boss of the steel trust, Friedrich Flick.

● Flick directly financed the work of the SS, Hitler's picked killers.

● Flick worked with top Nazis like Fritz Sauckel and Albert Speer (both found guilty of war crimes at the first Nuremberg trial) to enslave and deport to Germany upward of five million workers from such countries as France, Poland and Russia.

● Flick and his confederates "aryanized" property, that is, they stole the property of Jews under cover of the violent propaganda of Jew-baiters like Rosenberg.

● Flick followed directly behind the advancing German armies in the first years of the war to seize and plunder industrial plants in the conquered countries. The German soldier stole and sent home sausages and silk stockings. Flick and his friends stole whole factories and mills.

And what was behind this record of violence and robbery? Partly of course, there were handsome profits to be made, wealth to be acquired. But the design ran further. In the language of the U. S. War Department, Flick and his fellow-industrialists "aimed at securing the permanent economic domination of the European continent."

THE German industrialists cannot defend themselves on the ground that they merely took advantage of the war situation after the outbreak of hostilities. Far beyond the simple production of armaments, they shared with the Nazi party and the General Staff of the army in the planning and preparation of the total war which they knew would come. On this score, the case of IG Farben, which will follow the Flick case in the Nuremberg court, gives complete evidence.

IG Farben was Germany's most powerful monopoly. It was the most important producer of synthetic chemicals in the world. It was IG Farben which made the synthetics which allowed the Wehrmacht to fight six years without good sources of raw materials. German trucks and tanks ran on Farben synthetic rubber. The Luftwaffe flew with Farben's synthetic gasoline. Whenever the General Staff had a supply problem they came to IG Farben and Farben solved the difficulty by making a new synthetic or by developing, say, a new light metal.

At the same time, IG Farben carried the war beyond the boundaries of Germany, long before the first shots were fired. IG was the king-pin in the whole structure of cartels which kept a grip on world trade in the years leading up to the second World War.

U. S. Department of Justice investigators have proved that IG Farben used its control of cartels to paralyze war production in this country at the same time that German production was increasing under forced draft. For example, evidence in the files of several Senate Committees indicates that IG, operating through its cartel link with Standard Oil of New Jersey, could go back to Hitler and claim a large share in the credit for our having nearly lost the war on account of the rubber shortage.

IG held synthetic rubber patents. They were making synthetic rubber as fast as possible for the Wehrmacht. At the same time they operated effectively to keep the synthetic rubber know-how from their American cartel partners.

As a result, six months after Pearl Harbor and the loss of the natural rubber supplies of the Far East, the United States was still struggling desperately to get a synthetic program going.

AS ANOTHER part of its war behind the scenes, IG Farben helped the Nazi party and the German army by setting up a world-wide espionage organization. The man who ran the IG spy ring was named Max Ilgner. Ilgner is now under arrest, waiting his turn in Nuremberg.

After much interrogation in prison, Ilgner gave American investigators a complete sketch of the way his espionage system worked. He had picked men scattered throughout the world. These agents appeared to be merely sales representatives of IG. Actually, they used their regular business as a cover-up ferreting out information and channeling it back to Ilgner's head office in Berlin.

In the United States, Ilgner received information from special a industrial intelligence organization called Chemnyco, Inc., of New York.

Esponage and cartel warfare could be carried on under cover of normal business operations. But the leaders of IG Farben, in the same way as Flick and Speer and the rest, were not afraid to take a direct hand in atrocities.

For example, IG was responsible for all production of poison gas for the Wehrmacht. But for tactical reasons gas was not used during the war. Therefore IG could not use the battlefield as a testing ground for the effectiveness of its newer gases. One of these new gases, called Tabun, was supposed to be the most deadly ever developed. But how to try it out? The IG scientists solved this difficulty by trying the gas on inmates of the concentration camp at Auschwitz—where it was pronounced a complete success.

When asked about the use of Tabun on human guinea pigs, Fritz Ter Meer, a top Farben executive, answered with a shrug of the shoulders: "They probably would have died anyway."

And now the wheel of justice has turned. The German industrialists who committed war crimes await their turn in the Nuremberg court. It was a strange and sinister path which these industrialists followed: their trail led from union busting at home, to support of the Nazi regime, to death camps like Auschwitz, and finally to their own trial at Nuremberg.

Nazi Purge Called Flop

The U. S. Military Government de-Nazification program is a flop. That flat statement was made by Field Horine, reporting from Munich for the newspaper PM.

Writing of the "many loopholes" in the German de-Nazification law, Horine declared that "statistics published in PM and other newspapers demonstrate beyond doubt that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law is being obeyed."

"The masses of the German people don't want to get rid of Nazism because they are themselves shot through with it," Horine wrote.

Horine said that the branch of Military Government entrusted with supervision of the de-Nazification is hampered by a top brass rule that it can only "observe, report and recommend." Giving orders to German authorities is "verboten."

6,000 AT MEXICAN LABOR PARLEY

STRENGTHENING and unification of the powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) were set as principal goals of the organization at its impressive fourth National Congress, held in Mexico City in April.

With six thousand delegates and a host of fraternal representatives in attendance, the convention demonstrated that Mexican labor is a force of primary importance in the country, according to reports published in the CTAL News, organ of the Latin American Federation of Labor.

Among the guests of the convention was Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Union, who brought greetings to the Mexican conference from CIO Pres. Murray.

"We of the CIO recognize that in the CTM, Mexican labor has created a powerful union force with which to combat poverty and to assert the rights of the working class," Knight told the delegates.

Some 3,426 affiliated organizations were represented at the meeting. Among them were spokesmen from Mexican groups in important agricultural areas of the country.

One highlight of the sessions was a mass march to the Presidential palace, where promises of sincere collaboration in improving Mexican conditions were given to Pres. Aleman. The President in turn expressed his confidence in the unions' cooperation with the government's economic program.

Elected secretary-general of the CTM was Fernando Amilpa, of the Mexico City Federation.

IN a series of resolutions the convention went on record in favor of additional protection for workers' rights, along with encouragement to higher living standards and increased industrialization of the nation; called for modernization of present Mexican industry; urged improved housing and social security for workers; and commented on the nation's foreign policy and international economic relations.

Earlier the convention had heard a long analysis of Mexican conditions from Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin-American Federation and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Toledano declared that improved living standards and gradual national economic improvements. The CIO are the immediate goals of the Mexican workers. He urged CTM to maintain absolute independence from government, but to cooperate closely with it in reaching objectives sought by the unions.

The CTM, Toledano said, had been attacked because of its strength, rather than because it was weak. He said that removal of some corrupt officials could be done only by the members inside the organization, rather than through outside agencies or through a split in its ranks.

CIO representative Knight told the delegates that Pres. Murray had asked him to bring "sincere congratulations to the assembly and his best wishes for the great Mexican leader, Fidel Velasquez (retiring CTM sercetary), and the great international labor leader, Lombardo Toledano."

Strike Against Franco

SPANISH WORKERS defied Falangist terror to conduct a "wave of strikes" during December, 1946. Reports reaching the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris said that the walk-out occurred at ten textile plants in Barcelona, six iron and steel works in the same city, and at the gas and electric plants—the latter plunging the city into darkness for four days.

At the Girona factory in Barcelona, the workers staged a sit-down strike, which lasted until they were forced out of the building by police armed with machine guns. But troops then sent in to work the machines flatly refused to do so.

PEOPLE'S LOBBY

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

NEXT STOP—CONGRESS. All set for talks with their Congressman and Senators, CIO union members from Pennsylvania and Maryland and Delaware head for Capitol Hill. They're leaving a "briefing session" conducted by CIO legislative officials on "do and don't" questions in connection with the visits. The hall, used for several days, is property of an AFL local—a short distance from the Capitol.

CONGRESS has begun to hear from the people's lobby. Even as the most drastic anti-labor bills in American history were being rushed through the House and Senate, workers from industrial plants in a dozen states moved into the Capital to voice their bitter complaints against the injustice of the Taft-Hartley proposals.

They gave Congressmen and Senators a piece of their mind. And they heard both words of encouragement and some of the fanciest doubletalk ever to come out of the House Office Building.

CIO union members from Pennsylvania were told by Rep. Francis Maloney, a Republican lawyer from Philadelphia, that he's against anti-labor legislation. But, he hastened to say, the Hartley Bill—which would chew unions to bits—isn't anti-labor!

The delegates came away convinced their job in '48 is to let Rep. Maloney do his double-talk off the public payroll.

They found that Rep. Ivor Fenton, a Republican from the coal areas of northeastern Pennsylvania with a spotty voting record, was playing true to form.

In this case, Fenton voted right but talked wrong. Although he was one of 22 GOP Congressmen who voted against the Hartley Bill, Fenton didn't sound very friendly to labor when the delegation of workers talked to him.

One CIO union member reminded Fenton that Pres. Murray had called the Hartley bill a step towards fascism.

"What's fascism, and what's wrong with it?" Fenton replied. The delegation knew right then and there what is wrong with Rep. Fenton.

REACTION of the workers from Pennyslvania and from every other state which sent delegations to the Capital ran along similar lines:

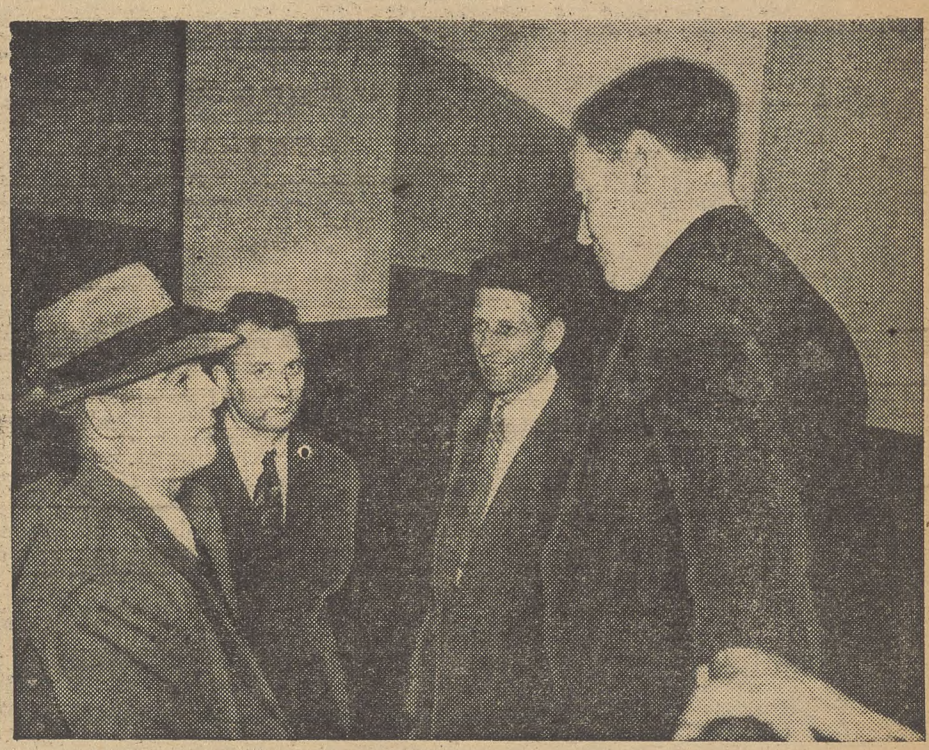
"We didn't know how bad things really are in Congress. There's just one way to change them—by seeing that the people who didn't vote in '46 come out to the polls in '48 and vote for liberal candidates. We've got a real PAC job to do."

In all, a couple of thousand union members will have talked with their representatives on Capitol Hill, under the program worked out by the CIO Legislative Dept.

In addition some 50 workers from plants organized by the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, led by Pres. Donald Henderson, circulated through Washington on similar missions.

HERE'S THE WAY WE SEE IT." Straight talk from the folks back home was given Maryland Congressmen by CIO members from Baltimore and Cumberland. Reps. D'Alesandro, Meade and Sasscer talk with CIO Regional Director Frank Bender and Maryland Workers.

"WOMEN'S ANGLE" was just the same as the "men's angle" during Congressional visits. Both sexes agreed anti-labor laws are strictly no good. Here Mary Matleska of UE Local 635, Johnstown, Pa., reports on her talks with Congressmen.



WORD OF ADVICE is given to out-of-town-CIO delegates by Bob Lamb, legislative representative of the United Steelworkers. Pin them down, don't take weasel words—he told the delegates planning talks with Congressmen .

This CIO Defend Labor rally held by the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Chicago is typical of scores of demonstrations being held in large and small communities throughout the United States to protest anti-labor bills pending in Congress.

The Packinghouse Workers—who used their lunch period to hold the demonstration in front of Swift & Co.'s general offices—also paid tribute to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his ideals.

NATIONWIDE LABOR RALLIES

By FRED ROSS

TWO hundred thousand strong, the largest crowd in the history of organized labor in Detroit this week converged from three directions on Cadillac Square to protest anti-labor bills pending in Congress.

The rally was sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers, but the AFL took part in the demonstration as well as the American Veterans Committee and a number of independent unions including the Mechanics Education Society of America, the Foremen's Assn. and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This was only one of a score of rallies held throughout the United States in cities, large and small, as the CIO took the offensive against reaction rampant in the Nation's and the states' capitals.

Work in most of the Detroit auto plants vitrually stopped as the workers left their benches and assembly lines to march to the square carrying banners of protest and shouting union songs to the accompaniment of sound trucks. There UAW Vice Pres. Richard Leonard declared:

"This is no phony cry of wolf. I don't know how to convey to you the terrible danger that confronts us at this moment in Washington. The CIO has never made a more important call upon your time or energy."

UAW Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas charged that "giant monopolies of industry" are seeking to destroy the labor movement "which stands first and foremost in opposition to the destruction of American living standards."

UAW Sec.-Treas. George Addes declared that the pending legislation would "establish industry-controlled unions— company unions—the policies of Hitler's Reich," and represent "an attempted resurrection of the doctrine of reaction of 200 years ago."

Busy with negotiations with General Motors, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther was unable to attend the rally, but his brother, Victor Reuther, UAW educational director, spoke.

At the conculsion of the rally thousands marched to the Michigan Bell, Telephone Co. building to join the pickets.

LABOR unity to fight reactionary bills was also the theme of the rally in Madison Square Park, New York City, attended by 75,000 who marched to the meeting carrying banners urging defeat of the Hartley-Taft "Slave Labor" bills and warning, "Hitler Smashed Unions in Germany, Don't Let it Happen Here."

Chaired by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, the rally cheered and applauded appeals by speakers for "one big, strong united labor movement."

New York State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander predicted that the anti-labor bills would bring greater unity among the CIO, AFL, and the Railroad Brotherhoods and urged workers to lead a two-front battle "on the political front as well as on the economic front."

"We won't permit our government to became a strikebreaking agency for the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the big monopolies," he said.

His remarks were followed by the adoption of a resolution wiring fraternal greetings for CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green and praising their efforts "to unite all the organizations of labor in the struggle against the rise of reaction and special privilege."

TWO Defend Labor rallies were held in Chicago.

Thousand of CIO Packinghouse Workers used their lunch period to honor the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and to demonstrate against anti-labor legislation. Accompanied by sound trucks blaring forth marching music, the workers poured out of their plants and gathered in a large square facing Swift & Co.'s general offices.

They bared their heads as a huge portrait of Roosevelt was unveiled to the sound of taps and then listened to a recording of FDR's famous speech calling for a new economic bill of rights.

Van A. Bittner urged united effort to fight anti-labor bills at another Chicago rally sponsored by the CIO Regional Office, the Illinois and the Chicago CIO Councils.

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers charged big business is out to destroy the labor movement and "turn the clock back 50 years." Pending anti-labor legislation, he warned, "is—in the words of Philip Murray—a development toward American fascism."

Another Chicago rally, sponsored by the CIO Regional office, the Illinois CIO and the Chicago CIO Council, brought 4,000 union stewards and officers not only from the metropolitan area but from all parts of the state. Every CIO International union was represented despite a heavy downpour of rain.

The principal speaker, Van A. Bittner, head of CIO's southern organizing drive, called upon members of the CIO in Illinois "to band together in one mighty force and fight, fight, fight for our unions in this, the greatest country on earth." CIO Regional Director Michael Mann was the chairman.

ONE hundred thousand CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood members took part in a one-day work stoppage in the predominantly agricultural state of Iowa.

Twenty thousand of them came by buses, autos and special trains to the state capitol at Des Moines to stage the greatest labor demonstration in Iowa's history.

Although Gov. Blue said that he would not speak, he changed his mind when he saw the crowd. His declaration that "this legislature is not unfriendly to union labor" brought lusty boos.

A few hours later the house defeated by 75 to 30 a move to kill the open shop bill masquerading as a right-to-work proposal.

Director of Orangization Allan S. Haywood told a CIO Defend Labor rally in Cleveland that the reactionary anti-labor measures pending in Congress were fathered by labor's traditional foes, monopolies.

After a leader of the telephone strikers declared that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is "a $7 billion monstrosity," a resolution was adopted in support of the strikers.

A. E. Stevenson, organizing secretary of the Cleveland CIO Council, left the meeting for Washington with petitions bearing 20,000 signatures and calling on Sens. Taft and Bricker to end their attacks on labor.

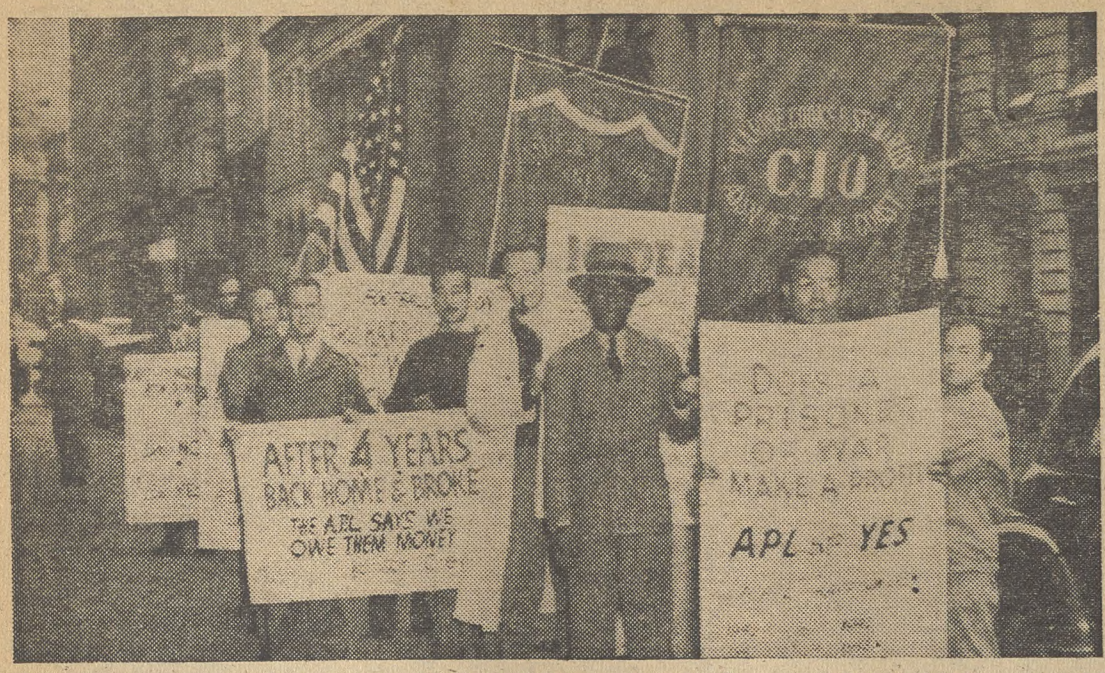
TEN rallies in Texas last weekend took an historical turn. The meetings were held on the 111th anniversary of the second battle of San Jacinto, which won Texas her freedom.

Resolutions were passed against national and state anti-labor measures. Five restrictive anti-labor bills have already been passed by the state legislature.

The Western Maryland Labor Union Conference in Cumberland devoted this week to a series of activities in protest against anti-labor legislation.

In the Republican stronghold of Lancaster, Pa., the Lancaster County CIO Council sponsored a rally at which federal and state anti-labor bills were denounced and a message was sent to Henry Wallace supporting "what you say and your right to say it."

46 YEARS YOUNG!



These men were captured when their ship fell into the hands of the Japanese at the start of the war. The CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards won settlement of their claim for wages during four years in a prison camp.

By LOUIS PINSON

THE CIO Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, which will hold its second convention as a national union at San Francisco, is 46 years young.

Seventy-year-old Eugene F. Burke, MCS secretary, was one of the six men who gathered around a table in the convention city in 1901 to set up an organization of galley men, pantry men, stewards and cooks.

Today the union has branches in New York City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Wilmington, Portland, Oreg.; Seattle and Honolulu, and is just out of its swadling clothes.

MCS had its first strike in 1901, when its members left their ships to support the San Francisco teamsters in their wage demands. A year later MCS won the first contract for American merchant marine galley men.

Constantly growing, the union won $45 a month for galleymen in 1914—when dollars went farther. During the years of fink hiring halls in the Harding Administration, MCS grew, fought, struck, even built a new union hall in 1921.

MCS LEAD the way for CIO affiliation in 1936, was the first sea-going CIO union.

Seven hundred members lost their lives in World War II helping to keep the troops of the United States and its allies supplied throughout the world. Many workers were taken prisoners of war.

In 1945, MCS called its first national convention, became a national CIO union, hammered out a program for political action, wrote a new constitution for broad rank and file democracy, called for a new unity organization among all maritime unions.

Wages for MCS members range from $159 to $441 a month. Overtime increases and other gains were obtained this year.

Forty-six years young, MCS has plenty reasons to celebrate its birthday.

Another MCS Victory! Focsles like these aboard the big ships have been replaced with modern, clean, quarters.

MCS Pres. Hugh Bryson

MCS Sec. Eugene F. Burke

MCS Vice-Pres. Nate Jacobson

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

ACA-CIO comes through with another victory! Pres. Joseph P. Selly of the CIO American Communication Assn., reports the ACA won a NLRB election among 12,000 telephone operators in Northern California and Nevada. The voting as follows: ACA-CIO 5602; TWIU 3291; UBTW 418; no union 118. Joseph F. Kehoe, Int. Secy-Treas., ACA-CIO; Intl Rep. William Burke; and Marie A. Demartini, General Chairman Local 120 assisted in this victory.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Bowers Battery & Spark Plug Co., Reading, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 134; Bowers Independent Employes Union 40; against 62.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Dir. of Orgn., CIO Shipbuilding Workers, reports: Rundle Corp., Pennsauken, N. J., IUMSWA-CIO 154; independent union 99; no union 4.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Sonken-Galamba Corp., Kansas City, Kans., USA-CIO 209; against 29. The organizational and electrical campaign was conducted by the CIO Steelworkers and the CIO Regional Office. Employes of the Squirt Bottling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., have been organized by the CIO Brewery Workers. Business Agents Holmes of Local 116 and Widick of Local No. 93 assisted in the organization work.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Regional Dir. for Southern Calif., reports: American Gas Asso., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., UOPWA-CIO 11; against 6. UOPWA Rep. Bernard Lusher was in charge. Robinson Orifice Fitting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., USA-CIO 9; against 1. USA Rep. Bob Ratner was in charge.

The employes of the National Rayon Company, Cleveland, Ohio, voted for the CIO Textile Workers 62; no union 11. Rep. Mary Cross was in charge of the drive.

Following the emergency meeting of the National Legislative Conference on April 13, 1947, and the meeting of the staff and council officials the following day, field activities were intensified and protest meetings are being held throughout the nation. Many public spirited people are joining with us against this unwarranted vicious attack now being made upon labor.

The writer addressed a "Defend Labor" meeting in Cleveland April 23, and will address another meeting in Akron on April 28. Other officials of the CIO and international unions are addressing similar meetings in Texas, Indiana, and many other states.

The Hartley Bill is now before the United States Senate. The House of Representatives having done all the damage it can in a typical, fanatical, hate-labor way.

The telephone strike at this writing is still unsettled. The company is refusing to bargain collectively in a proper way and refusing to make an adequate wage adjustment. The CIO throughout the nation is supporting these workers.

The CIO Steelworkers came through with a great victory in its new agreement with the United States Steel Corp., that will benefit the whole nation. It is a demonstration of what proper collective bargaining can do. Congratulations to President Murray, his associate officers, the Steelworkers and membership. The CIO electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have made a settlement with General Motors and Westinghouse. The CIO Auto Workers are now in negotiations with GM.

The best answer to all those who would destroy labor is to organize the unorganized, continuing with all the zeal that we possess.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

BLAME THE MONOPOLY: The CIO Oil Workers' Research and Education Dept. this week asserted that a 70c rise in the price of crude oil is due to the control of production by a few major companies, and not to wage increases negotiated by the union. In a pamphlet on "Petroleum Prices" the union asserts:

"The 25c wage demand of the OWIU would represent only 4.2% of this price increase. To meet the 22c wage increase (average received by most workers) would only require a rise of 2.7c a barrel in the price of crude, whereas the actual rise was 70c."

* * *

PICKET BAN DISMISSED: Four hundred members of the CIO Chemical Workers are continuing their strike against the Citizens Gas and Coke Co., Indianapolis, Ind., with renewed vigor this week after persuading an Indiana court to dismiss an injunction banning picketing.

The strike began April 2 when 17 workers were discharged, 12 of them World War II veterans.

* * *

HEADS CITY COUNCIL: The Sheboygan, Wis., city council re-elected trade unionist LeRoy Gartman as its president here by a vote of 8 to 7 after he was returned to the body without opposition. Gartman is a member of the executive board of Local 325, Fur & Leather Workers.

* * *

MORE MAY CONVENTIONS: The conventions of two more CIO unions, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, will open May 5, the former at Washington, D. C., and the latter at Durham, N. C.

Other CIO conventions scheduled to start May 5 are: Packinghouse Workers at Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio; Utah Council, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City; Montana Council, Eagles Hall, Butte, and Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Francisco.

The convention of the Maine CIO Council will be held May 24-25 in the Elwood Hotel, Waterville.

Murray Asks AT&T To Go Half Way

CIO Pres Philip Murray this week asserted the telephone strike now entering its third week "can be quickly settled" if the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. shows "a spirit of willingness to go halfway."

Murray said that the telephone strike "can be settled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., one of the country's largest and most wide-spread corporations, meeting with the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers and engaging in collective bargaining on a national basis.

"The economic facts of the case are clear—the telephone employes are entitled to wage increases. Increased living costs affect the girl at the switchboard just as severely as they affect the steel worker, the automobile worker, the electrical workers or any other wage earner in America. The Bell System has a public responsibility; it cannot ignore the needs of its employes, nor brush them aside with continual statements in high-priced newspaper advertisements."

New York locals and joint boards of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers this week contributed $5,000 to the telephone strikers as ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky declared that "the telephone strikers deserve every support from the trade-union movement, and the public generally."

Meanwhile, Pres. Joseph A Beirne of the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers charged the affiliates of AT&T were indulging "in some more dodging of the issue." He disclosed that the New Jersey and the Northwestern Bell Companies offered to boost wages if they were assured that the offer need not be approved by the top union policy committee.

WHILE the AT&T and its subsidiaries were saying "no" to the demand of 300,000 telephone workers for wage increases, the AT&T annual report this week disclosed that during 1946 almost $100,000 in increases were handed out to 9 top officials, Vice-Pres, Leroy A. Willson getting a pay hike of $25,000.

The CIO American Communications Assn. locals representing 12,000 telephone workers in northern California and Nevada have voted in referendum to support the telephone strike and have set up their own picket lines.

Pennsylvania Delegates

MARCH TO STATE CAPITOL TO PROTEST ANTI-LABOR BILLS

DELEGATES to the Pennsylvania CIO convention at Harrisburg this week joined AFL members in a demonstration at the state capitol against anti-labor bills patterned after the Taft and Hartley bills.

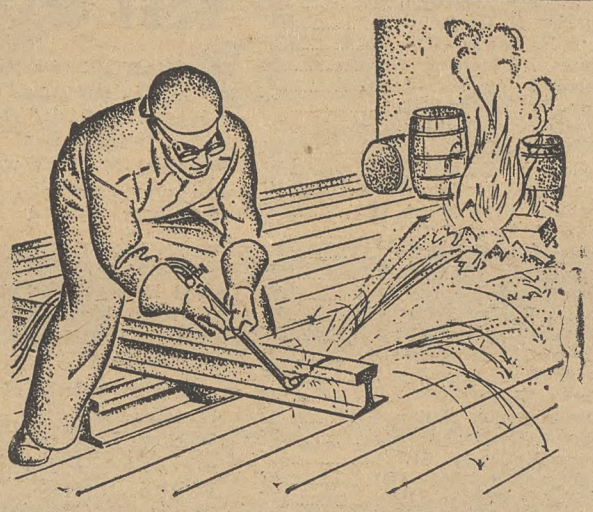
More than 2,500 convention delegates and AFL members from all parts of the state cheered as their leaders and railroad brotherhood representatives scored the bills at a hearing before a joint legilslative committee.

Asst. Pres. George Elliott of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce admitted "we helped draft the legislation," as union members in the galleries booed.

"It was a thrilling example of labor unity," Director of CIO Councils John Brophy told the convention later. "It is an indication that labor is going to be more united to face the challenge of the future."

State Sen. John H. Dent, leader of the Democratic minority in the State senate, charged that not only the state Chamber of Commerce but the state Manufacturers' Assn. joined with the Republican party in supporting the bills.

Speakers at the convention included Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers; CIO Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood; Asst. PAC Director Tilford E. Dudley and Frank Fernbach of the CIO Committee for Labor Extension.



Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Watch the sparks! Clean up flammable debris within a radius of 25 ft., and wet down wooden flooring before oxy-acetylene cutting.

50 CIO MEMBERS KILLED IN TEXAS BLAST, PROBE URGED

THE Texas City, Texas, disaster—which occurred when a ship's cargo of ammonium nitrate exploded—last week claimed the lives of approximately 50 members of the CIO Oil Workers and of at least two members of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

About 250 OWIU members were injured, and a half-dozen NMU members were missing.

The OWIU sprang to action, contributing $1000 to the relief fund of Local 449—to which the deceased and the injured belonged—and appealing to other locals to rush contributions.

Members of the OWIU and its auxiliaries and NMU members assisted in rescue work. Both international unions, the CIO Maritime Committee and a CIO Defend Labor Conference at Fort Worth, Texas, called for a thorough investigation of the disaster which claimed a total of 400 lives, most of them union members.

THE majority of OWIU members were either members of a fire fighting crew battling flames on the nitrate-loaded S. S. Grandcamp or were watching from the dock. When the ship blew up with an explosion comparable to an atomic bomb, flaming debris set off explosions in the Monsanto chemical plant.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight joined the stricken town's mayor, C. J. Trahan, an OWIU, member, in demanding that federal authorities investigate whether the burning ship was carrying munitions and why the second ship, filled with explosives was allowed to remain at the terminal an entire day after the initial blast.

The NMU's national office demanded a Congressional investigation, improved federal legislation and enforcement of existing statutes relating to ship safety, and adequate insurance coverage for crew members on vessels carrying dangerous cargoes.

SEC.-TREAS. MORRIS AKIN of the Texas CIO Council told a Defend Labor rally at Port Arthur that while the legislature had been busy passing an open shop law, a petroleum safety code presented by the OWIU, had been totally neglected.

The Fort Worth CIO rally asked Gov. Jester and the assembly to set up a special commission to study the disaster and provide funds for the enforcement of adequate safety legislation.

NMU Natl. Director William McCarthy was sent from N. Y. City to the scene by the union's national office to coordinate aid to the seamen victims and their families.

CIO OIL Workers are on the job to aid relief work last week at disaster-stricken Texas City, Texas. Left to right, OWIU Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley discusses relief needs with Roy E. Brown and George L. Moore, members of OWIU Local 23, Port Arthur, Texas, and Mrs. E. J. Galbreath, OWIU Auxiliaries vice president. Mrs. Galbreath, Brown and Moore are members of a Red Cross motor corps which left Port Arthur a few hours after news of the disaster was received.

HARVESTER STRIKE VOTED

The CIO Farm Equipment Workers this week announced that all local unions involved have voted for a strike against the International Harvester Co. in support of the union's demands.

Meanwhile, negotiations continued this week in behalf of over 30,000 workers represented by FE. Sec.-Treas. Gerald Fielde said:

"Over four months of company stalling on issues vital to Harvester workers have passed. Every step short of strike has been resorted to by the union. Unless an entirely different attitude develops in current negotiations, International Harvester must accept sole responsibility for agitating a national stoppage."

SHIP OWNERS PLAN LOCKOUT

Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen this week characterized the notification by the ship owners of their intention to re-open the West Coast Longshore agreement as "the first step in an attempt to force the union to agree to changes or face a lockout June 15."

CIO Adds Something New To Historic Natchez

FROM a CIO standpoint, Natchez, Miss., is a prime example of the old Deep South and the New South, with both factors adding to its worth, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee said this week.

"This old is exemplified," Bittner said, "in its nationally famous ante-bellum plantation homes and the fact that one of its points of interest is the Mississippi River front here that was popular with river pirates years ago. Natchez also has the oldest operating sawmill in the United States.

"The new is pointed up by the modern plant of the Armstrong Tire & Rubber Co., and the way in which local workers have poured into the CIO in the past year.

"A year ago there was only one CIO local union in Natchez. Today the CIO represents some 2,000 workers there—practically all the industrial workers in the area's larger plants.

"NATCHEZ has a population of approximately 16,000, many of the residents catering to the tourist trade which has as its principal attraction the annual 'Pilgrimage' to visit the plantation homes here.

"During the past year the CIO has won National Labor Relations Board elections in six plants.

"These are the General Box Co., J. M. Jones Lumber Co., R. F. Learned & Sons Lumber Co., Natchez Hardwood Lumber Co., and Wilson & Co., all won by the Woodworkers, and the Natchez Stove Co., won by the Steelworkers.

"And the winning of these elections has meant not only job security for the workers, but the wage increases won through union contracts have meant much to the city and entire area.

"The substantial hourly raise won last year for the Armstrong employes by the Rubber Workers adds more than $300,000 to the city's industrial payroll, much more if the tire and the tube builders work more than 40 hours a week.

"FOLLOWING the winning of elections in other plants by the Woodworkers, contracts between the workers in the lumber industry and the employers were negotiated which call for other wage increases.

"And all this has been accomplished through peaceful union-management negotiations. Said Charles Reed, executive secretray of the Natchez Association of Commerce: 'I believe we have as good industrial-labor relations in Natchez as there are anywhere in the nation. To my knowledge, there has not been a labor stoppage here in the past two years.'"

VOTE TO SMASH UNIONS

This is the vote on the House bill to smash your union — the Hartley Bill (H.R. 3020).

Keep this page for future reference. For this was more than a bill "to correct labor abuses"—it was a proposal to destroy the functioning of unions. The Congressmen knew that fact when they voted.

As Pres. Murray of CIO said, the Hartley bill is "the first step toward the development of fascism in America." Note how your Congressman voted on a proposition such as this.

The vote, taken on April 17, was 308-107. 215 Republicans and 93 Democrats voted for the bill. Their votes are marked with a "W" for Wrong.

Eighty-four Democrats, 22 Republicans and one American Labor Party member voted against the bill. Their votes are indicated by an "R" for Right. Congressmen absent but paired are marked P-R (Right) or P-W (Wrong). Not voting is indicated by NV.

ALABAMA
Frank W. Boykin (D) ..... W
George M. Grant (D) ..... W
George W. Andrews (D) ..... W
Sam Hobbs (D) ..... W
Albert Rains (D) ..... R
Pete Jarman (D) ..... W
Carter Manasco (D) ..... R
Homer Jones (D) ..... R
Laurie C. Battle (D) ..... W

ARIZONA
Richard F. Harless (D) ..... R
John R. Murdock (D) ..... R

ARKANSAS
E. C. Gathings (D) ..... W
Wilbur D. Mills (D) ..... W
James W. Trimble (D) ..... W
Fadjo Cravens (D) ..... W
Brooks Hays (D) ..... R
W. F. Norrell (D) ..... W
Oren Harris (D) ..... W

CALIFORNIA
Clarence F. Lea (D) ..... W
Clair Engle (D) ..... W
J. Leroy Johnson (R) ..... W
Franck R. Havenner (D) ..... R
Richard J. Welch (R) ..... R
George P. Miller (D) ..... R
John J. Allen, Jr. (R) ..... W
Jack Z. Anderson (R) ..... W
Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) ..... W
Alfred J. Elliott (D) ..... W
Ernest K. Bramblett (R) ..... W
Richard M. Nixon (R) ..... W
Norris Poulson (R) ..... P-R
Helen Gahagan Douglas (D) ..... R
Gordon L. McDonough (R) ..... W
Donald L. Jackson (R) ..... W
Cecil R. King (D) ..... R
Willis W. Bradley (R) ..... W
Chet Holifield (D) ..... R
Carl Hinshaw (R) ..... W
Harry Sheppard (D) ..... R
John Phillips (R) ..... W
Charles K. Fletcher (R) ..... W

COLORADO
John Carroll (D) ..... R
William S. Hill (R) ..... NV
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) ..... W
Robert F. Rockwell (R) ..... W

CONNECTICUT
William J. Miller (R) ..... W
Horace Seely-Brown (R) ..... W
Ellsworth B. Foote (R) ..... W
John Davis Lodge (R) ..... W
James T. Patterson (R) ..... R
Antoni Sadlak (R) ..... W

DELAWARE
J. Caleb Boggs (R) ..... W

FLORIDA
J. Hardin Peterson (D) ..... W
Emory H. Price (D) ..... W
Robert L. F. Sikes (D) ..... W
George A. Smathers (D) ..... R
Joe Hendricks (D) ..... W
Dwight L. Rogers (D) ..... W

GEORGIA
Prince H. Preston (D) ..... W
E. E. Cox (D) ..... P-W
Stephen Pace (D) ..... P-W
A. Sidney Camp (D) ..... W
James C. Davis (D) ..... W
Carl Vinson (D) ..... W
Henderson Latham (D) ..... R
W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D) ..... W
John S. Wood (D) ..... NV
Paul Brown (D) ..... W

IDAHO
Abe McGregor Goff (R) ..... W
John Sanborn (R) ..... W

ILLINOIS
William L. Dawson (D) ..... R
Richard R. Vail (R) ..... W
Fred E. Busbey (R) ..... W
Martin Gorski (D) ..... R
Adolph J. Sabath (D) ..... R
Thomas J. O'Brien (D) ..... R
Thomas L. Owens (R) ..... W
Thomas S. Gordon (D) ..... R
Robert J. Twyman (R) ..... R
Ralph E. Church (R) ..... W
Chauncey W. Reed (R) ..... W
Noah M. Mason (R) ..... W
Leo E. Allen (R) ..... W
Anton J. Johnson (R) ..... W
Robert B. Chiperfield (R) ..... W
Everett M. Dirksen (R) ..... W
Leslie C. Arends (R) ..... W
Edward H. Jenson (R) ..... W
Rolla C. McMillen (R) ..... W
Sid Simpson (R) ..... W
Evan Howell (R) ..... W
Melvin Price (D) ..... R
Charles W. Vursell (R) ..... W
Roy Clippinger (R) ..... W
William G. Stratton (R) ..... W
C. W. Bishop (R) ..... R

INDIANA
Ray J. Madden (D) ..... R
Charles A. Halleck (R) ..... W
Robert A. Grant (R) ..... W
George W. Gillie (R) ..... W
Forest A. Harness (R) ..... W
Noble J. Johnson (R) ..... W
Gerald W. Landis (R) ..... W
E. A. Mitchell (R) ..... W
Earl Wilson (R) ..... W
Raymond S. Springer (R) ..... W
Louis Ludlow (D) ..... NV

IOWA
Thomas E. Martin (R) ..... W
Henry O. Talle (R) ..... W
John W. Gwynne (R) ..... W
Karl M. LeCompte (R) ..... W
Paul Cunningham (R) ..... W
James I. Dolliver (R) ..... W
Ben F. Jensen (R) ..... NV
Charles B. Hoeven (R) ..... W

KANSAS
Albert M. Cole (R) ..... W
Errett P. Scrivner (R) ..... W
Herbert A. Meyer (R) ..... W
Edward H. Rees (R) ..... W
Clifford R. Hope (R) ..... W
Wint Smith (R) ..... W

KENTUCKY
Noble J. Gregory (D) ..... W
Earle C. Clements (D) ..... P-R
Thurston B. Morton (R) ..... W
Frank L. Chelf (D) ..... W
Brent Spence (D) ..... R
Virgil Chapman (D) ..... W
W. Howes Meade (R) ..... R
Joe B. Bates (D) ..... R
John M. Robison (R) ..... W

LOUISIANA
F. Edward Hebert (D) ..... W
Hale Boggs (D) ..... R
James Domengeaux (D) ..... W
Overton Brooks (D) ..... W
Otto E. Passman (D) ..... W
James H. Morrison (D) ..... NV
Henry D. Larcade, Jr. (D) ..... W
A. Leonard Allen (D) ..... W

MAINE
Robert Hale (R) ..... W
Margaret Chase Smith (R) ..... W
Frank Fellows (R) ..... W

MARYLAND
Edward T. Miller (R) ..... W
Hugh A Meade (D) ..... W
Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. (D) ..... R
George H. Fallon (D) ..... W
Lansdale G. Sasscer (D) ..... W
J. Glenn Beall (R) ..... W

MASSACHUSETTS
John W. Hesselton (R) ..... W
Charles R. Clason (R) ..... W
Philip J. Philbin (D) ..... R
Harold D. Donohue (D) ..... R
Edith Nourse Rogers (R) ..... W
George J. Bates (R) ..... W
Thomas J. Lane (D) ..... R
Angier L. Goodwin (R) ..... W
Charles L. Gifford (R) ..... P-W
Christian A. Herter (R) ..... W
John F. Kennedy (D) ..... R
John W. McCormack (D) ..... R
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) ..... W
Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) ..... NV

MICHIGAN
George G. Sadowski (D) ..... R
Earl C. Michener (R) ..... W
Paul W. Shafer (R) ..... W
Clare E. Hoffman (R) ..... W
Bartel J. Jonkman (R) ..... W
William W. Blackney (R) ..... W
Jesse P. Wolcott (R) ..... W
Fred L. Crawford (R) ..... W
Albert J. Engel (R) ..... R
Roy O. Woodruff (R) ..... W
Fred Bradley (R) ..... W
John B. Bennett (R) ..... W
Howard A. Coffin (R) ..... W
Harold F. Youngblood (R) ..... W
John D. Dingell (D) ..... R
John Lesinski (D) ..... R
George A. Dondero (R) ..... W

MINNESOTA
August H. Andresen (R) ..... W
Joseph P. O'Hara (R) ..... W
George MacKinnon (R) ..... W
Edward J. Devitt (R) ..... W
Walter H. Judd (R) ..... W
Harold Knutson (R) ..... W
H. Carl Andersen (R) ..... W
John A. Blatnik (D) ..... R
Harold C. Hagen (R) ..... W

MISSISSIPPI
John E. Rankin (D) ..... W
Jamie L. Whitten (D) ..... W
William M. Whittington (D) ..... W
Thomas G. Abernethy (D) ..... W
Arthur Winstead (D) ..... W
William M. Colmer (D) ..... W
John Bell Williams (D) ..... W

MISSOURI
Wat Arnold (R) ..... W
Max Schwabe (R) ..... W
William C. Cole (R) ..... W
C. Jasper Bell (D) ..... W
Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R) ..... W
Marion T. Bennett (R) ..... W
Dewey Short (R) ..... W
Parke M. Banta (R) ..... W
Clarence Cannon (D) ..... R
Orville Zimmerman (D) ..... W
Claude I. Bakewell (R) ..... W
Walter C. Ploeser (R) ..... W
Frank M. Karsten (D) ..... R

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D) ..... R
Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) ..... W

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis (R) ..... W
Howard H. Buffett (R) ..... W
Karl Stefan (R) ..... W
A. L. Miller (R) ..... W

NEVADA
Charles H. Russell (R) ..... R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Chester E. Merrow (R) ..... W
Norris Cotton (R) ..... W

NEW JERSEY
Charles A. Wolverton (R) ..... W
T. Millet Hand (R) ..... W
J. C. Auchincloss (R) ..... W
F. A. Mathews, Jr. (R) ..... W
Charles A. Eaton (R) ..... W
Clifford P. Case (R) ..... W
J. Parnell Thomas (R) ..... W
Gordon Canfield (R) ..... R
Harry L. Towe (R) ..... W
F. A. Hartley, Jr. (R) ..... W
Frank L. Sundstrom (R) ..... W
Robert W. Kean (R) ..... P-W
Mary T. Norton (D) ..... R
Edward J. Hart (D) ..... R

NEW MEXICO
A. M. Fernandez (D) ..... W
Georgia L. Lusk (D) ..... W

NEW YORK
W. Kingsland Macy (R) ..... W
Leonard W. Hall (R) ..... W
Henry J. Latham (R) ..... W
Gregory McMahon (R) ..... W
Robert Tripp Ross (R) ..... W
Robert Nodar, Jr. (R) ..... W
John J. Delaney (D) ..... R
Joseph L. Pfeifer (D) ..... R
Eugene J. Keogh (D) ..... R
Andrew L. Somers (D) ..... R
James J. Heffernan (D) ..... R
John J. Rooney (D) ..... R
Donald L. O'Toole (D) ..... R
Leo F. Rayfield (D) ..... R
Emanuel Celler (D) ..... R
Ellsworth B. Buck (R) ..... W
Fred R. Coudert, Jr. (R) ..... W
Vito Marcantonio (ALP) ..... R
Arthur G. Klein (D) ..... R
Sol Bloom (D) ..... R
Jacob K. Javits (R) ..... R
Adam C. Powell (D) ..... R
Walter A. Lynch (D) ..... R
Benjamin J. Rabin (D) ..... R
Charles A. Buckley (D) ..... R
David Potts (R) ..... W
Ralph W. Gwinn (R) ..... W
Ralph A. Gamble (R) ..... W
Katharine St. George (R) ..... W
Jay LeFevre (R) ..... W
Bernard W. Kearney (R) ..... W
William T. Byrne (D) ..... R
Dean P. Taylor (R) ..... W
Clarence E. Kilburn (R) ..... W
Hadwen C. Fuller (R) ..... NV
R. Walter Riehlman (R) ..... W
Edwin Arthur Hall (R) ..... W
John Taber (R) ..... W
W. Sterling Cole (R) ..... W
Kenneth B. Keating (R) ..... W
James W. Wadsworth (R) ..... W
Walter G. Andrews (R) ..... W
Edward J. Elsaesser (R) ..... R
John C. Butler (R) ..... R
Daniel A. Reed (R) ..... W

NORTH CAROLINA
Herbert C. Bonner (D) ..... W
John H. Kerr (D) ..... W
Graham A. Barden (D) ..... W
Harold D. Cooley (D) ..... R
John H. Folger (D) ..... R
Carl T. Durham (D) ..... W
J. Bayard Clark (D) ..... W
C. B. Deane (D) ..... W
Robert L. Doughton (D) ..... W
Hamilton C. Jones (D) ..... W
Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D) ..... W
Monroe M. Redden (D) ..... W

NORTH DAKOTA
William Lemke (R) ..... R
Charles R. Robertson (R) ..... W

OHIO
Charles H. Elston (R) ..... W
William E. Hess (R) ..... W
Raymond H. Burke (R) ..... W
Robert F. Jones (R) ..... W
Cliff Clevenger (R) ..... W
Edward O. McCowen (R) ..... W
Clarence J. Brown (R) ..... W
Frederick C. Smith (R) ..... R
Homer A. Ramey (R) ..... W
Thomas A. Jenkins (R) ..... W
Walter E. Brehm (R) ..... W
John M. Vorys (R) ..... W
Alvin F. Weichel (R) ..... W
Walter B. Huber (D) ..... R
P. W. Griffiths (R) ..... W
Henderson H. Carson (R) ..... W
J. Harry McGregor (R) ..... W
Earl R. Lewis (R) ..... W
Michael J. Kirwan (D) ..... R
Michael A. Feighan (D) ..... P-R
Robert Crosser (D) ..... R
Frances P. Bolton (R) ..... W
George H. Bender (R) ..... W

OKLAHOMA
George B. Schwabe (R) ..... W
William G. Stigler (D) ..... R
Carl Albert (D) ..... R
Glen D. Johnson (D) ..... R
A. S. Mike Monroney (D) ..... R
Toby Morris (D) ..... R
Preston E. Peden (D) ..... W
Ross Rizley (R) ..... W

OREGON
Walter Norblad (R) ..... W
Lowell Stockman (R) ..... W
Homer D. Angell (R) ..... R
Harris Ellsworth (R) ..... W

PENNSYLVANIA
James Gallagher (R) ..... W
Robert N. McGarvey (R) ..... W
Hardie Scott (R) ..... W
Franklin J. Maloney (R) ..... W
George W. Sarbacher, Jr. (R) ..... W
Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R) ..... W
E. Wallace Chadwick (R) ..... W
Charles L. Gerlach (R) ..... NV
Paul B. Dague (R) ..... W
James P. Scoblick (R) ..... R
Mitchell Jenkins (R) ..... R
Ivor D. Fenton (R) ..... R
Frederick A. Muhlenberg (R) ..... W
Wilson D. Gillette (R) ..... W
Robert F. Rich (R) ..... W
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R) ..... W
Richard M. Simpson (R) ..... W
John C. Kunkel (R) ..... W
Leon H. Gavin (R) ..... W
Francis E. Walter (D) ..... R
Chester H. Gross (R) ..... W
James E. Van Zandt (R) ..... W
William J. Crow (R) ..... W
Thomas E. Morgan (D) ..... R
Louis E. Graham (R) ..... W
Harve Tibbott (R) ..... W
Augustine B. Kelley (D) ..... R
Carroll D. Kearns (R) ..... W
John McDowell (R) ..... W
Robert J. Corbett (R) ..... W
James G. Fulton (R) ..... W
Herman P. Eberharter (D) ..... R
Frank Buchanan (D) ..... R

RHODE ISLAND
Aime J. Forand (D) ..... R
John E. Fogarty (D) ..... R

SOUTH CAROLINA
L. Mendel Rivers (D) ..... W
John J. Riley (D) ..... W
W. J. Bryan Dorn (D) ..... W
Joseph R. Bryson (D) ..... W
James P. Richards (D) ..... W
John L. McMillan (D) ..... W

SOUTH DAKOTA
Karl E. Mundt (R) ..... W
Francis Case (R) ..... W

TENNESSEE
Dayton Phillips (R) ..... R
John Jennings, Jr. (R) ..... W
Estes Kefauver (D) ..... R
Albert Gore (D) ..... W
Joe L. Evins (D) ..... W
J. Mercy Priest (D) ..... W
Wirt Courtney (D) ..... W
Tom Murray (D) ..... W
Jere Cooper (D) ..... W
Clifford Davis (D) ..... W

TEXAS
Wright Patman (D) ..... W
J. M. Combs (D) ..... R
Lindley Beckworth (D) ..... W
Sam Rayburn (D) ..... R
J. Frank Wilson (D) ..... W
Olin E. Teague (D) ..... W
Tom Pickett (D) ..... R
Albert Thomas (D) ..... R
Joseph J. Mansfield (D) ..... NV
Lyndon B. Johnson (D) ..... W
W. R. Poage (D) ..... W
Wingate Lucas (D) ..... W
Ed Gossett (D) ..... W
John E. Lyle (D) ..... W
Milton H. West (D) ..... W
R. Ewing Thomason (D) ..... R
Omar Burleson (D) ..... W
Eugene Worley (D) ..... NV
George H. Mahon (D) ..... W
Paul J. Kilday (D) ..... W
O. C. Fisher (D) ..... W

UTAH
Walter K. Granger (D) ..... R
William A. Dawson (R) ..... W

VERMONT
Charles A. Plumley (R) ..... W

VIRGINIA
Schuyler Otis Bland (D) ..... NV
Porter Hardy, Jr. (D) ..... W
J. Vaughan Gary (D) ..... W
Patrick H. Drewry (D) ..... W
Thomas B. Stanley (D) ..... W
J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. (D) ..... W
Burr P. Harrison (D) ..... W
Howard W. Smith (D) ..... NV
John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D) ..... R

WASHINGTON
Homer R. Jones (R) ..... R
Henry M. Jackson (D) ..... R
Fred Norman (R) ..... W
Hal Holmes (R) ..... W
Walt Horan (R) ..... W
Thor C. Tollefson (R) ..... R

WEST VIRGINIA
Francis J. Love (R) ..... W
Melvin C. Snyder (R) ..... R
Edward G. Rohrbough (R) ..... W
Hubert S. Ellis (R) ..... W
John Kee (D) ..... R
E. H. Hedrick (D) ..... R

WISCONSIN
Lawrence H. Smith (R) ..... W
William H. Stevenson (R) ..... W
John C. Brophy (R) ..... R
Charles J. Kersten (R) ..... W
Frank B. Keefe (R) ..... W
Reid F. Murray (R) ..... W
John W. Byrnes (R) ..... W
Merlin Hull (R) ..... P-R
Alvin E. O'Konski (R) ..... W

WYOMING
Frank A. Barrett (R) ..... W

BEST SELLERS

A QUARTER of a million copies sold in one week! That's the record of "Crisis," special CIO NEWS supplement reporting President Murray's warning that anti-labor legislation is the first real step toward fascism in the U. S.

Another sensational seller prepared by the CIO Publicity Dept. has been "Defend Your Union." More than half a million copies have been sold.

Biggest orderer of both publications was the CIO Auto Workers Legislative and Political Action Dept., headed by Richard Leonard. The UAW bought 100,000 copies of each.

"Crisis" is publication No. 147. "Defend Your Union" is publication No. 145. Prices for each are: 1,000 for $12; 500 for $7.50; 100 for $2. Order from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CIO union women from York and Johnstown, Pa., compare notes after talking with their Congressmen about the omnibus anti-labor bill which the CIO is fighting bitterly. The women were part of a delegation of several hundred CIO members from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, which with a number of other state delegations from all over the U. S., have been coming to Washington during April in answer to the CIO's call for a Defend Labor Month drive. Back row, left to right, are: Betty Miller, Mary Matleska, Ann Baird, and Francilia Wolf. Sitting, Ruth Lau, Margaret Bishop and Beulah Grove.

Sprucing Up

YOUR INDIVIDUAL MAKE-UP

By HANNA SHERMAN

HOW many people are there in the world with perfect faces? Very few indeed—and we should be glad of it. For how dull it would be if everyone had the same monotonously regular features. We live in a time when our individuality is important, when no particular type is considered the "only" true beauty.

Of course, sometimes a feature that is too large or too different from the norm makes us feel unhappy. It is here that modern make-up tricks step in to modify and change these handicaps into assets that give the face piquancy and character.

Let's take a look at some of the things you can do to play down your problem feature. For instance, here's one that's used by the best Hollywood and New York make-up experts. They've found that a darker shade of powder used on a large or a broad nose will make it appear smaller. Use your lighter toned, regular shade on the rest of your face. This trick is also good for slimming down a heavy jawline and for making a jutting chin seem less prominent.

Perhaps you don't like the shape of your mouth. Work magic changes with a lipstick brush. Make your lips look fuller by drawing the shape you desire with the brush and then apply lipstick generously over the entire surface. Using bright colored lipstick helps here too.

To make very full lips look more delicate, apply the color more heavily near the center of the lips, blending it lightly out toward the corners. Use less on the lower lip than the upper and avoid carrying the color out to the very edges.

Mouth lines that droop will make you look sad and unhappy. It's easy to give your face a happy and more cheerful look by drawing an upward line at the corners of the lower lip.

NO ONE can deny the appeal of large, widely spaced eyes. We don't all have them, but any girl with a little make-up know-how can have sparkling pretty eyes, just the same. If your eyes are small or deeply recessed, apply a bright toned foundation cream, livelier in color than you use on

the rest of your face around the eye socket area. It's a slick trick.

Strive for enough spacing, too, between the eyes and brow, by tweezing stray hairs from underneath and by darkening the brows at the top. To heighten the effect, extend them upward by brushing your brows in an upward line, coloring them with your mascara brush. And mascara on your eye lashes, of course, will increase the apparent size of your eyes.

Apply the mascara, beginning at the center of the lids and continue it from that point to the outer corners. Avoid using it on the lower lashes. Another technique that takes considerable skill but is well worth it, is to pencil mark the eyes at the outer corners a fraction of an inch. Apply the pencil at the line of each eyelid and use your fingers to blend the markings into a soft shadow. This is a good trick too for making the eyes look wider apart.

Another for eyes that are too closely set is to pluck the brows to achieve a wide space between them. Mascara only the outer halves of the eyelids and put it on heaviest at the extreme corners.

BACK BILL FOR FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

THE AMERICAN school system is in the throes of an unprecedented crisis, CIO Director of Research & Education Kermit Eby told the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee this week in a statement urging support for the Federal Aid to Education bill.

Here are some of the alarming facts Eby gave the Committee:

Since 1940 more than 60,000 classrooms have been abolished and the work of the teachers formerly involved thrown upon other teachers.

Since 1939 more than 350,000 teachers have left the profession.

In 1940, some two million children from six to sixteen were not in any kind of school.

Ten per cent of the class rooms of the country, covering two million of the Nation's children, actually spend less than $500 a year for all classroom expenses, including teachers' salaries.

A STATEMENT submitted to the Senate Committee by Sara T. Walsh, director of the Natl. Teachers Division of the CIO Public Workers, also called attention to the breakdown of the educational system.

Arising basically from the inability of some of the States to finance a decent minimum education program, she said, the situation had now reached disaster proportions, due to the wartime neglect of schools.

Federal aid to education by this Congress, she said, "is indispensable to the educational needs of millions of children and to the future productive ability of our nation."

In the name of the CIO teachers, Miss Walsh urged the 80th Congress to pass S. 472 "to establish a realizable and necessary federal foundation program for education."

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

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combining accurate Stenotype reporting with duplicating and printing, the UNION REPORTING SERVICE is prepared to give complete reports of your convention "from the spoken to the printed word" quickly and efficiently!
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Book Review

A WORKER AND FARMER FACE THEIR COMMON PROBLEMS

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A FRESH approach to the vital problem of the relationship between farmers and workers, now being so strongly stressed by the CIO, is taken in an outstanding new book, "Soil and Steel" by P. Alston Waring and Clinton S. Golden.

"Soil and Steel" is not a lot of well-meaning but glib generalities and smooth sermons about what should be done to bring farm and industrial labor into closer understanding. It is a down-to-earth examination of the subject as simple and fundamental as the title of the book.

The fact that the two writers know well what they are talking about gives their book a tone of authenticity which makes it a valuable contribution to a problem of growing importance in America.

Waring, who writes for the farmers, has himself been a Pennsylvania farmer for more than 20 years—a socially minded and philosophical farmer to be sure. Digging into ideas comes as naturally to him as digging into the soil.

ALL CIO'ers know the important role Clint Golden has played in the CIO, both in its formation and later as International Vice-President of the United Steelworkers of America; and of his work during the war when he so ably upheld labor's point of view as Vice-Chairman of both the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission.

In his work for the CIO, Golden drew upon the rich experiences of his many years in the pre-CIO labor movement. He has belonged in the past to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, and has long been active in the union movement in various ways.

It is from this record that Golden distills the essence of his contributions to the book as a spokesman for labor.

The theme of the book in brief is that farmers and workers are blood brothers whose interests are "interwoven into a seamless web." Throughout our history, the flow of working people to and from farms and cities has been a "two-way traffic."

THE evils that befall both farmers and workers come from the same source—maladjustments of our economic system. The misunderstandings and antagonisms between the two groups come from fear—fear of unemployment, of poverty, of a black and hopeless future.

Both farmers and workers are caught up in the trend of the times and neither group knows just where it is headed. The book seeks to describe the trends, show where they are leading and warn of hidden dangers.

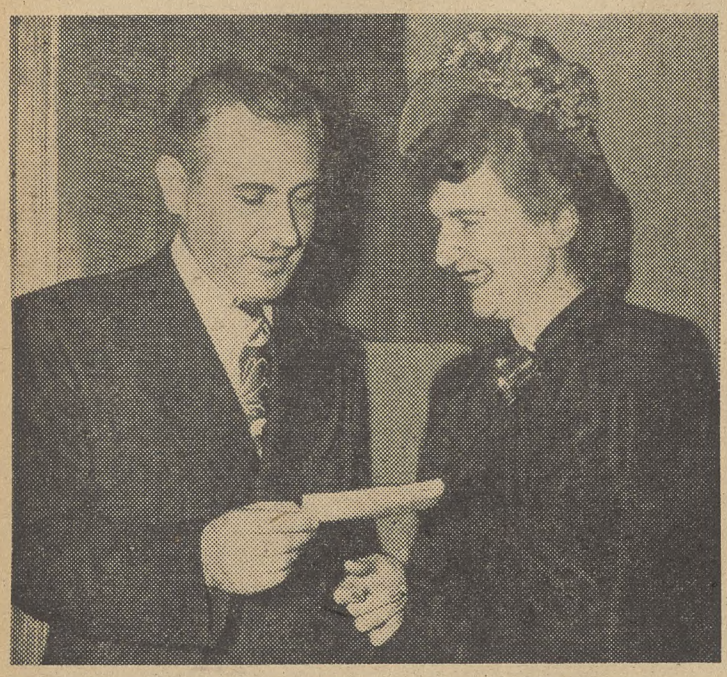
The authors approach their problem by exploring why farmers and workers are what they are, showing what economic forces play upon them both. Of particular interest is a discussion of the full employment program vital to a solution of farm and labor problems, but which is "only the base on which we must build a more healthy, equitable and democratic life."

"TECHNIQUES of unity" for the future and the influence of the war in bringing out the great potentialities of farm-labor cooperation are other subjects discussed with common sense and understanding.

"Soil and Steel" is a satisfying book to read because it says so well the things that many thoughtful CIO'ers think and believe, but can not express so aptly. It is full of terse, simple and wise remarks, and is as quotable as some of former President Roosevelt's best speeches.

Soil and Steel by P. Alston Waring and Clinton S. Golden; 240 pp., $3, Harper & Brothers.

Members of the New York CIO Teachers Union Elementary Schools Committee look over the 28,000 names signed to petitions to the Board of Education urging a full lunch period for elementary school teachers. At present these teachers are forced to give up most of their lunch period in order to patrol the halls, yards and school streets and to supervise children eating in the lunch rooms. Left to right are Molly Rosen, Sally Shatinsky, Dora Jacobson, Leona Abrams, Lillian Elenkrieg, Harriet De Felcie and Polly Sachs.



Irving Abramson, chairman, CIO Community Service Committee, presents a check for $29,489 to Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, national chairman of the YWCA Round the World drive. The funds will be used for a special YWCA center in Italy. CSC Director Leo Perlis said the gift was "another example of CIO-YWCA cooperation in the interest of human welfare throughout the world."

EDUCATION • FILMS • RADIO

THE STEELWORKERS Chorus, famous from coast to coast for the part it played in the network program, Wheeling Steel, is now winning local honors in CIO union circles. It is made up of members of United Steelworkers Local 1190, Steubenville, Ohio. The chorus made a big hit at a recent legislative conference in Steubenville.

* * *

A NON-PROFIT national film center for the promotion and distribution of suitable motion pictures for labor and other community groups is being planned by a committee in New York, reports the Shipyard Worker. Education directors of two CIO International unions—Elwood Peoples of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, and Victor Reuther, United Auto Workers are on the provisional committee set up to formulate the program. Film distribution centers in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles are part of the plans discussed.

* * *

INDIANA CIO's education committee announces plans for a one-week seminar to be held at Indiana University in August. The proposed seminar is part of an overall program being drafted by the Committee, headed by Howard Peck of the CIO Glass Workers in Muncie, to carry out the State CIO convention's mandate to assist local unions in workers education.

* * *

"LOOK HIM IN THE EYE" is the title of a stirring new pamphlet on race prejudice issued by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Dedicated to "the conscience of the American people," the pamphlet carries a full-page picture of a weary war-worn Negro soldier, one of more than a million who fought in the war and urges white Americans to "look him in the eye" and ask him what he wants now that the war for freedom and justice he helped to fight is over.

Although hate-mongers do it, no real American, says the pamphlet, can tell these Negro soldiers "that they must not expect courtesy and respect—who do they think they are anyway?"

A forceful and moving plea for extending the privileges of American democracy to our Negro citizens, the pamphlet would be a valuable aid to union anti-discrimination activities.

Single copies are 10 cents. Reduced prices are offered for quantity orders ranging from $5 for 50 copies to $75 for 1,000. For further information write to Southern Conference of Human Welfare, 808 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La.

* * *

CAREY TO SPEAK: Is labor getting a fair share on the air? A discussion on this question will be one of the highlights of the four-day Institute for Education by Radio sponsored by Ohio State University, May 2-5. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will be one of the major speakers on the panel discussion on labor scheduled for 3:30 p.m., Sunday, May 4 at the Dreshler hotel in Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

COLLEGE STUDENTS are given the opportunity to learn about labor-management relations firsthand under a work training program instituted at Cornell University by the N. Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

The school was founded to provide trained personnel for government, labor and management agencies concerned with industrial and labor relations.

A comprehensive report on the 1946 summer program under which 102 students were employed in supervised work-training programs with government, labor and management groups is given in Personnel Bulletin No. 1, first of a series to be issued by the school.

The bulletin contains selections from the students' reports telling their own stories of summer work-training experiences, and gives employers' reactions. An evaluation of the program concludes that the work-training enables students to choose their occupations more realistically.

CIO Helps Farmers Win A Strike

Farmers around Ottumwa, Iowa, took some lessons from the CIO Packinghouse Workers and won a strike earlier this month, against four major dairies.

The farmers, members of the Ottumwa Milk Producers Cooperative, rebelled when the dairies tried to force them to take the entire burden of a 1c reduction in the retail price of milk by lowering the amount the farmers received from $4.10 to $3.65 a hundred pounds.

To show their appreciation for the help they received from the union, the farmers ran a quarter-page ad which said in part:

"We're glad we found out that the CIO is interested in the farmers' problems. We're glad the CIO helped us win. We've been told a lot of things about labor unions that we now find aren't true. We're glad we had a chance to meet representatives of the trade unions."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHEN CARRUTHERS AND HIS ARMED MOB ENTER WARRENTOWN, THE MAYOR — UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZED BY JIM BARRY — ATTEMPTS TO STOP THE ATTACK ON THE UNION MEMBERS...

THERE'S GOING TO BE LAW AND ORDER AROUND HERE! I'M THE MAYOR —

YO' MAY BE THE MAYOR — BUT I'M THE **LAW** HERE. I MAKE AND I BREAK MAYORS LIKE YO' ANYTIME I PLEASE...

SO GIT OUTA THE WAY! I'M GOING TO SMASH THIS HERE UNION ONCE AND FOR ALL —

LISTEN TO REASON, MR. CARRUTHERS, WAIT...

EVERY WORD YOU SAY IS GOING OUT OVER THE AIR TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY... USE YOUR HEAD, MR. CARRUTHERS.

WHAT'S THAT?

JIM BARRY GOT THE RADIO STATION OWNER TO COOPERATE — AND HE'S BROADCASTING WHAT'S HAPPENING HERE! AND THE TELEPHONE GIRLS ARE CALLING LONG DISTANCE TO EVERY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL THEY CAN PUT ON THE SPOT.

YOU... YOU... MEAN EVERYTHING I DID... SAID... HAS BEEN BROADCAST?

EVERY WORD... THE WHOLE COUNTRY WILL BE TALKING ABOUT THIS!

YOU BETTER DISARM THOSE THUGS — OR THE PEOPLE WILL DO THE JOB FOR YOU, MR. MAYOR!

YES, YES! I'LL HAVE THEM DISARM... POOR MR. CARRUTHERS... HE'S A BROKEN MAN...

I... I CAN'T BELIEVE WE'VE WON, JIM! CARRUTHERS ACTUALLY QUIT —

THE FIGHT'S NOT OVER, KIT! WE'VE TAKEN THIS ROUND... NOW WE'VE GOT TO GET DECENT WAGES AND DECENT RIGHTS.

THAT'S RIGHT, JIM. WHAT ARE WE A-GOIN' TO DO NOW?

THERE'S JUST ONE THING TO DO IF YOU WANT UNION CONDITIONS, WHICH MEANS BETTER WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS AND SOME SECURITY SO THAT CARRUTHERS CAN'T FIRE YOU IF HIS BREAKFAST DOESN'T AGREE WITH HIM.

EVERYBODY IS OUT HERE NOW... YOU'VE GOT PRACTICALLY ALL THE FOLKS WHO WORK IN THE MILL...

AL 127

Cut Taxes on Low Incomes

TO BUILD MORE BUYING POWER

WHAT should be the objective of a fair tax bill?

CIO this week gave its view to the Senate Finance Committee in no uncertain terms. It said the government's tax policy should be used to promote maximum buying power essential to attaining "levels of full employment at a fair wage and full production."

Appearing before the Senate committee, which is studying the House-approved HR 1, were Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO assistant director of research, and Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the CIO Electrical Radio Machine Workers. Both spoke out vigorously against the bill as a measure to relieve the "greedy and not the needy."

AS passed by the House, the original 20% across the board tax cut was amended to provide for a 30% cut on low incomes, 20% on most incomes, and a 10% cut on very high incomes. But in terms of dollars, the bill still hands out big tax relief to the rich and only trifling sums to low income earners.

Ruttenberg called upon the Senators to indulge in less talk about an over-all 20% tax cut and to give more "intelligent thinking" to necessary changes which would promote full production and jobs.

How income and hidden taxes hit you is told simply in "The Case of the Vanishing Paycheck"—a picture booklet prepared by tax experts and issued by the CIO Publicity Dept.

Order Publication 140 from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 10c a copy; 100 for $7.50; 500 for $25; 1000 for $35.

Noting that profits are now running at an annual rate of nearly $15 billion a year, the CIO official ridiculed "fallacious" ideas that the lightest burden should be placed on profit-making corporations.

Lower taxes and higher wages for low-income earners, Ruttenberg told the committee, lead to higher buying power and greater demand for products. And this, he said, "is greater encouragement and incentive for business to invest and expand production than any tax cut on high income individuals or corporations could possibly be."

On that score, he added, HR 1 is a complete bust.

The CIO tax program—published in the current Economic Outlook and presented to the Senate Committee—calls for greater exemptions for persons earning less than $5,000; a closing of loopholes through which companies and wealthy individuals evade taxes; a 38% tax on corporation earnings, in the case of firms earning over $25,000 a year; taxes on undistributed and excess profits; and tighter capital gains taxes.

THE program and the arguments were reiterated by Nixon of the UE.

He charged that the country's "long-range economic security" is affected by the tax bill. For the 25 million taxpayers earning less than $2,000 a year, he pointed out, the burden of taxes is becoming intolerable.

"More or less taxes for these groups means more or less milk, more or less meat, more or less clothing, more or less medical care," he said.

Nixon warned of the danger of increasing unemployment throughout the nation, and charged that "HR 1 drives us toward unemployment because it under-cuts the mass market in our country."

"There is the gravest need for every reasonable force in America immediately to become aroused and active about the threatening return to mass unemployment," he added.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Hartley 'Kill Union' Bill HR 3020	Contains almost every anti-union proposal you have ever seen—and a few new ones to boot.	Passed by House.	Write Pres. Truman to veto any anti-union bill. Ask Congressmen to uphold such a veto.
Taft Anti-union Bill S 1126	Taft bill contains wide variety anti-union proposals on striking, injunctions, security, general union activity.	Senate debate started Apr. 23. Vote probable this week.	Wire Senators to vote against Taft bill. Write Pres. Truman to veto any anti-union bill.
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Passed by Senate & House; now being studied by joint conference committee.	Write Pres. Truman to veto this weakening of Wage-Hour Act.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House. Senate Finance Comm. heard CIO arguments Apr. 25.	Ask Senators and Chmn. Millikin to pass only a tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
Rent control Extension Bills	House Bill (HR 2549) still in Banking Comm. Some members want ceiling rise. Senate bill, with no rise, not yet acted upon.	House Banking Comm. report expected soon.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to support "as is" continuation of rent control.
S 866 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. House Banking Comm. refuses to order hearings.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to seek Banking Comm. hearings soon.
Labor & NLRB Appropriation Bill HR 2700	Orders severe cuts in funds for Labor Dept. & NLRB; will cripple many vital services.	Passed by House; referred to Senate Appropriations Comm. Hearings held.	Write, wire your Senators to restore cuts; also write to Sen. Bridges (R.N.H.), committee chairman.
Missouri Valley Authority S 1156	Sets up program for Missouri Valley along lines of TVA program.	Referred to Senate Comm. on Public Works.	Write your Senators to support. Write Comm. Chrmn. Revercomb (R., W. Va.) for action.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

For The Greedy, Not The Needy

MISSOURI FLOOD AND POWER PLAN BEFORE CONGRESS

CREATION of a Missouri Valley Authority, to harness the waters of the big Missouri river for the benefit of people living in a dozen northwest states, was proposed last week in Congress.

The MVA bill (S. 1156) provides for a single program of water control and development of the entire area, along the same lines as the highly successful TVA experiment fathered by the late Sen. George Norris.

The bill—which has strong CIO support—was introduced by five Senators: Murray (D., Mont.), Taylor (D., Ida.), Langer (R., N. D.), Pepper (D., Fla) and Johnston (D., S. C.).

Floods and droughts, Sen. Murray told the Senate, threaten the "future wealth and productivity of our country."

"We cannot afford to permit any selfish economic or political consideration to interfere with the sound solution of an issue which holds such tremendous consequences."

It would be "blind stupidity," the veteran Montana liberal added, not to profit from the experiences of the Tennessee Valley project by creating similar public projects in other areas of the nation.

Same Time For ABC; CBS Show Shifted

Labor-USA, CIO's sprightly 15-minute radio broadcast on the ABC network, will continue to be heard at its regular time despite daylight saving in many states.

The show originates in New York at 6:45 P. M. Saturdays. ABC will transcribe the broadcast for stations in localities staying on standard time, so that the program may be heard at its usual hour.

Cross-Section USA, CBS's public service program run in cooperation with CIO and eight other national organizations, will be heard at a new time starting May 3.

On that date, the program will be moved to the period between 5:00 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., Eastern daylight time, on Saturdays. Consult local papers for the time of broadcast in your area.

N. C. VICTORY

TWO labor-endorsed alderman candidates, one of them the first Negro to gain such a post since 1900, were nominated this week at Winston-Salem, N. C., in the city Democratic primary.

The election shook this monopoly-ridden city to its political roots and provided a nationally significant triumph for the newly-formed United Labor Committee of Forsyth County.

The ULC, composed of CIO, AFL and independent union representatives, formally endorsed the Rev. Kenneth Williams, progressive Negro minister, and two other aldermanic candidates.

Williams, running in a predominantly working-class ward, defeated five opponents. His vote almost equalled the total combined votes of the other candidates.

Nomination in the Democratic primary here is virtually equivalent to election.

Also nominated with labor support was Alderman Candidate Fred C. Denny.

CIO WAGE GAINS SOAR

See Page 5

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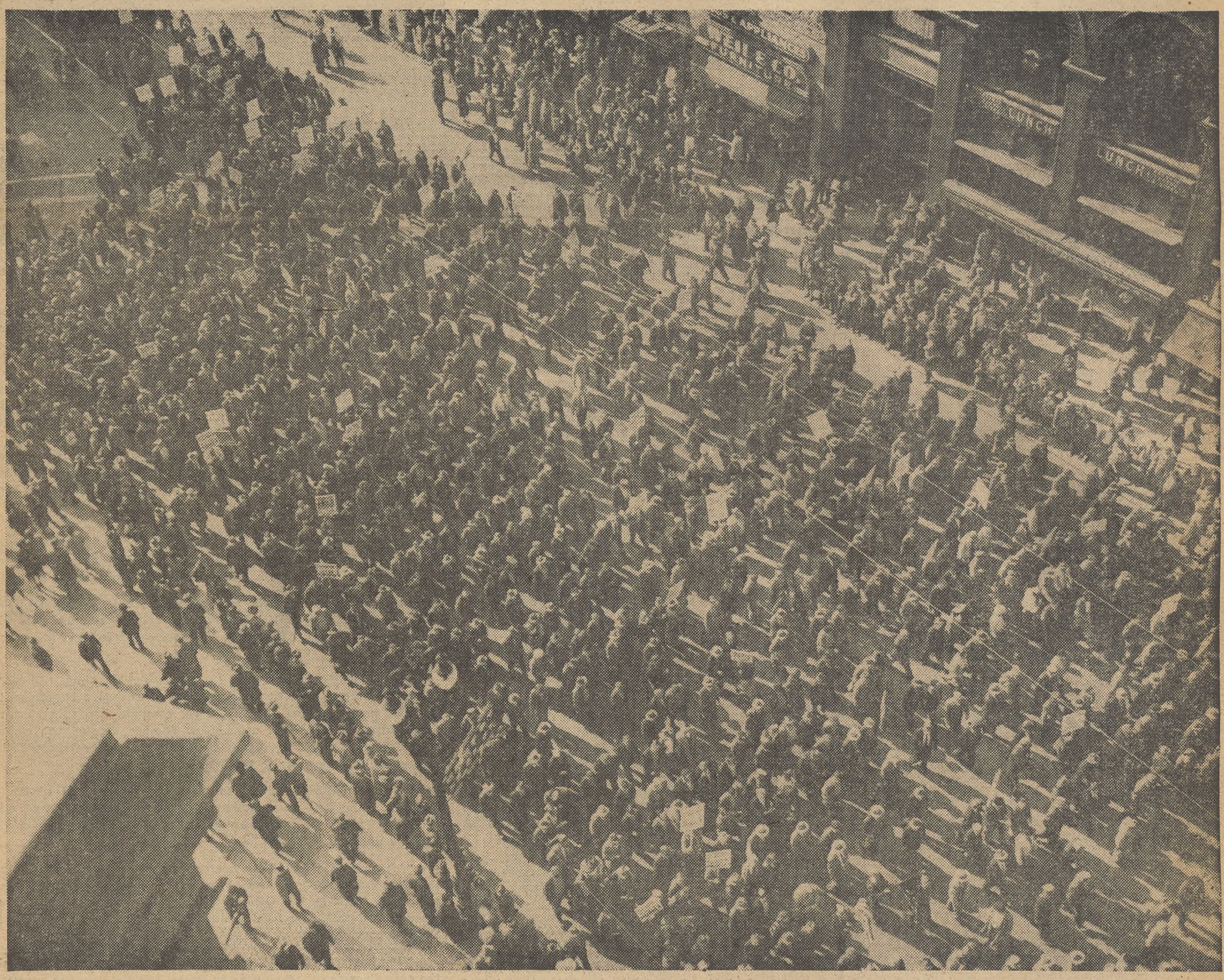
May 5, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS



This striking photo caught the essence of Detroit's militancy as thousands of CIO Auto Workers from Ford's giant River Rouge plant marched to Cadillac Square, joining scores of other thousands in a mighty demonstration against anti-labor bills in Congress. More pictures—page 3. (Marty Pierce photos).

VOTE DUE ON TAFT BILL

A conversation that started on the weather this week reached torrid summer temperature as CIO unionists from Minnesota interviewed Sen. Joseph Ball, a spearhead of the anti-labor drive in Congress. Ball (l.) searches the ceiling for the right answer while (l. to r.) Earl Bester, Francis LaBrosse, Glenn Simonson, Joseph Kretche, Russell Munson, Walter Smith, John Wyant and Oscar Olson wait with impatience. The Senator didn't like to be reminded that the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers supports his proposals. "We've got to preserve the right to strike," he said. . . . "But," said Bester, "you're putting it in a bottle!" Ball said he's in favor of the "fundamental" right of a worker to take a job (without joining a union, of course) but he's not in favor of a full employment bill which would guarantee a job to every capable worker. "I'm not for government control," he said . . . And Bester added: "Only of unions!" The Senator revealed what he thought of the people's opinions by declaring: "I don't vote by the Gallup Poll. I wouldn't give a damn if it were 75% against my position." He did not say whether he paid more attention to opinions of the NAM.

MR. LABOR COMES TO WASHINGTON

TO THE DISGUST of a lot of Congressmen seeking to knife the people's interests, several hundred CIO rank-and-file members from the east, mid-west and south poured into Washington last week on lobbying expeditions.

Well over a thousand union members visited the Capitol, talked with Representatives and Senators, left petitions and scrolls, and headed home determined to spread the word that now is the time to prepare for the '48 elections.

STATEMENTS from members of the groups showed the way the winds were blowing.

Said Luther Slinkard, UAW-CIO official in St. Louis, who spoke for a group of 32 Missouri unionists visiting the capital:

"Our visit with Missouri Congressmen showed a shocking lack of recognitioon of the seriousness of the Hartley Bill. The Congressmen, with the exception of Reps. Cannon and Karsten, are either uninformed or badly misinformed, both as to labor practices and as to the very terms of the bill on which they voted last week."

From Ohio came 150 CIO'ers, led by State CIO Sec. William Lavelle. Fifty of them, crowding into a committee room for an interview with Sen. Taft, were told by the Senate GOP leader that labor was "exaggerating" the seriousness of the bill, and that he has no objection to industry-wide bargaining—in fact found it very "desirable". The Ohio Senator has gone to great lengths to keep that view out of the public eye.

Conclusions of Lavelle and the Ohio group: "We found . . . many Congressmen who voted for the Hartley bill and didn't know what they were voting for." Few of the Congressmen had any expert idea of day-to-day industrial relations problems, the group declared.

INDIANA sent two groups of CIO Hoosiers to make life difficult for Senators Capehart and Jenner and for many GOP members of the state's Congressional delegation.

In a three-hour session, Capehart tried to tell the union group that he had a mandate from the Republican voters—only to be challenged by several workers who said they were registered Republicans who had given the party no anti-labor mandate.

Contradicting the Senator's claim of wide public support for the anti-labor bills was a petition from the steel center of Gary. Collected in 10 days by 12 steel union locals and other unions in the city were 10,000 signatures, including those of the entire city council and many businessmen.

Said Ray Muncy of Fort Wayne: "I'm a working fellow. I don't hold an office in the union. I think these labor bills would take away our rights. I hope you will vote against the Taft bill and all such legislation."

Biggest hand of the day went to Rep. Madden (D. Ind.), who voted against the Hartley Bill. Madden told the Indiana folks that "95% of the employer witnesses appearing before the Labor Committee never made a sincere effort to bargain collectively at any time."

Other groups came into town from the South, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia. And judging from what the delegates promised they'd report to the folks back home, a lot of Congressmen must be having a bad case of red ears.

FOR THE RECORD

ANOTHER link in the anti-labor record of the daily press was forged last week.

The Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion reported that "support of stiff legislation on labor has crystallized and strengthened."

The Analysis—an objective survey of comment in the major daily papers—said that 48% of editorial opinion last week concerned federal labor legislation.

Of the comment on this subject, 29% favored the stiff House anti-labor bill, while 22% preferred the equally vicious Senate bill—although these papers considered the Senate version milder.

Nineteen percent of the comment warned Pres. Truman against vetoing any bill that passes, and the remaining 30% held that labor should help cut its own throat by suggesting the type of law that Congress should pass.

Three Democrats Hit Anti-Union Plan

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

UNDER HEAVY attack by a minority group of Senators, the Taft anti-labor bill (S. 1126) moved rapidly this week towards a decisive vote.

With criticism of the measure pouring in from labor and civic groups across the nation, the bill received a severe dressing down on the Senate floor from Senators Pepper, Thomas and Murray—members of the Labor Committee minority which filed a written report against the restrictive proposals aimed as tying up legitimate union activities. Other Senators also pitched into the battle.

One proposal—by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), an advocate of milder legislation—was defeated by a 59-35 vote. Morse had recommended that the bill be broken up into four separate measures.

Sen. Alben Barkley (D., Ky.), Democratic Senate leader during the 79th Congress, had pleaded with his colleagues to support the four-for-one proposition. He argued that it would make it easier for Pres. Truman to approve at least some of the anti-labor legislation, and that a veto was more likely if all the proposed ties on labor came to the White House in one package.

WITH the decision to keep the anti-labor proposals all wrapped up in the Taft bill, Sen. Taft indicated he would press for "strengthening amendments" to make the bill an even more vicious anti-union instrument.

The Ohio Republican said he would seek curbs on industry-wide bargaining, on union security and union health and welfare funds. Passage of such amendments would make the bill little less severe than the Hartley bill already passed by the House.

In its present form, the Taft bill runs the gamut of restrictions on labor organizations. It provides for compulsory cooling-off period of long duration, opens the way for widespread use of injunctions against unions, makes possible the use of suits in federal courts as a means of wrecking union treasuries, bans the closed shop and restricts other forms of union security, contains sweeping amendments to the Wagner Act, and would tie the Labor Board in such quantities of red tape as to make it of little value to any union.

THE Congressional attack on the Taft bill took many forms. Sen. Pepper pointed out in considerable detail that it would incite, rather than cut down, bad feeling and strife in industral relatons.

Sen. Thomas, a former member of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, quoted at length from official documents to show that principal supporters of the bill had long records of hostility to labor.

Earl Reed of Weirton Steel, the Senator pointed out, had told the Labor Committee that he wanted "perfect collective bargaining" but had said nothing about the $23,000 the company had spent for industrial munitions and labor spies. Sen. Thomas derided the claims of Harold Story, an Allis-Chalmers executive, that the company had bargained collectively prior to the Wagner Act.

"But he omitted entirely to state that the record of the Civil Liberties Committee showed that for years his company had utilized the most notorious of labor-spying and strikebreaking services," Thomas noted wryly.

"After one has served for five or six years on a committee such as the Civil Liberties Committee, listening to testimony of witnesses day after day, week in and week out, piling up evidence running into a hundred volumes, one feels a little bit sick of the whole business," Thomas continued.

"One hates to think that our country will ever slip back again to the evils to which it was formerly exposed in the common practices of labor and industry. Yet there is before us a bill containing amendments which will invite a return to those days."

A thumping majority of the City Council of N. Y. this week urged Congressmen from that city to vote against "any legislation that would be unfair to labor or against the interest of the public welfare".

In a resolution introduced originally by Councilman Michael J. Quill, the Council declared that "the only adequate preventative of strikes and other labor disputes is the guarantee of living wages to workers, and decent working conditions."

Nearly 200,000 organized workers jammed Detroit's Cadillac Square last week to tell Congress that they don't want anti-labor laws. Banners, placards and lusty singing added color to the auto city's biggest rally. Columns up to a mile long and 10 abreast converged on the Square to hear leaders of CIO, AFL and independent unions warn that labor's very life is threatened.

FOR A FREE AMERICA!

THE CIO this week joined with the AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, independent unions and civic organizations to make its protests heard in Congress against anti-labor legislation.

Scores of rallies were held from coast to coast.

AT BALTIMORE CIO Sec-Treas. James B. Carey told his audience at City Hall Plaza that they should hold their Congressmen and Senators responsible for their actions. Carey pointed out that Rep. D'Alesandro was the only Congressman from the state who had voted against the Hartley bill. CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired:

"It is good to know that all Baltimore unions, regardless of affiliation, and civic groups are joining to protest these vicious, unwarranted bills."

AT LOS ANGELES 15,000 gathered in front of city hall to listen to speakers and to write Sens. Downey and Knowland urging them to vote against anti-labor measures.

Placards declared: "Taft-Hartley bills mean breadlines." "No letter today, no union tomorrow." "No labor front in America!"

IN MEMPHIS striking telephone girls helped CIO members get 40,000 signatures on petitions to Congress protesting anti-labor bills. CIO, AFL and independent unions set up a committee, which held three protest rallies.

And IN MIAMI, a united Defend Labor meeting was attended by 5,000, representing not only the CIO, AFL and independent unions but also the Franklin D. Roosevelt Club, the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, the American Veterans Committee and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

A resolution accused Congress of launching "a sinister and deadly attack upon labor unions," while "protecting Wall Street monopoly profits."

Size of the rally proved its success. An even better indication was the vicious press attack against the peaceful demonstration. The daily mouthpieces of the auto manufacturers called the rally "irresponsible." But Pres. George Edwards of the Common Council said that Cadillac Square is "the seat of Government, the place where union people should come for their grievances."

GETTING RESULTS

NEW WAGE agreements are being signed so thick and fast these days that it is hard to keep pace with them.

Already the number of CIO members covered by these agreements in the steel, automobile, electrical, rubber, farm equipment, textile, oil, glass, paper and other industries runs into the milliions.

No one has yet estimated the total amount of the substantial wage increases won for all these workers. But it certainly runs into hundreds of millions.

These are not only dollars-and-cents results for the CIO members concerned—an improvement of their living standards—but they also portend higher wages for millions of other workers as well, for whom the CIO fights the battle and sets the wage standards in the basic industries on which most others depend.

More than this, these results are a great contribution to the economic welfare of the whole American people—an increase in the purchasing power of the millions who buy most of the farm products and other goods and services for which there must be an effective and increasing demand if we are to have increased production and greater general prosperity.

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BUT THIS is only part of the great and encouraging story of these CIO agreements.

The wage gains won are not the only new benefits secured for the workers through these contracts. Each agreement has scores of other clauses for the protection and advancement of their interests.

The new U. S. Steel contract, for example, includes for the first time the principle of severance pay for laid-off workers.

It particularly benefits Southern workers by reducing the differential between their wages and those in the north. Its new and fairer job classifications mean more money to countless workers.

It has improved provisions for paid vacations, holidays, safety on the job, grievance machinery, seniority rights, pay for reporting time, and work scheduling to assure more regular employment.

It provides for a joint study of a social insurance program covering death, disability, sickness benefits, hospitalization and medical care.

In this and other CIO contracts, union security provisions have been maintained or improved, through maintenance of membership and similar clauses, despite all the open-shop demands of the employers.

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ALL THESE, and many other fine results, have been achieved without strikes through the orderly processes of free and peaceful collective bargaining.

Free unions and collective bargaining have shown the great benefits they can bring to the workers, to industry and to the general public.

They have given this splendid demonstration in face of the worst drive ever launched in Congress to destroy unions and make free bargaining impossible.

The kind of benefits secured for labor and the country through the recent CIO agreements would be impossible under the Taft and Hartley bills, which would give the whip-hand to anti-union employers and deprive the workers of anything approaching equal opportunity to get a square deal.

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WITH THESE agreements, the CIO reaches a new peak of influence and prestige, as well as of numerical strength.

It has once more demonstrated its leadership on behalf of all American labor, by leading the fight for higher wages, by getting better results than any other organization, and by setting new standards in the basic industries tries from which all other workers will also benefit.

It has also demonstrated its initiative, its agressiveness and its sense of public responsibility in promoting the national welfare.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

It was one of these spring mornings. The streetcar was full. But the only passengers I really noticed were two goodlooking girls—you know how spring is.

They were joshing with a young follow—sounded like the usual boy-meets-girl line. But the streetcar slowed down near a picket-line, and the two girls rose to leave.

At the door one of them turned. Her cheeks dimpled. Her lips parted in a provoking smile. "We don't care what you say," she said. "We like the union. We love it."

It made me think of love and marriage and unionism, and how some members feel who are "married to the union."

SHE WAS like a green young tree that sparkles in the dew and sunshine of a May morning. Slim and supple, she moved with the grace of leafy branches swayed by the breeze.

When she smiled, her face was like a firm round bud that suddenly bursts into a beautiful flower.

At least, that's how she looked to him—though the closest he got to saying so was, "Hiya, goodlooking?"

He was passable, for a young man. A bit awkward. But strong and vigorous, with a stubborn chin, a hard-worker, and a fighter.

To her, he was a handsome gentle knight, come to rescue her, to protect her. In his eyes she saw sincerity, high ideals, great plans for the future.

In short, they fell in love.

Some neighbors thought he was a bit uncouth, too outspoken, inclined to be rambunctious. "Why couldn't she have married the boss's son, or some other rich fellow?"

("I don't know why you had to take up with the CIO?" said the banker. "The better class of people in this community don't think much of it. It's stirring up trouble. The company will look after you)."

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BUT EVERYONE had to admit he was a good provider. He brought in more money, gave her a more comfortable life than before.

Not that they didn't have a struggle, particularly at first. Some folks thought she was pretty calculating when she married him. But she didn't mind going short those days. She believed in him, trusted him, knew the struggle was worth while.

It wasn't just a matter of money, she said, she loved him.

(In Portsmouth, O., they told me about a man on a long strike who wouldn't take the union relief money he was entitled to. "I can manage without it," he said, "and anyhow I didn't join the union for what I can get out of it. I believe in it.")

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He GOT into some fights on her account. He wouldn't stand for anyone trying to take advantage of her.

She had been rather timid as a girl—afraid of the boss and of "what people would think."

But, married to him, she became self-confident, sure of herself, not afraid to stand up for her rights.

(Said a Virginia textile worker: "Since the CIO came in, we're free, we're not afraid.")

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THEY DIDN'T really live happily ever after. They had their family spats at times. But, deep down, they knew they needed each other, were made for each other.

And as the family grew larger, she appreciated more and more what a good provider he was. It wasn't only the money, but the way he tried to make things easier, to reduce the housework, give her more leisure, vacations, more opportunities for the kids, savings and insurance to make the future more secure.

(Besides substantial wage increases won for millions of workers, recent CIO agreements have many provisions like these in the Steelworkers' contract:

(More paid holidays. Longer paid vacations. Severance pay when laid off. More regular employment through improved work scheduling. Pay for reporting time. Safety provisions. More secure seniority rights. Plans for social welfare, health and insurance.)

★ ★ ★

ONE WAY to get him and her closer together than ever—and fighting mad—was to try to separate them, to break up their home. They were that way about each other.

("Anyone'd think you were married to the union," cracked the young fellow on the streetcar. Said the girl: "We like the union. We love it.")

The CIO News

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CIO WAGE GAINS SOAR

Joint CIO - AFL Statement

FOLLOWING is the joint statement adopted by the unity committees of the CIO and AFL, which met at Washington, D. C., on May 1-2:

It is the unanimous opinion of the representatives of the CIO and the AFL that organic unity should be established within the American labor movement. We are firmly convinced that the economic, social and industrial interests of labor can be best served through the establishment of a united labor movement. This decision is based upon the modern trend of economic, social and industrial life. It now becomes our duty to lay a sound foundation upon which a super-structure of organic unity can be erected.

In order to accomplish this purpose we will now proceed to deal with the details incidental to the formation and establishment of a strong united labor movement in the U. S. We will deal with this and other mutual problems at future meetings of the representatives of the two organizations herein named. We shall devote our energies and purpose toward the realization of this common objective.

In the meantime, we shall continue our efforts to prevent the enactment of highly objectionable anti-labor legislation now being considered in the Congress of the U. S.

LABOR UNITY TALK

THE need for "establishment of a united labor movement" and continued efforts to fight anti-labor legislation was unanimously agreed upon at a two-day meeting of CIO and AFL representatives in Washington May 1-2.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the representatives of the CIO and AFL that organic unity should be established within the American labor movement," a joint statement declared. "It now becomes our duty to lay a sound foundation upon which a super-structure of organic unity can be erected."

The CIO-AFL committee stated it would deal with "details incidental to the formation of a strong united labor movement" and "other mutual problems" at future meetings, in the meantime continuing "our efforts to prevent the enactment of highly objectionable anti-labor legislation."

THE CIO delegates, headed by Pres. Philip Murray, submitted a program calling for a joint CIO-AFL legislative committee and other united action against anti-union legislation as a "first step towards organic unity."

Secondly, it called for an agreement between the two labor organizations to eliminate jurisdictional disputes, raiding and boycotts of goods manufactured at plants organized by another labor union.

Thirdly, the CIO called for recognition of the principle of industrial organization in "any new organizational structure," respect for the autonomous rights of all international unions in the new organization and creation of effective labor political action machinery.

The CIO proposals were not accepted by the AFL representatives, who countered with a proposal that the CIO unions "affiliate with the AFL on the same basis as the United Mine Workers of America—i. e., come in as they are now organized with their full membership" and that "this jointure" be completed at the AFL convention in

(Continued on Page 17)

Official CIO Position

FOLLOWING is the CIO proposal placed before the CIO-AFL unity meeting, but not adopted:

Recognizing the profound dangers facing organized labor, we, as representatives of the AFL and the CIO, have met to consider effective measures for joint action looking towards organic unity.

The future welfare of all Americans is being threatened by those who seek to destroy the right of free association of American labor. Our enemies are united. They seek through the enactment of anti-labor legislation, in Congress and in the state Legislatures, to eliminate the gains which workers have achieved over many years through union organizations.

The Taft-Hartley anti-labor program threatens our country with another depression. If enacted it will pave the way to a national economic disaster, exceeding that of 1929-32. And if our economy falls from the great heights reached by our all-out efforts in World War II into the pit of economic disorder, the American way of life is at stake.

WE HAVE come together to consider organic unity within the American labor movement. We believe that by such discussions within the ranks of labor we can make our contribution towards national unity. We propose to move towards organic unity by joint action.

1. As a first step towards organic unity we have agreed, for the defense of our membership against vicious legislation to destroy labor's rights,

(a) to establish a national joint emergency legislative committee to give direction and coordination to an over-all legislative fight against anti-labor legislation;

(b) we propose to establish similar state-wide and community-wide committees:

(c) to effectively launch this program Presidents Green and Murray agree upon a joint nation-wide radio program;

(d) we have also agreed upon the following joint committee to call on President Truman, and upon the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties regarding bills directed at labor;

While we are jointly fighting against the forces of reaction in the legislative field we propose to proceed with further explorations of organic unity between our great labor bodies.

2. As a second step towards creating the basis for organic unity, we propose that an agreement be perfected between AFL and CIO to eliminate jurisdictional disputes and to cover the following:

(a) There shall be no raiding by either organization of a plant organized by the other organization and where either negotiations are under way or plant organized by the other a contract is outstanding.

(b) Neither organization is to issue a charter to any group of employes who had been members of or had been covered by a contract held by another organization.

(c) Where two rival unions are conducting organizational campaigns, but neither has had a previous contract, the collective bargaining representative shall be designated through an election to be held by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, which decision shall be final.

(d) There shall be no boycott of or interference with the use of goods manufactured at plants organized by another labor union.

(e) Any jurisdictional dispute shall first be submitted for disposition to the international unions involved and, in the event of a failure to agree, the matter shall be submitted to an arbitrator mutually agreed upon who shall be guided by the foregoing rules and whose decision shall be final and binding.

3. As a third step the AFL and CIO agree to accept the following democratic trade union principles as the basis for further discussion of organice unity:

(a) Any new organizational structure shall give full and complete recognition to the principle of industrial organization.

(b) The autonomous rights of the existing international unions shall be full respected within the framework of the principles of the new national organization.

(c) The new organization shall provide for the creation of effective labor political action machinery for advancing the legislative objects of organized labor, between elections and at election time. We regard the exercise of the rights of citizenship as a cornerstone of democratic trade unionism.

4. As a fourth step, parallel with the efforts outlined above, we propose further that committees of AFL and CIO unions operating in the same field should also meet to explore the possibility of joint action in the carrying out of the

(Continued on Page 12)

AFL Statement

FOLLOWING is the AFL proposal placed before the CIO-AFL unity meeting, but not adopted:

It is proposed:

1. That the national unions of the CIO affiliate with the AFL on the same basis as the United Mine Workers of America, i. e., come in as they are now organized with their full membership.

2. That this jointure be complete and effective as of the date of the October Constitutional Convention of the AFL with full privileged participation by the delegates from the new existent CIO national unions.

3. That this sitting joint committee of ten retain its functioning status ad interim, for the purpose of:

(a) Implementing this policy by adjustment of details and making recommendations on all matters of recurring importance.

(b) To pool the influence and resources of both organizations in the most effective manner for the purpose of fighting the enactment of pending legislation, designed to weaken the economic strength of America's wage earners, destroy their unions and bargaining rights; and to impose comparative serfdom of free men.

PAY HIKES FOR HALF MILLION

MORE than a half-million CIO members in mass production industries received wage increases of slightly better than 15c an hour under agreements reached within the past week. The total receiving the pay increases to date is well over a million CIO members.

The wage hikes follow the pattern set by CIO's big three—the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—within the past three weeks.

The increases are from 11½ to 12½c an honr, but with other improvements such as elimination of wage inequities, improved vacations and paid holidays the total "package" amounts to better than 15c an hour.

Agreements negotiated this week with Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Crucible, and Colorado Fuel & Iron by the Steelworkers alone benefit approximately 205,000, bringing the total in the steel industry benefiting from new agreements to an estimated 375,000.

Every day brings word of new agreements. Main contracts negotiated within the past week follow:

STEEL: Contracts with Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Crucible and Colorado Fuel and Iron follow the general lines of the contract negotiated last week with U. S. Steel. Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers said that the Bethlehem and the Republic Steel pacts were identical with one exception. The Republic Steel provided an additional 3c an hour increase in the Southern Plants at Gadsden and Birmingham, Ala., to reduce the geographical wage differential at these plants.

An agreement reached late this week with the Aluminum Co. of American follows the general pattern except that the actual wage increase is 12c an hour instead of 12½c. The company agreed last year to boost wages by 19c an hour instead of 18½c because of bookeeping difficulties. This year the union decided to concede a half cent.

AUTO: UAW signed a contract with Chrysler similar to the one signed with GM and providing for a wage increase of 11½c an hour in addition to six paid holidays, four hours call-in pay instead of three, and a more liberal vacation plan.

ELECTRICAL: The agreement reached by UE with General Electric this week provides a 15c-an-hour overall wage and salary increase and is similar to earlier contracts signed with Westinghouse and GM's electrical division.

WORLD LABOR

A WARNING against mistakes made after World War I in turning economic power back to German monopolists was sounded recently at a conference of trade unions in the British and American occupation zones of Germany.

The meeting, held at Frankfurt, passed a resolution noting with "consternation" that nominations for trustees of the key industries in the British zone have been postponed. The trustees would administer the properties in behalf of the public.

As in 1919, the resolution said, "the beginnings of a socialization of the key industries were prevented by similar practices—with the result that the key industries were to become the breeding place for Nazism and military preparations.

"If these events are not to repeat themselves, the first step towards socialization must be taken immediately, and without regard to any sectional interests, through the nomination of German trustees for the key industries."

Reason for the delay, according to press reports cited by the union officials, is the "protest of the French government and the financial claims of allied owners in industrial enterprises of the British zone."

* * *

FIRST POSTWAR CONGRESS of the Italian Confederation of Labor (CGIL) has been postponed from April to June.

* * *

SOMETHING NEW took place at Dakar, West Africa, early this month, as the World Federation of Trade Unions convened the first Pan-African Trade Union Conference—first of its kind on the continent.

Presiding at the meeting was Adolph Germer of CIO, WFTU assistant secretary-general in charge of colonial affairs.

Eighteen national and territorial union groups, with a membership of a million, sent delegates, Allied Labor News reports.

All areas of Africa were represented with the exception of Egypt and the colonies of Portugal, in which as in the mother country unions are virtually outlawed. Chief item on the agenda were questions of union rights, labor and social legislation, and working conditions.

* * *

POLISH UNIONS have started construction of a new national headquarters building in Warsaw, due to be completed in the fall. Besides offices and clubrooms the building will house a conference hall, movie theater, library and hotel accomodations.

* * *

IS BUCKINGHAM PALACE an essential piece of reconstruction? British building workers unions are contacting King George VI, now in South Africa, to demand that extensive repairs on the palace be deferred until homes can be built for millions of bombed-out families.

The statement, passed by the London Council of the building union, described the repair job on the King's home as "an affront to public decency."

Czech unionists welcome food and clothing sent from the U. S. through CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe). Chairman Antonin Zapotocky of the Central Council of trade Union (1) examines a CARE package.

CIO Head Sends Aid to Britisher

TAKING advantage of new facilities to send CARE packages to Great Britain, CIO Pres. Murray has purchased one of the new relief packages for the benefit of a British union member.

The packages, weighing 21 pounds and selling for $10, are distributed by CARE—the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe—to points in Britain and practically every European country. In buying the package, Murray urged CIO union members to speed sending of the relief packages to needy, persons abroad.

Persons desiring to send CARE food, cotton, woolen or blanket packages to friends overseas should send $10 for each package, together with the name and address of the intended recipient, to CARE, 50 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

CIO ASKS HAVEN FOR HOMELESS

THE CIO this week urged Congress to uphold America's tradition as a haven for the homeless.

Both CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey recommended passage of H.R. 2910, a bill providing for entry into the U. S. during the next four years of 400,000 displaced persons.

In a statement released by the Citizens Committee on Displaced persons, Murray said that the U. S. "should take the lead in offering to these survivors of Nazi concentration camps a new life in a country where there is freedom of speech, freedom of worship and freedom of movement."

"The preamble to the Constitution of the CIO points out that our country is a nation of immigrants and children of immigrants. We of the CIO are the sons and daughters of ancestors who came to this country to escape absolutism in government, bigotry in religion and economic exploitation," Murray stated.

Carey added:

"Wholly aside from the moral factors involved, there is a practical aspect which Americans should consider. Our country needs the intelligence and the willing hands of many more persons if we are to achieve our expected goal in improving the earth for the use of all men. Conversely, it might be pointed out that the continued insecurity of these homeless people constitutes a menace to the security of all nations"

PARLEY TO AID PALESTINE

MORE than 300 delegates of labor unions from the U. S. and Canada will meet at a three-day National Trade Union Emergency Conference on Labor Palestine in Atlantic City, N. J., next month.

The Conference is being called to express the solidarity of all wings of American labor with their sister organization, the Palestinian Jewish Federation of Labor, in its work of building Palestine.

The CIO and the AFL have gone on record repeatedly demanding that Great Britain, the mandatory power in Palestine, honor the terms of its mandate, and permit the free entry of Jewish people into Palestine.

AN IMPORTANT part is being played in the building of Palestine by the Palestine Federation of Labor—known as the Histadrut.

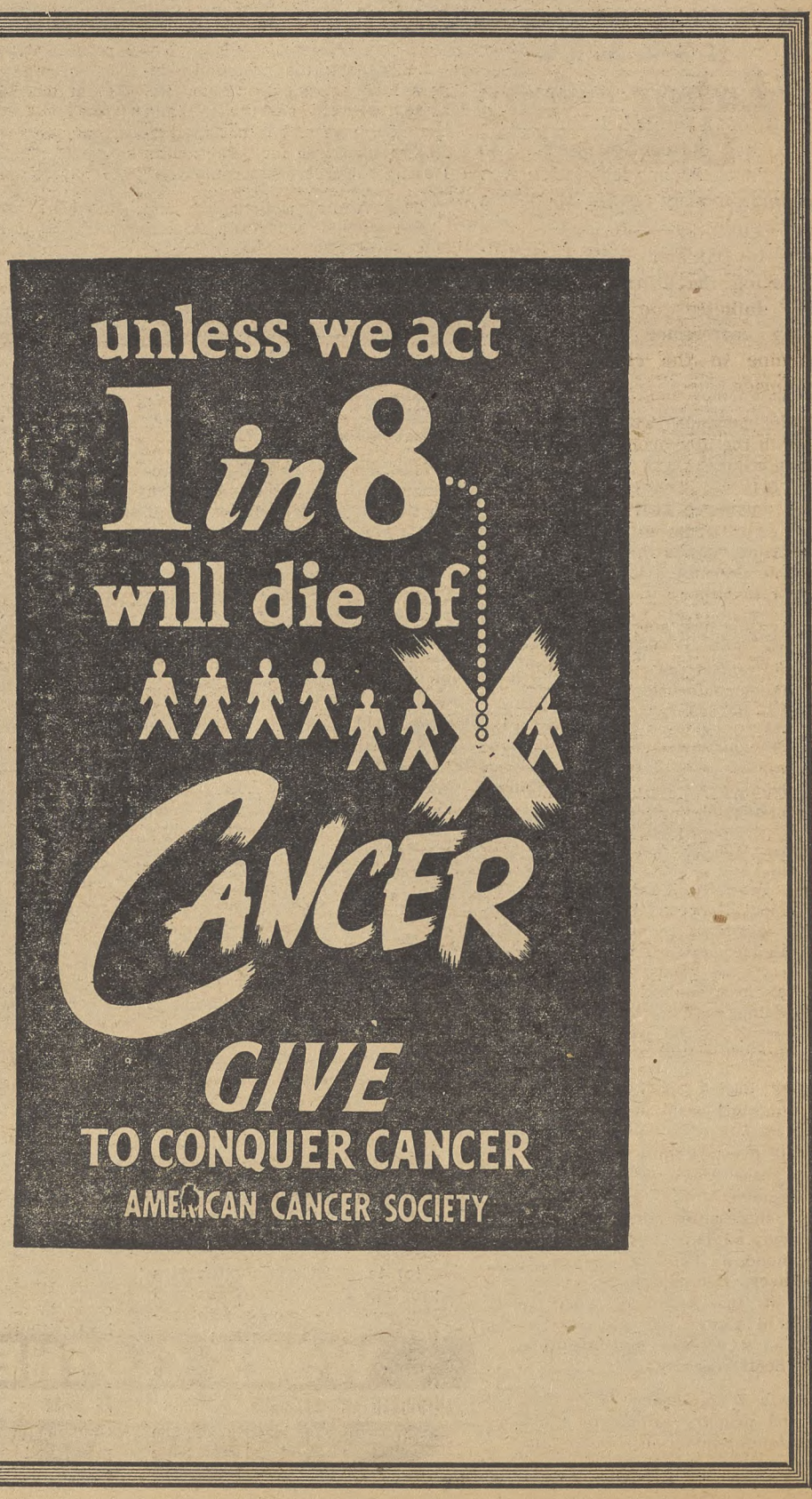
Histadrut has 170,000 members Together with their families they make up over 40% of the Jewish population of Palestine.

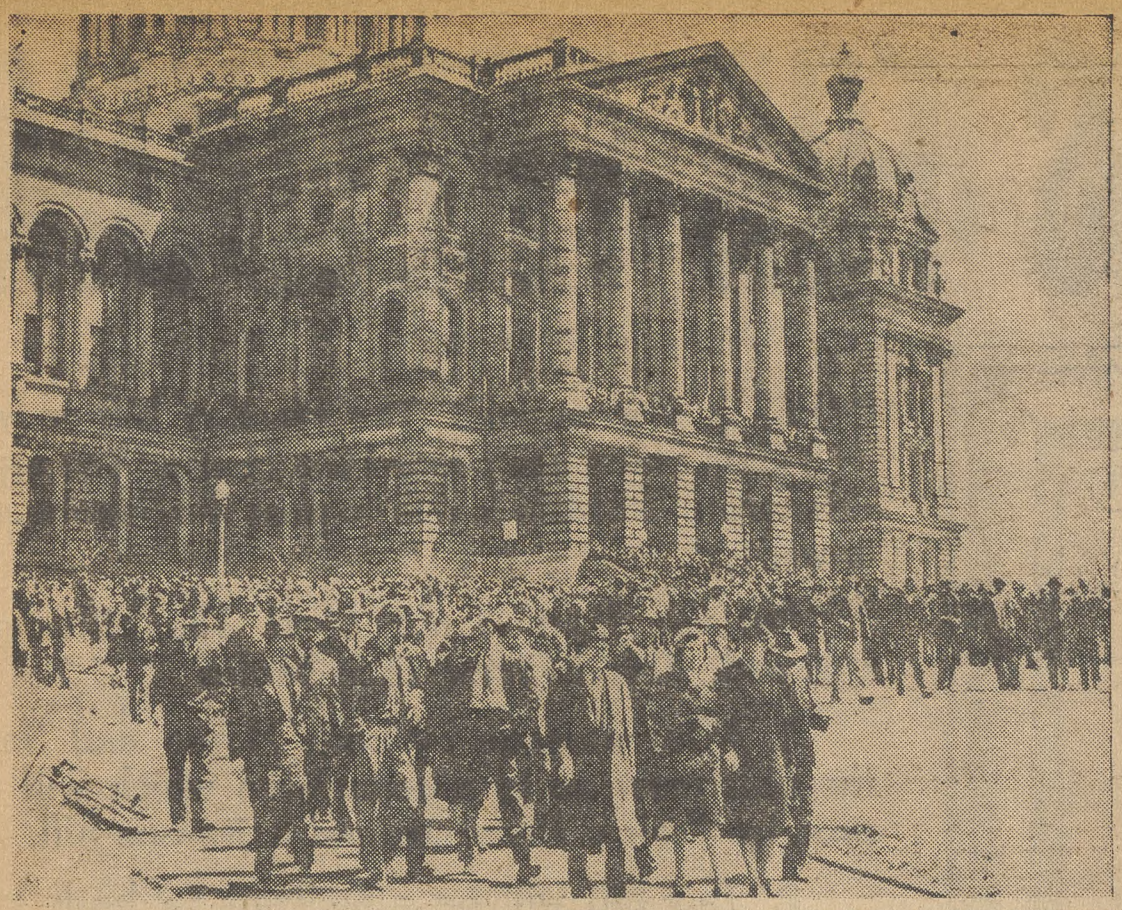
It is Histadrut which prepares jobs and homes for refugees who manage to enter Palestine. But the activities of Histadrut cover every part of the Palestinian scene.

It maintains a cooperative building organization, owns modern businesses which cover all of Palestine, and maintains cooperative buying and selling organizations, both wholesale and retail.

The buying organizations help Histadrut members dispose of their industrial and agricultural products, and the cooperative selling organization brings the products of Palestine and of the whole world to its members at advantageous prices.

Histadrut's program endorsed by CIO and AFL—calls for abolition of the British White Paper of 1939, which had the effect of cutting Jewish immigration to a mere trickle and forbade further Jewish land purchase.





Despite a demonstration of nearly 20,000 members of all branches of organized labor, the Iowa legislature this week passed a bill outlawing the union shop. The measure was signed by Gov. Robert D. Blue. A bill prohibiting secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes has been passed but has not yet reached the governor.

3 MORE STATES HIT UNIONS

THREE more states slapped anti-union laws on the books this week—Iowa, Minnesota and Texas.

Iowa became the 11th state since 1944 to outlaw closed and union shops. Other states enacting such legislation this year include: Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia. In Ohio and New Mexico, bills provide that constitutional amendments outlawing the union shop be submitted to the people. Previously, legislatures in Florida and Texas had banned the union shop.

Iowa also passed a bill prohibiting secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes.

The Minnesota legislature last week passed an anti-secondary boycott bill which contains provisions that can in effect outlaw the closed shop and other forms of union security and can prevent peaceful picketing. Idaho previously had passed an anti-boycott bill.

Minnesota also passed a bill making it illegal for hospital employes to strike, and another which encourages court actions against unions and may involve them in costly, time-consuming litigation.

And in Texas this week, Gov. Beauford H. Jester signed a bill drastically limiting picketing rights.

The bill defines "mass picketing" as the spacing of pickets closer than 50 feet apart, and limits the number of pickets at any gate of a struck plant to two.

Other bills restricting picketing have been passed in Georgia, South Dakota and Virginia.

IN most of the states where laws against unions were passed, proposed legislation benefiting the people get rough treatment. Minnesota was a sample of this, according to Federated Press.

Measures advocated by labor to liberalize the present inadequate unemployment and workmen's compensation laws were killed, as were bills to establish a fair employment practices committee and to set minimum salaries for teachers.

All provisions for emergency housing for veterans were cut out of an emasculated housing law.

Just before adjournment, the legislature passed a rent increase bill in the name of rent "control". The new law will permit 15% increases if federal controls are removed.

Savage In Comeback Try For Congress

Pledging unqualified opposition to all proposals to cripple labor, former Rep. Charles Savage announced at Shelton, Wash., that he will be a candidate for the congressional seat made vacant by the death of Rep. Fred Norman, Republican.

Norman's last official act was to vote for the Hartley bill.

The vacancy can be filled only by a special election called by Gov. Mon C. Wallgren (D).

Hillman Fund Drive

An industry campaign on behalf of the $1 million Sidney Hillman Foundation to perpetuate the ideals of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was launched in New York at a luncheon of 200 New York men's clothing manufacturers last week.

The employers gave pledges of $142,300 at the luncheon to meet the industry goal of $250,000. Manufacturers in other areas will raise a similar amount. The foundation has already raised $500,000, half its total.

Labor's Ringing Those Oakland Doorbells!

ORGANIZED labor's doorbell ringers are out in force in Oakland, Calif., consolidating the stinging defeat they inflicted on Oakland's long-entrenched Republican machine in the city council primaries.

The camapign battle of five seats in the nine-man council will be determined in a run-off election May 13. The run-off is almost unheard-of in Oakland politics. Only once before has any opposition candidate made a good enough showing to win a nomination in the April primaries.

This time five labor-backed candidates of the Oakland Voters League topped the vote lists, giving the machine the most severe upset in its history.

The badly-shaken machine, controlled by Publisher Joe Knowland, his son, Sen. William Knowland, and Gov. Earl Warren, was reported ready to throw $500,000 into the fight against the up-and-coming coalition of the Voters League and the Alameda County Joint Labor Committee, representing CIO-AFL and rail unions.

The progressive coalition is mobilizing 1,600 precinct workers to get out the vote and lead the campaign to victory.

THE united labor candidates emerged with pluralities over the incumbent GOP councilmen in all five districts, although in each case there were at least three men in the running. The five successful nominees were Vernon Lantz, a CIO member; Raymond E. Pease, a locomotive engineer; Ben Goldfarb, a member of the American Veterans Committee; Joseph Edward Smith, a veteran and attorney, and Scott Weakley.

National significance is attached to the primary campaign, which was fought solely on a communist scare basis by the Knowland-Warren machine. The Knowlands' paper, the Oakland Tribune, repeatedly told the voters they were faced with two choices—returning the GOP party hacks to office or handing the city over to the communists.

In reply, the city voters gave a total of 131,239 to the united labor slate.

The platform on which the labor-backed candidates campaigned called for fair treatment of labor disputes, no strike-breaking, honest taxation, low-cost housing and modernization of the present city charter.

Atom Film

"One World or None," a new 16 mm animated drawing film giving a vivid summary of the development of atomic energy and the atom bomb and stressing the need for world control by the United Nations, may now be obtained from the National CIO at a rental price of $1.

Unions wishing to rent this film or others available from the CIO are requested to send two alternative showing dates ten days apart when sending in orders. Pamphlet material, "I'm a Frightened Man!" and "12 Atomic Facts," will be sent with film. Send orders to the Film Division, Dept. of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.

ASKS BREAKS FOR VETS

MEYER Bernstein, CIO Veterans Committee representative, this week urged Congress to give ex-servicemen taking on-the-job training an even break.

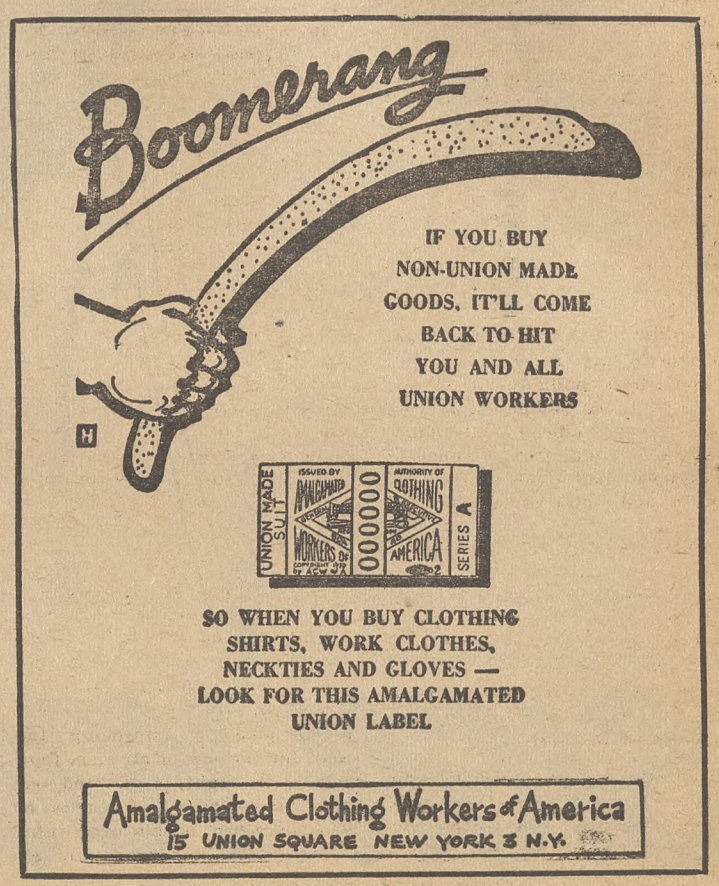
He pointed out that they could do so by signing Discharge Petition No. 4, designed to bring to the floor the bill boosting the maximum monthly ceiling on salary and U. S. benefits for veteran trainees from $200 to $350.

One hundred and thirty-five additional signatures were needed late this week to make the House Rules Committee report out the measure, which received the unanimous approval of the House Veterans Committee.

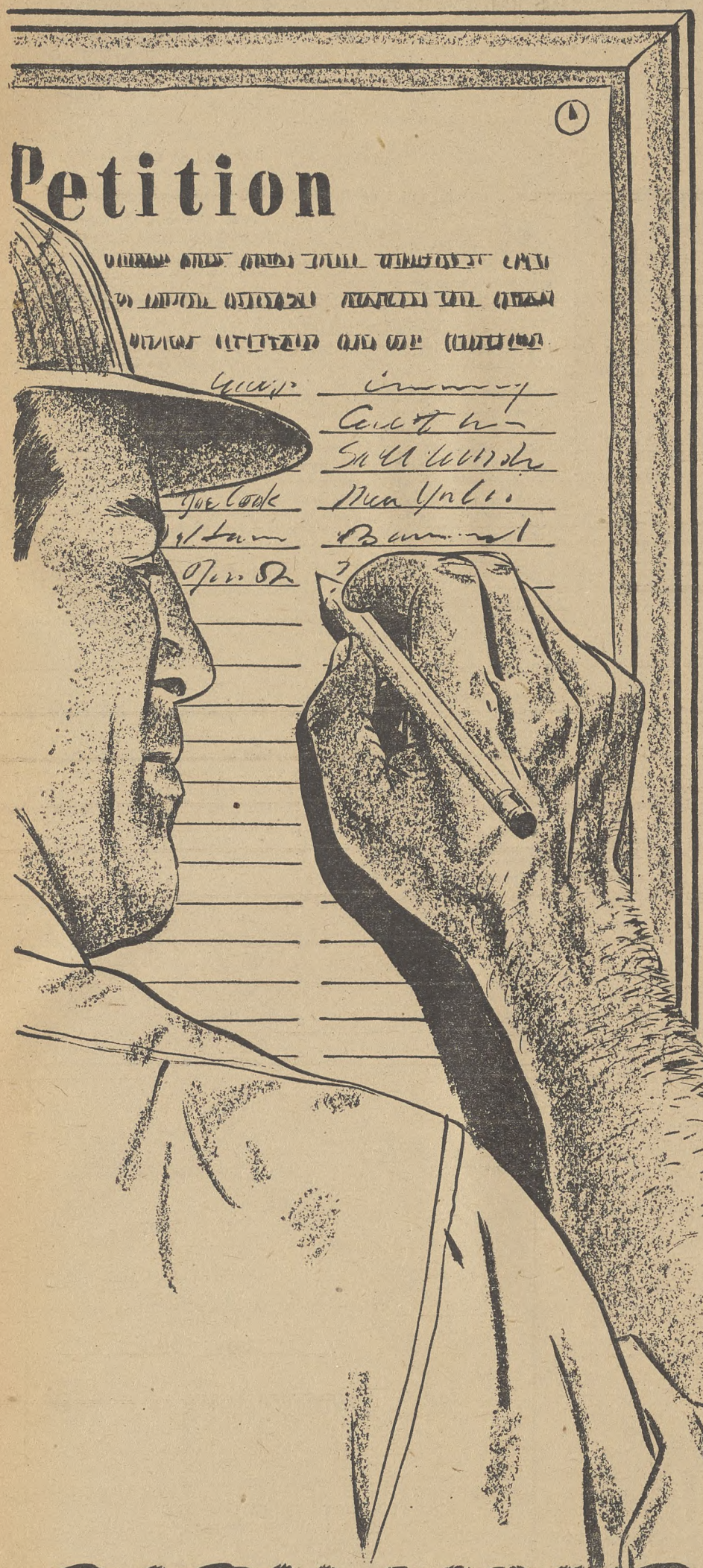
Bernstein said that "the new apprenticeship rate in steel is $1.09 an hour," and that "on a 177 hour months basis this amounts roughly to $193."

Under the law limiting pay to veterans without dependents to $175 and those with dependents to $200, the former will not receive any U. S. benefits and the later will be limited to $7 a month.

Bernstein pointed out that this restriction defeats the purpose of the benefits, which was "to make up the time veterans had lost in the armed services."



SIGNATURES FOR FREEDOM!



THIS is the payoff! The Hartley bill to wreck YOUR union has passed the House. The equally dangerous Taft bill is due to pass the Senate as this is written.

But the fight is not over! The bills can be stopped. This is their time table:

1. After passage by both House and Senate, the bills must go to a committee which will compromise their differences and write one bill.

2. This bill will be submitted to both House and Senate. Quick passage will be certain.

3. The bill then will go to President Truman—for either his signature or his veto.

Right now—today—President Truman needs to hear from you, from your shopmates, from your neighbors, from your grocer and butcher and every other small businessman who's on your side.

That's what the petition on the opposite page is for.

HERE'S how to use it: Just as soon as the Senate has passed the Taft bill (which may have been done before this reaches you) begin circulating this petition.

Use both sides of it. And if you haven't enough space for signatures of a few hundred extra people, simply paste a blank piece of paper on the bottom of the printed page.

Most important, be sure to watch the daily papers so you'll know when President Truman will get the anti-labor bill. Be sure you send him all petitions—Air Mail Special Delivery—so that your protests will be registered in time!

SIGN YOUR NAME NOW!

CUT ON THIS LINE BEFORE MAILING

PETITION

TO PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, The White House, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, respectfully request that you veto the anti-labor bills passed by Congress. These measures threaten more than the strength of the union movement—they threaten its very life! We believe that strong trade unions are the cornerstone of industrial democracy. We believe that industrial democracy helps guarantee political democracy. We have faith in the traditions and laws that have helped to make America a free country. We call upon you to help this Nation keep its feet on the road to a democratic future.

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Packing Union Says

REACTION, RECESSION THREATEN AMERICA

WAGE policies for the coming year and a program to combat repressive legislation pending before Congress and state legislatures will highlight the fourth constitutional convention of the CIO Packinghouse Workers. The convention will open May 5 at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland.

The union, which had won nation-wide prominence for its fight for price control during the past meat shortages, represents 200,000 workers throughout U. S. and Canada. Some 400 delegates attending the convention will formulate the union's program for the coming year.

"This convention meets at a significant time when the powerful forces of monopolies are at work trying to shackle the American labor movement through restrictive legislation," Pres. Ralph Helstein said.

"Recognizing, as they do, that the American trade union movement presents the major obstacle in their path, the forces of reaction have unleashed their full arsenal of weapons in an attempt to destroy it." Turning to the immediate problem of wages, Helstein commented:

"It is to be remembered the meat packers were among the leaders of the drive to kill OPA. Their organized campaign to withhold livestock last Fall was the final blow against price control.

"We were promised that normal competitive forces would bring prices down once OPA was destroyed.

"That promise has not been kept. What we have instead is a continuation of price rises and only a totally unrealistic plea from our government for voluntary price cuts by American industry.

"Since OPA was destroyed, living costs have risen more than 20% and the government, as yet, has not taken any firm action against unlimited profiteering.

"The present disparity between wages and prices contains the seeds for an economic catastrophe which would exceed any experienced by our nation.

"Now more than ever before the people of America must work together in order to bring economic stability and assure the continuance of our democratic freedoms."

Farmers and Union Charge

CAMPBELL SOUP CO. GAMBLES WITH TOMATO CROP

THE Campbell Soup Company is "deliberately gambling with the farmers' tomato crop" in its refusal to negotiate a contract with the union representing the workers in its plants in Camden, Chicago and Salisbury, Md. That is the opinion of farm and labor union leaders.

A joint statement, issued this week by Waldo McNutt, president of the Eastern Division of the National Farmers Union and Lewis Bentzley, Regional Director of the Food & Tobacco Workers declared:

"The union has been trying to negotiate with the Campbell management since early February. Twenty-seven meetings have been held here and in Chicago. The sole answer of the Campbell's management to every union proposal has been 'no'. Campbell's management has torn up the union contract and has offered nothing in return.

"Now the Campbell Co. has decided to end a 7 year record of peaceful relations. The motive behind this refusal to renew or even continue the contract is plain—Campbell Soup is out to destroy the union and doesn't care what it costs the farmers.

"Farmers who have signed or about to sign agreements with the Campbell Soup Co. to raise tomatoes should know these facts. They should also know that while Campbell's officially agrees to pay them the same price as last year, the cost of raising tomatoes has gone up 15%.

CAREY MAKES AVC 'ALL-AMERICAN'

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and 38 other Americans were honored last week by the American Veterans Committee as members of the "AVC All-American Team".

Honored with him, among others, were: Generals Dwight Eisenhower and Omar Bradley, Henry Wallace, Wilson Wyatt, Fiorello LaGuardia and James F. Byrnes.

Hosiery Workers

Celebrate 35th Year

MORE than 200 representatives of 80 local unions of the CIO Hosiery Workers from Massachusetts to California will gather in Durham, N. C., for the 35th annual conveniton on May 5.

Plans will be made to meet the challenge of the enemies of labor and to overcome any attempt to destroy the gains unions have made.

The great record of union democracy of the Hosiery Workers in 35 years of annual conventions is a stirring demonstration against the falsities being peddled about labor unions, Hosiery Workers' leaders pointed out. The union has brought peaceful and progressive labor relations to the industry with a minimum of strikes.

The convention, in keeping with the peaceful history of the union, will consider a proposal to renew its current two-year agreements due to expire August 31, 1947. A substantial 13c an hour increase is included in the new agreements.

Significantly, the convention is being held in Durham, N. C., one of the union's strongholds in the South. It is expected that a strong organizational drive to enroll Southern hosiery workers will be launched. Emphasis will be placed on the need to improve political action and to maintain a continuous campaign in the legislative field.

FUR & LEATHER WIN LONG STRIKE

A 20-month strike against fur factories of Fromm Bros., in New York City and in Merrill, Wis., has been won by the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union.

The agreement embodies the same terms which now prevail in the New York fur market under the general Furriers Joint Council contract. Only exception is that the Fromm agreement provides for 2-week vacations with pay, instead of one week, for all those employed by the firm one year or more.

The Wisconsin factory, which had been chartered by the AFL during the strike, now passes over to the jurisdiction of the CIO union.

Employers' Group Demands 10c Hour Pay Reduction

EVER hear of an employer in the year 1947 demanding a 10c an hour wage cut for his workers?

That's just what that Distributors Assn. of Northern California asked this week during negotiations with CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen.

That cut was demanded for employes with less than one year's service. The companies were willing to give only a 5c hourly wage cut to those with less than two years' service, and would maintain the present wages for all other employes.

But that is not all. Other employer demands included the right to hire help from outside union ranks and a $25,000 bond from the union to guarantee observance of the contract not only by ILWU and any of its members.

The union, in effect, said "nuts," and asked for 10c hourly increases, employer-paid health and welfare funds, correction of several classifications of sub-standard wages, and improved health and vacation clauses.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co., International Falls, Minn., IWA-CIO 799; AFL 239. Pallet Mfg. Corp., Lebanon, Oreg., CIO 28; AFL 25. Western Timber Products Co., Eugene, Oreg., IWA-CIO 6, no union 5.

Chester C. Dusten, CIO Field Rep., Portland, Oreg., reports: General Motors election was won by the CIO by a vote of 46 to 17 for union.

Robert C. Edawrds, Orgn. Dir., United Chemical Workers of America, CIO, reports: Associated Products, Chicago, Ill., UCWA-CIO 110; AFL 60; no union 20. Gates Engineering Co., Newcastle, Del., recognized the UCWA-CIO as bargaining agent.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Regional Director, Columbus, Ohio, reports: Election for employes of beer distributors, Lima, Ohio, Brewery Workers-CIO 20; Teamsters 4. Joe Emmons, secretary of the Lima, Ohio, CIO Council, along with CIO Rep. John Foley, handled the election. Plastex Co., Columbus, Ohio, CIO Rubber Workers 13; against 5. Intl. Rep. Newton Vermillion was in charge.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Metal Industries, Indianapolis, Ind., RWDSUA-CIO 128; against 46. Intl. Rep. Joseph Romer, working out of CIO Regional Office, did splendid job to bring about this victory.

E. D. Hodson, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilmington, Del., reports: Gates Engineering Co., New Castle, Del., UCWA-CIO 33; no union 9.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Modeoday plant, Mason City, Iowa, Local Industrial Union 1367-CIO 25; no union 0.

Mike Livoda, CIO Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: Chemical Division of Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, Colo., USA-CIO 59; no union 8. Organization was in charge of Intl. Rep. Herbert Lieberum.

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, Oil Workers Int. Union, reports: Cooperative Refinery production workers in Oklahoma voted unanimously for UWIU-CIO, reports Sec. George E. Jenkins of Local 432, Caney, Kans. There is a potential of 200 members. Sinclair marketing employes numbering 70 voted for OWIU-CIO in an election, reports Dist. Dir. B. J. Schafer. Secretary Lawrence A. Montague of OWIU Local 507, Argo, Ill., deserves much credit for the victory.

Sam Sponseller, CIO Reg. Dir., Cleveland, Ohio, reports: CIO Brewery Workers won election among Cleveland Brewery Workers; UBWA-CIO 795, AFL Teamsters 34; no union 4. This victory shows the splendid results obtained in Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago and elsewhere. The Brewery Workers are solid now and fully understand and appreciate the value of affiliation with the CIO. It is the answer to unwarranted raiding.

Martin Gerber, Dir., UAW-CIO, Region 8, reports: Chase Aircraft Co., Inc., Trenton, N. J., UAW-CIO 45; no union 9. Motor Rebuilders, Inc., Trenton, N. J., UAW-CIO 24; no union 21. Trailmobile Co., Elizabeth, N. J., UAW-CIO 61; independent union 33.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Los Angeles, Calif., reports: Progressive Machine Co., UAW-CIO 18; against 16. UAW Rep. Clarence Stenson was in charge.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING DRIVE

Robert Starnes, CIO State Director, Mississippi, reports: The Mengel Co., Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 464; AFL 49; no union 2.

William Smith, CIO State Director, North Carolina, reports: Green Brothers Lumber Co., Elizabethtown, N. C., IWA-CIO 171; against 87.

Robert Oliver, CIO State Director, Texas, reports: The Ruberoid Co., Dallas, Texas, CIO Paperworkers 93; AFL 9; no union 14. Burrus Mills, McKinney, Texas, CIO 40; 8 against.

Franz Daniel, CIO State Director, South Carolina, reports: City Compress & Warehouse Co., Charleston, S. C., FTA-CIO 16; against 5.

Walter Harris, CIO State Director, Ark., reports: American Can Co., Fort Smith, Ark., USA-CIO 15; against 3.

There has been a great response to the call of CIO's Defend Labor Month. Workers are turning out for these meetings in numbers beyond expectations. The writer has addressed meetings in Cleveland, Akron, and also the Pennsylvania State Industrial Union Council convention.

Our people were stunned to learn about the vicious attacks being made upon them in the State Legislatures and Congress, this while profits are soaring higher than ever. Meanwhile, successful collective bargaining is taking place in Steel, Auto, Electrical, Rubber and Textile and others. Hundreds of thousands of workers are involved in these statesmanlike settlements.

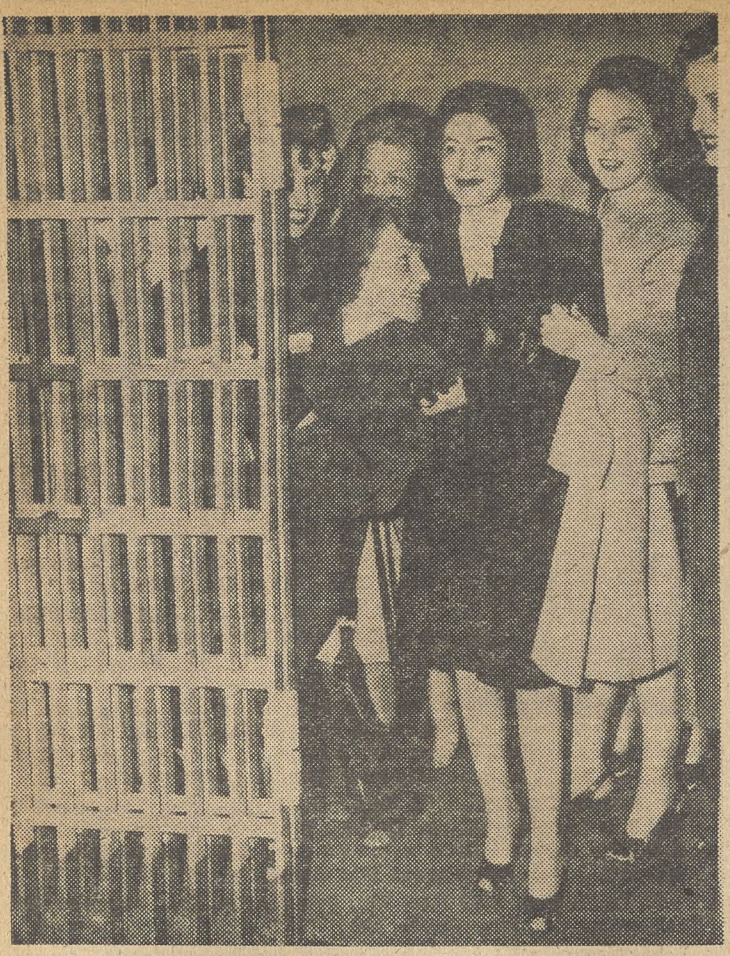
Keep up the good fight. Let your Congressman and Senator know promptly how you feel about the anti-labor bills.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

TWO MORE STATE CIO CONVENTIONS: The Arkansas CIO Council convention will be held in Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, June 14-15, and the Ohio CIO Council convention will meet for three days beginning Sept. 18 at the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo.

* * *

STILL BARGAINING AGENT: Pres. Henry B. Anderson of Local 20, CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union this week declared that the local is "still the legal bargaining agent" for Montgomery Ward workers in Chicago. The firm had written the local that if it still claimed to represent the workers it would have to "present reasonable evidence" to support its claims.



Jail holds no terror for these pretty pickets arrested by San Francisco police when they swooped down on the 2000-man—and woman—picket line of the CIO American Communications Assn. at the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. building.

Swing It, CIO!

Prospects are bright that you will learn to rhumba from a CIO dancing instructor.

The CIO Office & Professional Workers this week notified the Arthur Murray dancing studios, N. Y. City, that the overwhelming majority of their 350 dancing instructors have designated UOPWA as their collective bargaining agent.

Arthur Murray had threatened his instructors for organizing and declared that he would close his business in New York May 31. Seeing that such coercion did not work, management planned to meet with the union.

Washington Strike Leader Murdered

JAMES E. HARRIS, CIO Cafeteria Workers business agent in Washington, D. C., was murdered in his bed April 28.

He was a founder of the Cafeteria Workers, CIO Public Workers affiliate and the largest union in the nation's capital.

Police have been unable to find his assailant after five days' investigation. They have ruled out robbery as a motive as well as revenge for his activity as leader of the seven-week-old strike at O'Donnell's Restaurants, but have offered no substitute.

His terribly mutilated body was found a few hours after he had returned from early morn-strike duty at O'Donnell's Restaurant.

Has was a former member of the national executive board of the CIO Federal Workers and was vice-president of the Washington, D. C., CIO Council. He was also on the executive boards of the Washington Urban League and the Washington Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

When the strike began at O'Donnell's in a fight against the 38c an hour wage, lowest paid by any restaurant in the city, O'Donnell hired more than 50 scabs,

James E. Harris

some of them with police records, UPW leaders say.

These strike-breakers attacked pickets several times in recent weeks.

Look Who Wants

WAGNER ACT CHANGED

NLRB Member Reynolds in an amazing opinion this week called for amending the Wagner Act.

He declared that the "only redress" for workers fired from a closed shop because they wanted to be represented by another union is "legislative action."

That was his opinion in the case of three members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers fired by Lewis Meier & Co., Indianapolis, at the request of the AFL United Garment Workers, holders of the closed shop contract.

NLRB Chairman Herzog and Board Member Houston, however, thought otherwise and in a majority opinion ordered the firm in no uncertain terms to re-instate the discharged employes.

They said that to allow the company to get by with such firings would mean that an employer and a union "could maintain one labor organization in perpetuity as the bargaining agent of its employes.

Reynolds held that a closed shop contract gave the union the "status of an employer," making it subject to the restraints imposed by the act on any other employer."

Reynolds concluded that it was "necessary to advise those injured by" a closed shop contract "that their only redress lies in legislative action."

LABOR UNITY TALK

(Continued from Page 5)

October. This proposition was not acceptable to the CIO representatives.

Both sides, however, agreed on the joint statement looking toward labor unity and on a continued fight against anti-labor legislation.

Pres. Murray emphasized that they had "met in a spirit of amity and were seriously attempting to solve these tremendous problems. "As a result of our discussion," he said, "we have a greater appreciation of our mutual interests in the national problems, particularly as they affect labor." Pres. Wm. Green of the AFL expressed similar sentiments.

The AFL committee consisted of Green, Sec.-Treas. George Meany, and Presidents John L. Lewis of the miners, Daniel Tobin of the Teamsters and William Hutcheson of the carpenters.

The CIO group includes Murray, and Presidents Walter Reuther of auto, A. J. Fitzgerald of UE, Emil Rieve of textile, and Jacob Potofsky of clothing.

It was the fourth series of unity talks carried on with the AFL during the 12 years of CIO's existence. The previous meetings, in 1937, 1939 and 1941-43, all ended without agreement on any major problem.

The current sessions grew out of a letter from Pres. Murray to the AFL and the railway unions on Dec. 6, 1946. At that time, the CIO President suggested that the oncoming drive against labor in Congress required united action to preserve union rights. The AFL replied with a suggestion that merger would be the only satisfactory step.

In further correspondence, CIO suggested that fast action on anti-labor issues was the only immediate practicable program for the conferences.

WORKERS' PAY

The CIO Public Workers this week announced that it has again requested members of Congress to sponsor legislation for salary increases for Federal employes. The demand for Federal salary increases was previously raised at the union's international executive board meeting in New York last January.

The union's legislative representative, Donald Murray, stated that a new brief, demonstrating the need for pay raises, has been supplied a representative group of Congressmen with the request that a bill be introduced providing a lump sum annual increase for all Federal workers—both those paid under the Classification Act and postal workers.

UNSETTLED NLRB CASES 33% MORE THAN YEAR AGO

WHILE the Senate appropriations committee this week debated how much money to give the NLRB to carry on its work for the coming year, that agency announced its backlog of unsettled cases had grown to 5,407 in March, 33% over the number pending a year ago.

The CIO continued to be the popular choice of the workers, receiving 19,333 votes in elections held during the month compared to 17,232 for the AFL.

4,000 Join CIO In One Year In Laurel, Miss.

"I KNEW that when the industrial workers of Laurel (Miss.) decided they wanted CIO unions they would have them. This is 'old country' around here and the people are individualists.

"The workers would not let an employer tell them what to do if they did not want to do it and it wasn't right.

"And by the same token, I knew that if they did not want unions, no representative of the CIO could tell them and make them join."

Those were the words of a Laurel citizen who holds a high position in the public life of the city, but wouldn't be quoted.

The workers obviously wanted the CIO to represent them.

"A year ago there was not a member of the CIO in Laurel," said Mississippi State Director R. W. Starnes of the CIO Organizing Committee, who has been spending much of his time directing activities there.

"Today the CIO represents more than 4,000 workers in this city of 30,000 population.

"In the latest election held here by the NLRB at the Mengel Company (sawmill, veneer mill and furniture parts plant) the workers voted 464 to 51 for the CIO Woodworkers. This was about the same overwhelming ratio as in the previous elections.

"THE CIO now represents, in addition to the Mengel employes, those at the huge plant of the Masonite Corp., the Gatlin Lumber Co., Continental Turpentine & Resin Co., Green Lumber Co., Bailey Lumber Co., Laurel Hoe Works, Union Fork & Hoe Co., and the Wells Furniture Co.

"And the outlook for CIO unions in the few remaining unorganized plants is good. In them the workers are forming CIO unions and NLRB elections are expected in the near future.

"The outlook is bright in other ways. A huge new natural gas field has been opened up a few miles east of Laurel and this, together with markedly peaceful industrial relations, is expected to attract many new industries to the area.

"The Masonite Corp. is reported as already planning large new additions to its plant."

RELATIONS between the local CIO unions and the city officials, ministers and the general community are good. This is due, at least in part, to the fact that respected local men have been elected union officers.

J. E. Dicey, business manager of Woodworkers Local 443, which has a membership of some 2,800, is a deacon in the Beacon Baptist Church. Because of the press of business, Dicey recently had to give up the leadership of a Boy Scout troop.

A. D. Posey, president of Local 443, is manager of the Masonite softball team, an ex-serviceman who is well known in this area as a basketball player.

Official CIO Position

(Continued from Page 5)

above program in their respective fields.

We, as representatives of our respective organizations, have arrived at these preliminary joint understandings not only for the defense of labor's rights, but in the interest of our nation and our democratic institutions.

It is our firm belief that if America's political leaders will give heed to the wishes of all Americans, Congress will turn its attention to a program for preserving productive prosperity and strengthening American freedom. Political freedom and economic opportunity for all should be our goal.

If America is to maintain its position as the world's leading democracy, Congress must repudiate the Taft-Hartley program which threatens to enslave the working men and women of America. By rejecting such a dangerous experiment with totalitarian controls, Congress can clear the decks for a new unity in America, to squal and exceed our wartime achievements by expanding production in a peaceful world.

Labor-USA Program Shows:

WOMEN DON'T LIKE SEX DISCRIMINATION LAWS

A FLOOD of favorable comments from all across the country poured into the National CIO office in response to the Labor-USA radio program urging support for the new Women's Bill now pending in Congress. (Congressmen and Senators, please note.)

The great pile of cards and letters gave a significant sampling of opinion among the Nation's women—and quite a few men—showing almost 100% approval of the Women's Status Bill, which has strong CIO support.

On the program, Helen Blanchard, organization director for the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, said the Women's Status Bill is unlike the older Equal Rights Amendment opposed by the CIO. The new bill aims to remove legal and other types of discrimination against women without destroying minimum wage and other labor laws which protect women in industry.

The communications expressing support for the Women's Bill came from such widely scattered places as Pasadena and Richmond, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Youngstown, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Nelson, Nebr.; Bois D'Arc, Mo.; Hawthorne, N. J.; Woodstock, Syracuse and Brooklyn, N. Y.; Woodside, L. I.; Baltimore, Md.; Winston-Salem, N. C., etc.

HERE are some excerpts from the letters:

From Nelson, Nebr. — "Please count me a supporter of the bill . . . hope you received thousands of inquiries; invite people to write regularly. A lot can be done in the next three months."

From Denver, Colo.—"This is to register my approval of the bill for equal status for women." Another from Denver said: "I was somewhat surprised to learn that some of our states are still in the 'horse and buggy' stage as regards the status of women . . . God speed the day when we grow more intelligent and understand better the meaning of liberty and freedom."

From Bois D'Arc, Mo.—"I am interested in the passage of the legislation discussed in your program . . ."

From Woodside, L. I.—"I listened to your very interesting program . . . I am writing to let you know I am in favor of the bill."

From Woodstock, N. Y.—"We are in favor of the new proposed law . . . and thanks for your good radio programs."

From a man in Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I wish to express my greatest support of the measure . . . Such a bill is long, long overdue in the U. S., and I hope that the CIO may in some way exert its influence to force through a passage."

From Richmond, Calif.—"I am writing to add my support to the bill."

From Pasadena, Calif. — "The point of particular interest to me was the enumeration of the number of states still imposing limitations on legal rights of women. For example, in 16 states women cannot sign a legal document without their husbands' consent."

From a man in Youngstown, Ohio—"I am in favor of the bill . . . Why not? Women who proved themselves in our last war owe us nothing. Indeed we owe them the rights of an undiscriminated minority."

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

LEARNING TO SHOP EARLY

Children develop taste and judgment just as they do body muscles—through repeated use. From three on, they often know what they want to wear. At six clothes are apt to be important in their lives. If their gang is wearing sturdy, practical clothes, that's what they will select. If the others have party clothes, they'll "need" some too. Respect their color likes and dislikes. From earliest years, help them learn to spend and select wisely. (Monkmeyer photo.)

Sprucing Up

YOUNG AS YOU FEEL

By HANNA SHERMAN

OLDER women who are alert to the world around them and have a modern progressive point of view are often younger in spirit than some staid and settled 20-year-olds. There is no reason why the older woman should not match her high spirits and maturity of mind with an appearance equally as pleasing.

It is very wrong for the woman who is past the fifty mark to feel that she is too old for the flattery that the right clothes, make-up, hair-do and grooming can give her. Any woman is bound to miss a lot of the fun in life if she stops thinking of herself as an attractive human being and lets herself look older than she should. And this does not mean that we recommend clothes and make-up designed for the very young.

First of all, even though you have never used make-up or cut your hair, I would suggest that you begin to do these things now. Wear your gray hair in a soft becoming style close to your head, parted on the side, either swirled in back or with a row of curls. Try curls rolled back from the face in front. They are usually very flattering because bringing the hair up on the sides of the face gives a young uplifting look to all the features.

A little observation will prove to you that parting the hair in the middle and drawing it down on either side of the face definitely adds years. You'll also find that severely shingled locks are very masculine looking and too old-fashioned for you.

YOU'LL discover too, that with your hair cut short your hats become much less of a problem. To give your hair character try a blue or a violet rinse. Ordinary laundry bluing will do. A little in the final rinse when you shampoo your hair is all you need. Good grooming will do so much for your morale and appearance and a neat, pretty head contributes much to that look.

Make-up, if subtly applied, is your greatest ally. Use very little rouge and no matter how light your skin, use a fairly dark shade of powder with pink tones in it. Don't tweeze your eyebrows to a pencil line but do pluck those straggling hairs. If your brows seem light looking, pencilling them slightly will give accent to the features. Shaggy brows can be kept neat looking with a little soap applied with moist fingertips.

Experiment with eye shadow, too. Discreetly used, it will give that dark luminous look to the

eyelids. Or try a touch of vaseline for the same effect.

By all means use lipstick. But choose a light color—pink tones here, too—and make your lips up full. It is better not to use lip rouge at all than to smear it on inside the natural line and then rub it off.

AS for your clothes, wear simple tailored costumes such as dress and jacket, or dress and coat ensembles. Make sure that your clothes fit you properly, have them adjusted for neat hemlines, good fit across the back, waistlines that really fit. Your skirts should be in the current length, remembering that they're growing longer. Wear pretty, feminine hats.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
District 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE BUTTONS
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Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
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Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago Ill.

TEDDY'S
Union Made Supplies
For Unions
Union Dues Buttons | Union Card Cases | Union Flags
Gold Lapel Buttons | Baseball Uniforms | Union Banners
Committee Badges | Bowling Shirts | Parade Caps
Convention Badges | American Flags | Brief Cases
Gavels
All Merchandise 100% Union Made and Bears the Union Label
179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 Chicago 2, Ill. Established 1905

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
UNION MADE
METAL LITHOGRAPHED
DUES BUTTONS
RECOGNIZED UNION LABELS—NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNS & SKETCHES
MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
Your Orders Will Have Our Best Attention
New York Representative Herbert R. Lerman—New York 12, N. Y. 60 Green St., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130
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FILMS

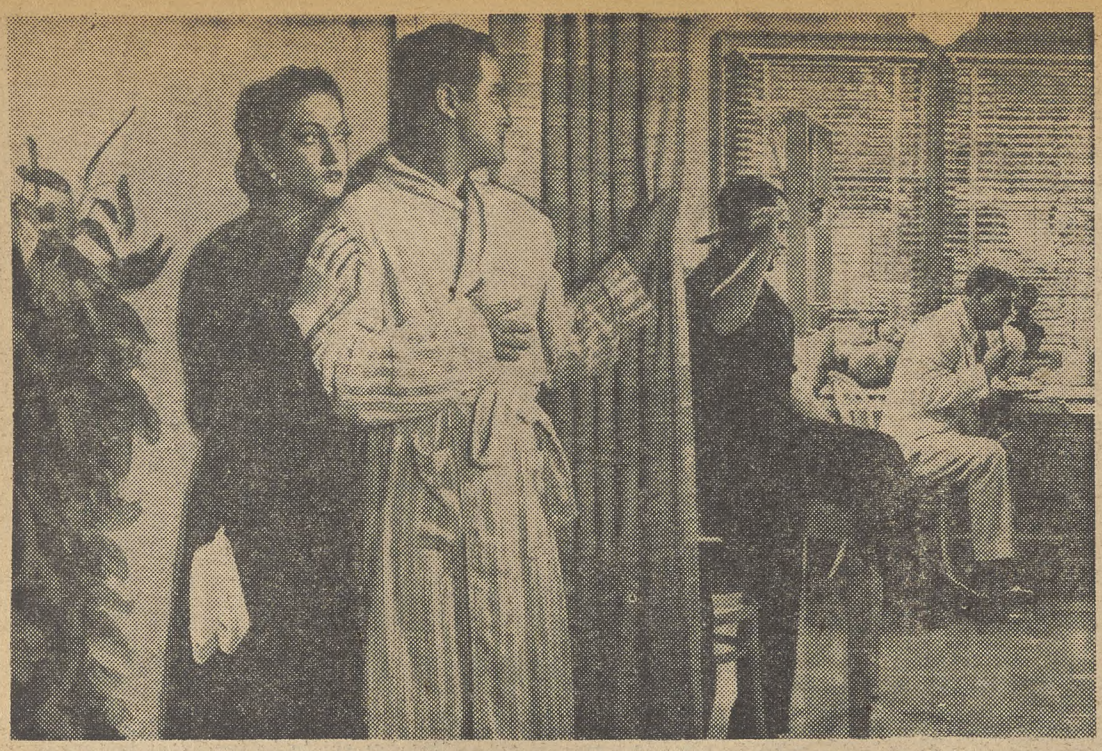
FILMS FOR LABOR
for
EDUCATION • RALLIES
RECREATION
On Civil Liberties
Co-ops, Discrimination, Housing
World Peace, Farmer-Labor Unity
Also 16mm Soundfilm Projectors, Screens
Write For FREE
Public Affairs Film Folder
BRANDON FILMS
1600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

REPORTING

for YOUR NEXT CONVENTION
A Complete Reporting Service
combining accurate Stenotype reporting with duplicating and printing, the UNION REPORTING SERVICE is prepared to give complete reports of your convention "from the spoken to the printed word" quickly and efficiently!
UNION REPORTING SERVICE
1300 Widener Bldg. - Phila. 7, Pa. - RI 6-9698

PRINTERS

Book and Job Work—Prices Reasonable
THE HANFORD PRESS, Printers
507 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone National 4715
UNION PRINTERS • CATERING TO UNIONS
Greenspan & Botkin, Props.



While Peter Lorre indulges in his favorite pastime of throwing knives, Bob Hope leads "My Favorite Brunette," Dorothy Lamour, out of a nut-house. Both escape their captors while Lon Chaney munches on some raw lion meat.

Susan Hayward shows the effects of the demon rum as she empties another cocktail glass in "Smash-Up," female version of "Lost Week-End."

Flicker Front

HAPPY ENDINGS

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

HOLLYWOOD is probably the closest thing to heaven on earth—at least as far as its celluloid products go. In 99 out of 100 pictures turned off the assembly lines, a happy ending is tagged on to the streamlined model. And in the 100th, Bette Davis or Joan Crawford usually makes the noble sacrifice by walking into the ocean.

A typical case in point is where a major studio plunked down $275,000 worth of the green stuff for J. P. Marquand's **"THE LATE GEORGE APLEY,"** which had tremendous success as a book and later as a play.

The original was a biting satire on Back Bay Boston's stodginess and almost fanatical adherence to tradition. The late George was a snob, an iron-handed ruler of his family and an old autocrat who thought "social disease" meant a break with tradition.

The picture version has changed all this. Everything is sweetness and light in the Apley clan. The old man, Ronald Coleman, isn't so bad—he merely is a little fuzzy with age-old tradition. And the son, who in the book meets the unhappy fate of marrying his upper-class cousin, triumphs on the screen by marrying into the family of a Worcester tradesman. The charming daughter, Peggy Cummings, even manages to wangle final approval of her splicing the knot with an alien from Yale, New York and all points outside the close-knit Boston circle ruled by Apley.

The picture is good comedy and family entertainment. It could have been better if the barbs were left in and the knife-edges kept sharp. As it is, Coleman is a pleasant polished Boston Brahmin, while Edna Best is excellent as the dutiful wife.

THE "heaven on earth" attitude is also evident in **"THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER"**, a sparkling comedy now making the rounds of the nation's screens. Instead of a traveling salesman trying to live up to the film's misleading title, there are only congressmen, politicians and the swell performances of Loretta Young and Joseph Cotten.

And any resemblance to any living congressmen—with some notable and too few exceptions—is in Hollywood's own phrase, purely coincidental. "The Farmer's Daughter" is a healthy, breezy, humorous lesson in democracy with Miss Young winning a seat on Capitol Hill and a husband in one election.

Intent on being a nurse, Swedish-accented Loretta Young leaves her Minnesota farm for the big city. Losing the money she had carefully saved for this education, she takes a domestic job in the household of Congressman Cotten and his dry, sharp-witted mother, Ethel Barrymore.

When the political machine puts up a hack for Congress, Loretta finds herself embroiled in the campaign—as the opposition candidate. She trades her pots and pans for a soapbox and with some swift jabs at the politicians running the nation wins the election. "The Farmer's Daughter" is as healthy as the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota—and delightful as good happy comedy. If it were only true today in every state!

ANOTHER healthy slug for democracy was recently tossed by Frankie Sinatra when he put the cooler on a Hearst columnist who allegedly made some slurring references to the ancestry of the bobby-soxers' idol. This one-two against intolerance took place in Hollywood, not in **"IT HAPPENED IN BROOKLYN,"** Sinatra's latest film.

Both are pleasant items to report. The picture is an old-routine musical comedy story, enlivened by some happy performances and sparkling numbers.

Take Sinatra in the casual charming role of a returned vet anxious to become a crooner; Jimmy Durante as the janitor of a Brooklyn school who gives Frankie a room; Kathryn Grayson a lyrical music-teacher with an eye towards the opera stage, and good-looking Peter Lawford as an Englishman learning Brooklynese—and you can't miss. Especially when Durante, ably abetted by Sinatra, runs wild on the screen with his mad-hat gags and rasping voice.

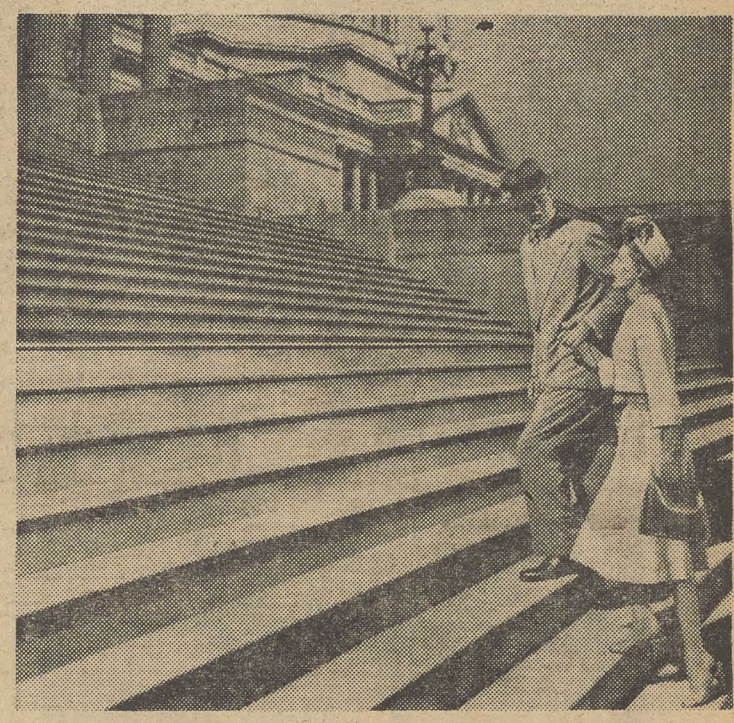
Sinatra turns in an excellent comic performance as well as singing in a number of languages—all native to Brooklyn. Durante who has his schnozzola in everybody's business manages to set the cast on the path to fame, success and love.

Brooklyn may be a much maligned borough—but this picture makes up for a lot of the abuse the home of "dem bums" has taken.

ALSO in a light vein and just as funny is the latest Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour parody on crime thrillers, **"MY FAVORITE BRUNETTE."** For an hour and a half, Hope manages to talk tough out of the side of his mouth and act like a version of one of Raymond Chandler's heroes. Knives hurled by Peter Lorre and the goon-like antics of Lon Chaney fail to stop the Hope gags. Sometimes one wonder whether he uses a script.

The picture opens with Hope awaiting execution and telling his story to reporters gathered in the death cell at San Quentin. He relates how, as a baby photographer, he was taking care of the offices of his next-door neighbor, Sam McLeod, the hot shot "private eye." In walks this slinky, South American beauty, Lamour, and thinking he is McLeod, asks him to locate her kidnaped uncle. Always plagued by a secret ambition to act like Alan Ladd, Hope accepts the assignment.

A map of a uranium mine (what else?) is involved and the chase leads our hero to a nut-house where he finds himself perfectly at home with a golfer who makes par by playing without a ball. Hope rescues Lamour, loses the Uncle, finds himself accused of murder and about to die, when——— Lamour digs up the evidence that clears him. The only person disappointed at the eleventh hour reprieve is the executioner—you guessed it, Bing Crosby.



Joseph Cotton, who plays the role of Congressman Morley, leads successful candidate, Loretta Young, up the steps of the Capitol. Scene is from "The Farmer's Daughter," the story in which Loretta comes off a Minnesota farm to beat the political machine and deliver a lesson in democracy.

TALK of Alan Ladd brings up the unpleasant topic of **"CALCUTTA,"** his latest slug-'em, beat-'em straight-faced performance—wrapped up in a turban for good measure. The dialogue as woodenly spoken by Gale Russell could easily lead this to fall in the same class with "My Favorite Brunette." But they mean it seriously—and so it is a "thriller" with apologies.

Before it gets too far in the theatres, I hope the movie-makers see fit to cut out an offensive scene where Ladd brutally slaps his girl friend around. No one is trying to be a chivalrous knight in white armor, but such scenes leave a bad taste and don't come under the heading of good sense or good entertainment. The American people are not sadists who have to be treated to scenes of sheer slug-happiness.

Incidentally, William Bendix does a neat job as Ladd's sidekick. And a cigar - smoking blowsy blonde would make a wonderful partner in some future film with Sidney Greenstreet. And as for "Calcutta," it should have been left on the shelf where it reportedly has been resting this past year and a half.

ANY attempt to compare **"SMASH-UP"** with "The Lost Week-End" point by point will wind up with a loss for the former. Such comparisons, while inevitable, because both pictures deal with alcoholism, are unfair.

"Smash-Up" considered by itself is a good picture. It is well-acted, well-directed and has inherent values that will satisfy the average audience. Whatever fault can be found will be with those who see it and can't resist the child-like urge to laugh when they see a dipsomaniac hit the bottle too hard. Perhaps if enough "Smash-Ups" are served up, the public will realize that alcoholism is an illness, not a joke.

Susan Hayward plays the shy night-club singer who needs a bracer before thrushing in public. She marries Singer Lee Bowman and gives up her career to help his along.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

CARRUTHERS, OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS, IS STOPPED WHEN THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY TURNS OUT TO SUPPORT THE UNION... HIS ARMED MOB IS DISPERSED... AND CARRUTHERS STAGGERS AWAY—DEFEATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS RUTHLESS LIFE.

WE'VE WON! WE'VE WON! AND I CAN'T BELIEVE WE FINALLY DID IT!

BUT WE'VE STILL GOT TO BUILD A STRONG UNION, KIT.....

WAIT EVERYBODY!

WE'VE GOT ABOUT ALL THE FOLKS WHO WORK IN THE MILLS RIGHT HERE... LISTEN TO ME. WE'RE GOING TO HOLD A UNION MEETING RIGHT HERE ON MAIN STREET—

...AND THE REST OF YOU FOLKS ARE ALSO INVITED TO STAY—AND FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF WHAT UNIONS ARE FOR...AND HOW THEY WORK... AND WHAT THEY DO!

UNIONS AREN'T LITTLE GROUPS OF CONSPIRATORS OR DICTATORS... UNIONS ARE THE AMERICAN WAY OF WORKING TOGETHER GETTING TOGETHER TO HELP AND PROTECT EACH OTHER...

FROM THE VERY DAYS WHEN THE PILGRIMS FIRST SETTLED IN OUR COUNTRY—IT WAS WORKING TOGETHER... HELPING EACH OTHER...OTHERWISE OUR FOREFATHERS WOULD HAVE STARVED.

...AND LATER, WHEN THE PIONEERS SETTLED IN THE WEST, FOLKS FOR MILES AROUND GOT TOGETHER AND HELPED THEIR NEIGHBORS BUILD THEIR HOMES IN THE WILDERNESS...

... AND EACH HELPED THE OTHER CLEAR THE FOREST AND MAKE THE LAND READY FOR PLOWING...

THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY, FOLKS GOT TOGETHER TO BETTER THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS... THEY UNITED BECAUSE THAT WAS BEST FOR THE MOST PEOPLE!

TODAY, WORKING PEOPLE GET TOGETHER IN UNIONS...TO WIN FAIR WAGES... DECENT WORKING CONDITIONS... TO GET SECURITY AGAINST UNFAIR FIRINGS OR—

THAT'S ALL VERY FINE, YOUNG MAN. BUT WHY SHOULD I BOTHER ABOUT UNIONS... I'M A BUSINESSMAN. I RUN THE TOWN STORE.

House Passes:

'SWISS CHEESE' RENT BILL

THE HOUSE of Representatives, content to shadowbox with the spectre of inflation, gave its approval May 1 to a "swiss-cheese" version of a rent control bill.

Sponsored by Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.), one of the group which led the fight to kill OPA a year ago, the bill contains a batch of loopholes to make enforcement of a "hold-the-line" rent control program impossible.

Included in the bill is a favorite proposal of the powerful Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards—permission for landlords to up rents 15% and be free from further controls if they sign a one-year lease with their tenants.

Final passage was on a 204-182 vote, with supporters of real rent control solidly opposed to the bill.

Earlier in the day the House had snowed under a proposal by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.) that controls be continued on an "as is" basis until June 30, 1948. The suggested amendment of the California Congresswoman was buried in a 195-52 vote.

Also voted down was an amendment offered by Rep. Javits (R. N. Y.) to forbid evictions for a six-month period if the tenant is unable to find a place in which to move; and a suggestion by Rep. Hardy (D. Va.) that the 15% "voluntary" increase in rents be barred on housing projects constructed by the government during the war.

AS finally passed and sent to the Senate, the bill would extend rent controls at their present national levels until Dec. 31, with a proviso that Pres. Truman can extend the lid on rents for an additional three months, until March 31, 1948.

State, county and city authorities, however, were given a green light to remove controls before the end of 1947 if they feel inclined to do so.

At the same time, the bill deals a crippling blow to many phases of the veterans housing program by repealing sections of the Patman Act which provide for allocation of materials on a priority basis to homes constructed for war vets.

EARLIER, Chairman R. J. Thomas of the CIO Housing Committee had voiced strong opposition to the 15% voluntary rent increase feature of the bill, which was inserted during the Banking Committee's study of the measure by Rep. Fletcher (R. Calif).

The Fletcher amendment, Thomas said, "is the real estate lobby proposal publicly advocated by them for months. It will lead to complete destruction of rent control."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Hartley 'Kill Union' Bill HR 3020	Contains almost every anti-union proposal you have ever seen—and a few new ones to boot.	Passed by House.	Write Pres. Truman to veto any anti-union bill. Ask Congressmen to uphold such a veto.
Taft Anti-union Bill S 1126	Taft bill contains wide variety anti-union proposals on striking, injunctions, security, general union activity.	Senate debate started Apr. 23. Vote probable this week.	Wire Senators to vote against Taft bill. Write Pres. Truman to veto any anti-union bill.
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Offers weakening amendments to Wage-Hour bill; would limit workers' rights to damage claims.	Passed by Senate & House.	Wire Pres. Truman to veto. Wire Senators & Congressmen to uphold Pres. Truman if he vetoes.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House. Senate Finance Comm. winding up hearings.	Ask Senators and Chmn. Millikin to pass only a tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
S 866 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. House Banking Comm. refuses to order hearings.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to seek Banking Comm. hearings soon.
Labor & NLRB Appropriation Bill HR 2700	Orders severe cuts in funds for Labor Dept. & NLRB; will cripple many vital services.	Passed by House; referred to Senate Appropriations Comm. Hearings held.	Write, wire your Senators to restore cuts; also write to Sen. Bridges (R.N.H.), committee chairman.
Rent Control Bills HR 3203 S 1017	Extend rent control but with serious loopholes that will make a joke of real control. House bill also cripples vet housing program.	HR 3203 passed by House; S 1017 due for vote soon in Senate.	Wire Senators to strengthen by inserting "as is" provisions of Murray - Wagner Bill (S. 523).

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Dam Funny—But Not For The Republicans

WHY BE PIKERS? That question was put last week to GOP Senators busy repealing the acts of the late Pres. Roosevelt in favor of ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, by liberal Sen. Glenn Taylor (D. Ida.), one of labor's staunchest friends in the upper house.

Taylor taunted the Senate Republican majority for changing the name of Boulder Dam to Hoover Dam, and threw in a few additional suggestions just to make Republicans with long memories a little unhappy.

"I have no objection to honoring former Pres. Hoover, but I think we could find a more appropriate monument to him than a dam, in view of the fact that he was not, to put it mildly, outstanding as a supporter of public power," the Idaho senator commented.

Some Taylor suggestions to the GOP:

- That the dam be decorated with a "large H superimposed upon a shiny apple. The apple will remind us of the numerous apple sellers who lined the streets during Mr. Hoover's administration and who served so well to illustrate the solution of the great engineer and economic wizard to the unemployment problem of his day."

- That on the dam there be inscribed one of Hoover's famous statements: "For the federal government deliberately to go out and build up . . . a power and manufacturing business . . . is destruction of equality of opportunity amongst our people; it is the negation of the ideals upon which our civilzation has been based."

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

First Anti-Labor Bill

Pres. Truman will find on his desk this week the first anti-labor bill to be passed by the 80th Congress—the Wiley-Gwynne Act to amend the nine-year-old Wage-Hour law.

The measure moved rapidly through Senate and House for a second vote after a joint conference committee brought out a new bill reconciling differences between the two versions passed several weeks ago.

As approved by Congress, the bill cuts to two years the time in which a worker can sue for back pay and damages under the Wage-Hour law. It gives a wide escape door to employers, who can argue under the proposed law that they violated wage-hour regulations in good faith.

CIO witnesses appearing before Congress pointed out that in effect this will give almost every employer an opportunity to escape any penalty for evading the law.

Sen. McGrath (D. R. I.), a dissenting member of the conference committee, called the bill a "backward step" and predicted there was "grave danger of doing harm" to not only the Wage-Hour laws but other statutes written to protect workers from low-wage chiselers.

The bill was sold to the public and to Congress as a measure aimed at banning the rash of portal-portal suits filed throughout the winter and spring. But a similar bill was passed in the House in the summer of 1946 before the portal question had reached the headlines.

The bill to wreck the Wage-Hour Law must be defeated. Write—there isn't time to write — President Truman today urging him to veto it!

Sitdown Strike

The House Banking & Currency Committee, which has sat inactive on a long-range housing bill to aid low income families, was advised last week to get on the ball.

Rep. Jacob Javits (R. N. Y.), sponsor of a House version of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Bill, described the proposed law as "the real hope of a solution" for one of the nation's most pressing problems.

"A whole year of the big push in housing has been lost because the last Congress failed to take action on permanent housing legislation," Javits wrote to Banking Committee Chairman Wolcott (R. Mich.). He said there is "ample time to get action" if the committee starts hearings at once.

The House Banking Committee has been operating a sitdown strike against the bill, which provides for government support and loans to spur the creation of big low-rent housing developments and slum-clearance projects during the next few years. The T-W-E bill was passed last year in the Senate, but was similarly pigeonholed in the House.

Two weeks a similar bill squeaked through the Senate Banking Committee with a 7-6 vote of approval.

School Lunch Aid

A strong request for an increase in federal funds to support the school lunch program throughout the country was sent last week to Chairman John Taber (R. N.Y.), economy-minded head of the House Appropriations committee, by Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The UE head suggested that the program for the fiscal year beginning July 1 should be jumped from 75 to 125 million dollars both in order to offset higher food prices and to extend the entire program.

Some seven million children in 45,000 schools now benefit from the lunch program, Fitzgerald said, but there are additional millions of pupils who "urgently need its protection."

Not only would the program help the children, Taber was told, but the enlarged program would help stabilize farmers' markets for food products.

THE CIO NEWS

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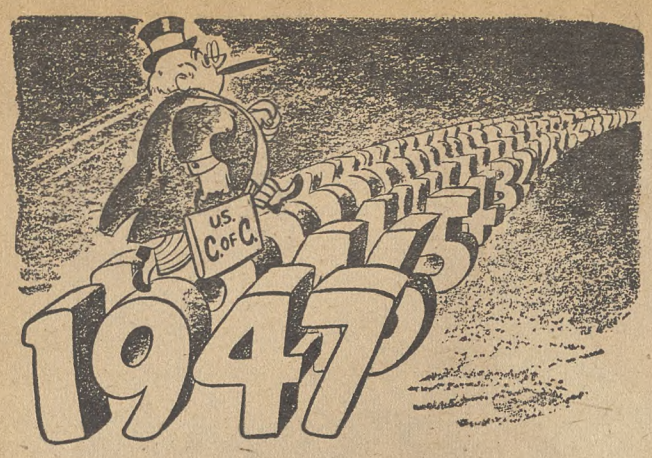
WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

10,000 AGAINST REPRESSION

10,000 signatures for freedom! Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) is almost snowed under by protests from his state against the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill. Left to right, around the Senator, are: Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), Pres. James McEwan of the Indiana CIO Council, Rep. Madden (D. Ind.), and George Colwell and Joseph Chandler of the CIO Steelworkers. The CIO men brought the petition to Washington.



BACK TO '27 WITH C. of C.

THE U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which recently held its 35th convention in a fancy headquarters building in Washington, has banished the cares and worries of the New Deal years. In fact, the Chamber talked more 1927 talk than has been heard in the Capital for many a month.

With heads soberly turned backward for a final glimpse of the free enterprise conditions that led to the 1929 crash, the Chamber hoped fervently that the ideas of 15 New Deal years' duration would vanish from the public mind.

Pres. Truman's appeal to businessmen to reduce prices was obviously The Most Unpopular Idea in Its Class. The Chamber's resolution on the subject agreed that there was an opportunity to apply the formula of more goods at lower prices but it could only be applied if everyone joined in, not just businessmen. The businessmen themselves would cut prices "where and when business costs permit."

But, the Chamber hastened to add, wage boosts (and by the same reasoning, price reductions) "cannot be taken out of profits, because profits are too small."

Everyone took his turn swatting at the Truman proposal. William S. Street, chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Economic Policy, asked with a smirk, "Is the President's suggestion that in order to avoid a recession now, all we have to do is to raise wages moderately and reduce prices generally, an adequate solution to this problem?"

The Chamber quickly talked itself into believing that Truman has talked us right into a recession.

Earl O. Shreve, new president of the organization, recognized a good line when he heard it. He picked up Street's theme in his first statement after his election:

"Talk alone will not bring prices down. Nor will the American people be fooled by attempt to make businessmen scapegoats and to blame business alone for the wage price spiral."

THE CHAMBER zipped through its list of resolutions, including one on labor policy which paralleled the Hartley bill on every point, with admirable precision and unanimity.

In a speech beating the devil out of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, Norman P. Mason, president of the Natl. Retail Lumber Dealers Assn., took time out to explain why residential building starts have fallen off so badly in the first three months of this year. To the Chamber, it's the result of alleged Government propaganda on the line of: "Don't build now—Don't take essential building materials away from the veteran—costs of building are too high."

People who can afford to build have been talked out of it, the Chamber solemnly decided.

"Thoughtful people in our industry," Mason wondered out loud, "are beginning to ask to what extent this propaganda may have emanated from sources interested in overturning the established living habits of the American public.

"It has frequently been said that persons with foreign ideologies have gazed longingly at the control of our housing as the first step in controlling the economy of our nation.

"Can it be that they have hoped, through hamstringing the private building industry in its efforts to provide housing, to produce a crisis giving them an apportunity to gain this control with a program of publicly built and operated housing?"

It could be—but it's pretty doubtful!

A DOLLAR FOR PAC TO HELP HIT BACK!

GOT an anti-labor Congressman, up for re-election in 1948? Then get aboard the band wagon, brothers and sisters—here's the ticket to his political funeral!

Take it from the CIO Political Action Committee—your dollars will do the job. And PAC needs plenty of them, in its 1947 voluntary contribution campaign to change the complexion of the U. S. Congress.

The drive starts June 15, according to PAC's Executive Board, and will run to October 15 under the banner warning: "'48 Is Coming!"

"FUNDS collected in this campaign will be devoted to building and strengthening local PAC organizations throughout the nation to fight back against anti-labor congressmen who are seeking to eliminate American unions from the American scene," PAC Director Jack Kroll said in Washington.

"The task of strengthening existing PACs or building groups where none now exist for 1948 must begin immediately," Kroll continued. "We must begin now, today, to establish ward and neighborhood organizations and to develop PAC structures along congressional district lines.

"The CIO Executive Board clearly recognized this pressing need when it called for a strengthening of the CIO Political Action Committee and an immediate start of a 1947 voluntary contribution campaign.

"It is an established political fact that if CIO's political organization is to succeed, it must have the necessary finances. There is no alternative.

"AS IN past campaigns," Kroll stated, "the chief responsibility for the drive will rest in the hands of CIO's international unions. It will be their task to bring to their membership the imperative need of building PAC on a local level. Half of each dollar collected will be forwarded to the National PAC office and the other half will be divided locally.

"While international unions have the main responsibility to collect the voluntary contributions, all of the departments of CIO will be urged to cooperate. Requests to state, county and city PACs to act as a liaison with local unions in their respective areas have been already dispatched, and the full assistance of CIO Regional Directors is anticipated."

Kroll said a full-scale publicity campaign will spark the campaign.

A meeting of all labor editors with members of the PAC Executive Board will be held in Washington on May 15 to discuss means of stimulating membership interest in the campaign.

Demos Take Balto. Negro Wins In N.C.

Two signficant victories were won by liberal politicians last week. In Baltimore, Rep. Thomas D'Alesandro led a Democratic sweep to win the majoralty. In Winston Salem, N. C., the Rev. Kenneth R. Williams was elected as a city councilman—the first Negro to win the post since Reconstruction days.

FATE OF RENT UP TO SENATE

THE last line of defense for national rent control rests in the U. S. Senate.

With a weasel-worded measure passed by the House more than a fortnight ago, the Senate will soon consider the wishy-washy Buck Bill (S. 1017). Like its House companion measure, it offers little protection for hard-pressed tenants.

To add starch to the campaign for real rent control, Senators Wagner (D. N.Y.) and Taylor (D. Ida.) last week issued a forthright statement criticizing the Buck Bill and calling for passage instead of the Wagner-Murray measure (S. 538). The Wagner-Murray bill would extend controls on an "as is" basis until June 30, 1948.

The Buck bill, already approved by the Senate Banking Committee, would run only until the end of 1947. It also contains a variety of provisions permitting the lifting of controls on a regional basis.

Never Missed 'Til They're Gone!

Rent controls were lifted last week on the eastern shore of Maryland, a non-industrial area. Local rent control offices at Salisbury reported a flood of protests against rent increases. A Republican state legislator announced he would seek immediate federal action to place the area under rent control once again.

CONGRESSIONAL delay in acting upon extensions of rent controls has brought about a dangerous situation, the two liberal Senators warned. "There is grave danger that by the time a workable rent control law is enacted and its administration established in new hands, the existing administrative machinery may be crippled beyond repair," they said.

Equally bad is the fact that the Buck Bill permits only an 8-month extension of remaining controls, so that the rent problem will come to the fore in the middle of next winter.

Two major economic facts justify "as is" extension along the lines of the Wagner-Murray bill, the senators pointed out: (1) the general economic position of property owners has remained "favorable"; and (2) the "rise in the cost of living has far outstripped the purchasing power of the average American."

The House Bill, sponsored by OPA-hating Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.), offers even less protection to tenants than the Senate version, since it paves the way for 15% rent increases and complete lifting of controls in any case where a landlord and tenant sign two-year leases.

The Wolcott Bill, while preserving the theory of rent control, also cuts out the last remaining sections of the Patman veterans housing act.

FIGHT PLAN TO KILL HOUSING BILL

SUPPORTERS of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill are bitterly fighting attempts to pigeonhole it. The bill would throw government support behind a long-range home building program for low-income families.

This week the Senate Banking and Currency Committee okayed the proposal (S. 866) by a 7-6 vote. But Sen. Taft (R., O.) dropped the bill from a listing of GOP "must" legislation. The matter was due for consideration by the Republicans' powerful Senate steering committee.

In a wire to Taft, who is both the GOP leader in the Senate and sponsor of the bill, CIO Housing Committee Chairman R. J. Thomas voiced strong demands for action to move the bill onto the calendar for debate and vote.

Even greater obstacles face supporters of the bill in the House, where it was introduced by Rep. Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.). Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.), one of the prime attackers of OPA at the last session of Congress, has refused to bring the bill up for study in the House Banking Committee, which he heads.

Attempting to force action by the committee, CIO and 18 other organizations — labor, housing, civic, religious, educational — wrote Wolcott that the "greatest sin against the greatest number of families today" is the attempt of the House leadership to delay consideration of the housing bill.

HEAR
Philip Murray
on
Anti-Labor Bills

NBC National Network
FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 16

10:45 EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME	7:45 ROCKY MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
9:45 EASTERN STANDARD TIME	
9:45 CENTRAL DAYLIGHT TIME	6:45 PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
8:45 CENTRAL STANDARD TIME	

NOTE—*Check with your Local NBC Station to make sure it carries Pres. Murray's Speech and to get exact time of local broadcast.*

Senators Warn:

DON'T TURN BACK THE CLOCK!

SENATORS fighting the anti-labor provisions of the Taft bill laid down powerful arguments during debate on the measure. Some highlights from the debate:

SEN. HARLEY KILGORE (D. W. Va.): "It is indeed tragic that an organization as wealthy and as powerful as the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers should be working day and night to promote industrial strife instead of industrial peace . . .

"I hate to think of what the political and economic consequences will be if the NAM is successful in its battle to turn back the clock to the days when a few powerful industrialists played with the lives of workmen as if they were so many pawns on a chess table."

SEN. THEODORE GREEN (D. R. I.): "This bill, instead of being a mild measure to curb certain abuses, is a harsh measure cleverly and carefully designed to kill labor organizations—not directly by outright prohibition or repeal, but indirectly by the use of certain devices which, while they may be legal, are nevertheless deadly . . .

"This legislation treats labor as a gigantic and inveterate culprit. No responsibility is attributed to those industrialists or big corporations who have flouted governmental recommendations and have forced the country to endure costly and needless strikes."

SEN. BRIEN MCMAHON (D.-Conn.) "It is up to our citizenry who have knowledge of violations by labor leaders or by union leaders of either state or national laws to go to the district attorney and make their complaints.

"The talk about racketeering in labor is usually indulged in by people who express their opinions in the newspapers and other public forums, instead of calling the matter to the attention of the district attorney."

SEN. CLAUDE PEPPER (D.-Fla.): "I is my opinion that the welfare fund [based upon collections from employer and/or employees] is as justifiable a levy upon a commodity as are payments under the workmen's compensation law . . ."

"This amendment (outlawing union-controlled welfare funds) is designed to carry out the policy of the other amendments, to shake the confidence of the workers in their own leadership, to break down discipline in labor organizations, to impair the collective bargaining power of labor's representatives, and to weaken labor in its effort to live."

SEN. OLIN D. JOHNSTON (D. S. C.,); "I again warn the members of this body of the unjust amendments of this omnibus labor bill, so-called, and that it is utter folly to attempt to secure industrial peace through the enactment of such vindictive legislation."

TAFT BILL TOUGH; PASSAGE SEEN

Have you written or wired your protest against the anti-labor bill? If not, do it NOW. Ask your representatives and Senators to vote against the Conference Anti-Labor Bill, coming up shortly. And write or wire to Pres. Truman to veto any and all anti-labor bills, DO IT TODAY!

THE Senate has been upset only once in a plan to make the Taft anti-labor bill a dead ringer for the House-passed Hartley bill. Passage of the Taft bill by a substantial margin is expected when the vote comes during the first half of this week.

The one stumbling block to the program of Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.) was a 43-44 vote to reject an amendment outlawing industry-wide bargaining. The Hartley bill already contains such a ban.

On other points of his amendment program, designed to toughen the bill reported out by the Senate Labor Committee, Taft had greater success.

An open invitation to employers to tie up unions with charges of "coercion" or "restraint" in gaining members was passed by a 60-27 vote. A second amendment, outlawing union-controlled health and welfare funds and permitting the checkoff of dues only when authorized by each individual union member, passed by a thinner, 48-40, margin.

The final section of the Taft "toughen-up" program—an amendment to permit the filing of damage suits by employers in federal court in cases of jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycott—was voted on May 9. The vote was 65 to 26 in favor of its passage. A proposal by Sen. Ball (R. Minn.) to permit employers to get injunctions in cases of jurisdictional strikes or secondory boycotts was defeated earlier 28 to 62.

TAFT'S defeat on the industry-wide bargaining ban came from two groups: the Senators who are against any crippling restrictions on unions; and those Senators—mostly Republicans—who wish a bill just "mild" enough to convince Pres. Truman that it should not be vetoed.

In the midst of some sharp debate, Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) and Morse (R. Ore.) argued that passage of the amendments would spoil all chances of getting the bill enacted into law at this time.

THE Senate bill will go to conference committee after passage. The conference committee will have to smooth out differences between the Hartley measure adopted in the House and the Taft bill as it finally comes out of the Senate.

The effect of popular pressure against the "kill-unions" attitude of many of the legislators was clearly seen in the debate and vote on the industry-wide bargaining amendment. Into the record went messages of protest from employer groups in manufacturing and retailing trades, which said that long-established and effective bargaining practices would be smashed, with chaos taking the place of present stable relations.

Throughout the country, meanwhile, vigorous protests came from liberal and labor groups demanding that the proposed law be junked.

Some 430 members of Local 65, Retail & Wholesale Employes, visited the Capital, saw New York Congressmen and urged Senator Taft to drop the bills on the basis that he had no mandate from the public for such action. A group of 200 Office & Professional Workers disputed with Congressmen the argument that only "labor leaders" oppose the bill.

The Office Union has charged that passage of the bill will bar the right of collective bargaining to thousands of technical and scientific workers.

In the south, meanwhile, textile mill owners are already taking a cue from the bills and refusing to bargain with their employers, the CIO Textile Union reported. A union study of 30 mills where NLRB elections have ended in CIO victories, showed increasing delay and stalling tactics, the Textile Workers Union said.

AS it now stands, the Taft bill goes far beyond the provisions of the Case Bill which the President vetoed last summer. In the conference committee sessions, spokesmen for the House will probably ask for insertion of many of the even stiffer sections of the Hartley bill.

Thus, it is expected that the final "compromise" bill which will be submitted for passage by House and Senate later this month will be more severe than the Taft bill itself.

To overthrow a Presidential veto, anti-labor groups would need a two-thirds vote in both House and Senate. The Senate votes have indicated a nip-and-tuck contest between the two blocs.

BOX SCORE ON ANTI-LABOR BILLS

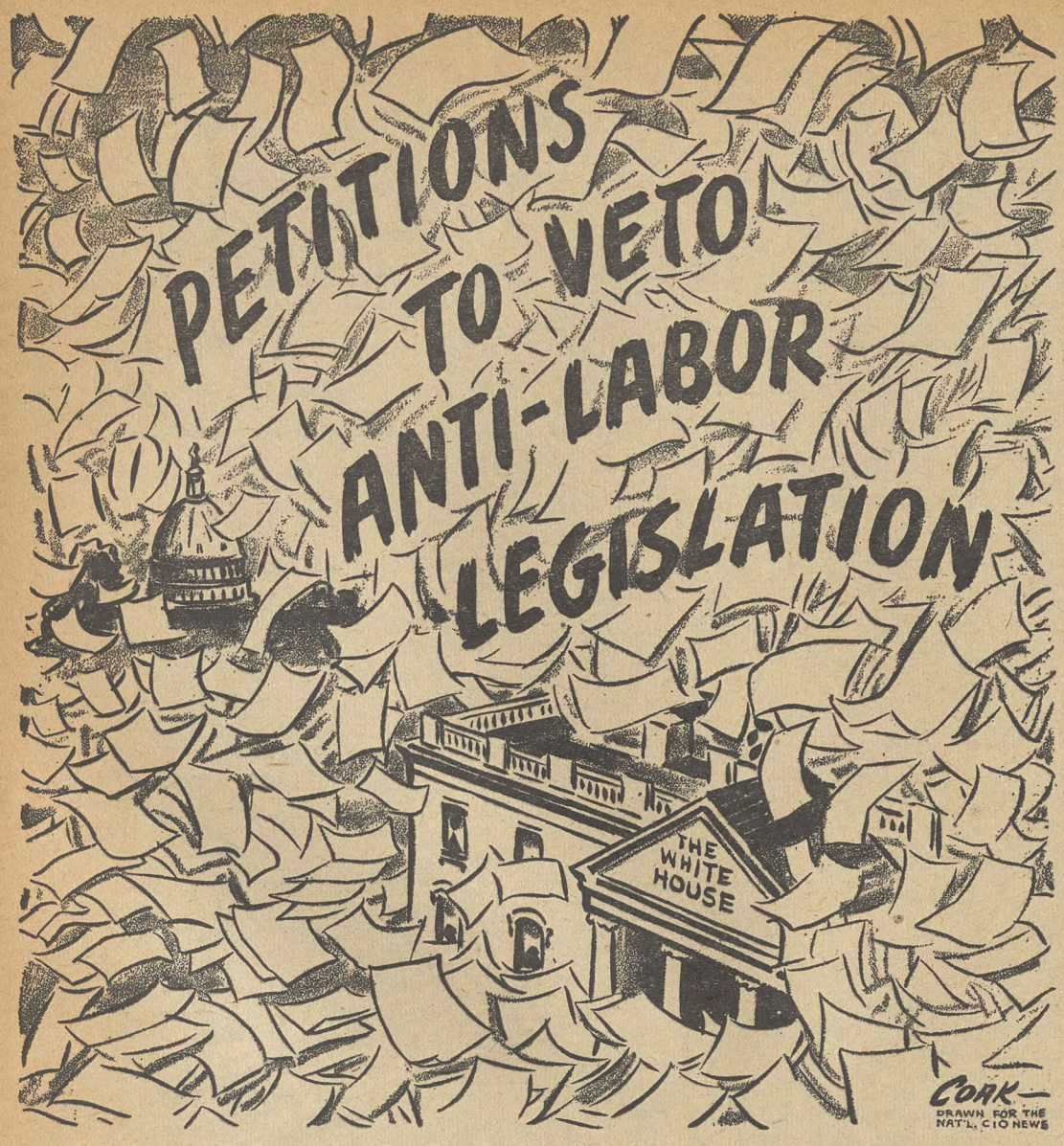
Taft bill near passage in Senate. Three "toughening" amendments adopted, but ban on industry-wide bargaining defeated by one-vote margin.

Hartley bill passed House two weeks ago.

Conference committee will compromise House and Senate bills within next week or two. After second vote in House and Senate, the final measure will go to White House for President Truman's veto or signature.

What you can do: Write or wire Representatives and Senators to oppose bill in conference, and to uphold President Truman if he vetoes bill.

Write or wire President Truman to veto any anti-labor bill.



LET FREEDOM'S VOICE BE HEARD

THE HOUSE has passed the Hartley slave-labor bill, which would deprive American working people of nearly all their union rights. The Senate is in process of passing a union-crippling bill of its own. It will presumably be passed by the time this is read.

Due to differences in the details of these two anti-labor bills, they will be referred to a Conference Committee of representatives of both Houses.

This Committee's duty will be to iron out differences and to prepare a single bill which its members believe will be satisfactory to both Houses.

Since the provisions of both bills are designed to restrict labor's rights, to undermine unions and to weaken the workers' bargaining power, little can be expected from this Conference Committee.

Its members may differ on the exact point at which labor's limbs should be cut off. But, given the bills on which they have to work, they are bound to bring out some kind of crippling legislation.

★ ★ ★

AT THIS critical moment, the duty of all freedom-loving Americans is two-fold:

(1) To urge their Senators and Representatives to vote against the bill reported out by the Conference Committee, to call for a veto if it is passed, and then to vote to uphold the veto if that is forthcoming.

(2) Immediately to flood the White House with wires, letters, petitions, resolutions, etc., asking President Truman to veto any anti-labor legislation that Congress places on his desk, regardless of its final details.

★ ★ ★

DESPITE the large anti-labor majorities revealed in both Houses, the surprise reversal administered in the Senate to one of Senator Taft's vicious amendments (on industry-wide bargaining) shows that labor's fight is having its effect.

Even in the House, many Congressmen who voted sight-unseen for the NAM-drafted bill presented by Rep. Hartley have had some opportunity to learn its poisonous contents and to react to the wave of public protest.

Though it may be too much to expect the Senate and House to reject a bill based on their previous actions and recommended by their Conference Committee representatives, it should be possible to roll up an imposing opposition vote—if every member of Congress is made aware of sufficient demand for this from his constituents.

The size of the opposition vote will have a strong influence on the President's decision whether or not to veto the bill. And the larger it is, the better will be the prospects of upholding such a veto.

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BUT THE time is too short, the danger too critical, and the previous behavior of Congress too bad, to place too much reliance on influencing Congress alone.

When Congress tramples on the people's rights, our Constitution vests in the President the power of veto.

It is to the President therefore that the American people must now turn, calling on him to defend our liberties against the assault which Congress is now perpetrating.

The White House must hear at once from every true friend of freedom. Petitions must be circulated and signed by millions of Americans, asking a veto of the anti-labor legislation.

Wires, letters, resolutions must be dispatched to President Truman, urging him to stand by labor and the people.

Now, as never before, let freedom's voice be heard.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

"SURE TOLD those birds where to get off," said Congressman X, leaning back in his chair.

"We sure did," came an answering voice.

A little flushed after arguing with a CIO delegation, X felt better now. He hadn't come out of it so badly, he reflected.

He had been courteous but firm. He had told them he would not be pressured, that he always voted as his conscience dictated and in accord with his election pledges.

But who the devil was this in his office after the CIO people had left? And where did he get this "we" stuff?

The fellow certainly looked familiar, very familiar. Must be a fellow-Congressman, who'd be offended at not being recognized.

"About those campaign pledges of ours?" he was saying, a little dubiously.

★ ★ ★

X CHUCKLED as he thought back over his campaign. He'd been smart, careful not to make any specific promises people could hold him to.

He'd told the voters he stood on his party's platform—something in that for everyone, he was sure, good glittering generalities.

He was going to represent all the people, he'd said, not any special interest. He was against bureaucracy and monopolies. He was for a fair profit for business, good prices for the farmer, and a square deal for labor.

Yes, he'd said he was for unions and collective bargaining, but against labor abuses.

He was for lower living costs. End OPA, let free enterprise function freely, and prices will come down.

He'd work for fair wages, fair prices, fair profits and prosperity for all. What could be fairer?

Nothing in his campaign pledges that those CIO birds could catch him up on, X reflected. Or was there? What had they said?

★ ★ ★

"YES, WHAT about that?" said the fellow, as if he'd been reading X's thoughts. Or was I thinking aloud, X wondered uneasily.

Sure, they'd said the Hartley bill was written by NAM lawyers—so what? When I voted for it, was I representing all the people or a special interest?

They'd said the bill would break up unions, make free collective bargaining impossible and lead to wage-cuts. Was that favoring unions and fair wages?

As to monopolies and a fair profit. X glanced at the documents left on his desk. Doubled, tripled profits. Was that fair? And that Congressional report on the growth of big business monopoly. Hadn't he promised to oppose such things?

★ ★ ★

"AND HAVE prices come down, like we said they would, if only we got rid of price control?"

Damn the fellow, thought X, he's mocking me—and he keeps talking as if I'd been talking to him.

Everyone knows prices have gone sky-high and don't show any sign of dropping, short of a depression.

What did those CIO birds say about exorbitant profits and prices and too-low purchasing power leading to depression, and strong unions being needed to correct the balance? And I promised to work for prosperity for all.

"Yes," said the irritating fellow, "and about our party's platform. Wasn't there, just for one thing, a pledge for a permanent FEPC? Where's that?" He paused, then added:

"Not to change the subject, did you notice that news item about the mayor of Havana, Cuba?"

★ ★ ★

X GLANCED at the paper in front of him. Sure, he'd read the item. It said the mayor committed suicide in despair over his failure to fulfill a campaign pledge. And that was just one pledge—about a water-works!

But X was furious by now. "You get to hell out of here," he said. "Who are you anyhow?"

"Just your conscience. Remember, you said you voted as I dictated. I thought for a moment I had some influence. But I guess I don't even exist any more."

And, sure enough, X realized he was alone—just thinking and mumbling to himself.

★ ★ ★

P. S. Don't count on any American Congressmen following the example of the mayor of Havana. Suicide isn't legal, anyhow, and most political suicides are unintentional.

The best way to make Ex-Congressmen of Congressman X and his like is through political action. A dollar to PAC will help.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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MARCHING AHEAD TO REAL SECURITY

WHAT is in the "better than 15-cent package" which CIO unions have negotiated for millions of workers in the past few weeks?

The 11½-12½-cent hourly wage increase add substantial sums to workers' annual pay. Harder to estimate than the pay gains is the balance of the package which spells security and better health.

Things, for example, like severance pay which the Steelworkers got for the first time. Less than a generation ago a steel worker would have thought you crazy had you told him that the day would come when he would receive from four to eight weeks' pay—depending on his length of service—if his department or a substantial portion of his department was shut down or discontinued.

Another Advance

Another great advance won by the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the Auto Workers is payment for holidays not worked. Unions have been fighting for paid holidays for years so that workers could really enjoy these days of involuntary idleness. UE and UAW won not only one paid holiday but six. Other items in the package are:

- Improved vacation clauses.
- Better wage equity.
- Lessening of geographical differentials.
- Maintenance of membership and check-off.
- Better call-in pay.
- Improved grievance machinery.
- Better safety provisions.

MOST of these benefits were obtained by contracts signed by CIO's big three—the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers and the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

plants is growing daily. Here is the picture:

STEEL. Not only has Big Steel—the U. S. Steel Corp.—agreed to the "better than 15-cent wage package"—but Little Steel also agreed to accept the pattern.

Little Steel includes Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland Steel, and Jones & Laughlin.

Others agreeing to the U. S. Steel contract pattern are the Kaiser Co., covering the Fontana, Calif., steel mill, and Washington (state) aluminum plants, the Sharon Steel and Copperweld Steel Companies.

Outstanding features of the U. S. Steel contract in addition to the 12½-cent hourly increase are:

Severance pay included for the first time, two-year agreement with wage reopening after the first year, maintenance of membership and check-off, southern differential cut by 3 cents an hour.

Increment between job classifications increased from 3½ cents to 4 cents to further eliminate inequities, three-week vacation for 25-year employes and continuance of present vacation period of one week for one year and two weeks for five years.

Safety provisions clarified, clause to provide greater regularity of employment, call-in time boosted from 2 to 4 hours, grievance machinery speeded up, seniority provision clarified.

Hundreds of steel companies have signed agreements with the CIO Steelworkers, and the list grows daily. CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray told the union's wage policy committee:

"I am hopeful and feel quite sure that all of the companies in the basic steel industry will readily accept the pattern set in the five U. S. Steel companies."

AUTO. The CIO Auto Workers have reached wage agreements with two of the auto industry's Big Three for the 15 cents plus package.

Both Chrysler and General Motors have agreed to a flat 11½ cents an hour increase, six paid holidays a year and other economic concessions, and the workers represented by the UAW have ratified both settlements.

Negotiations are proceeding with Ford, Kaiser-Frazer, Briggs Manufacturing and other automobile and auto parts concerns.

Bargaining Works

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther described both the GM and Chrysler settlements as proof "that free collective bargaining can be made to work and that it must work if we are to maintain democracy in America.

"These agreements should demonstrate to members of Congress that voluntary negotiations between free labor and free management are the answer to the problem of eliminating industrial strife. The answer is not repressive, punitive legislation that restricts the freedom of either labor or management."

Norman Matthews, director of UAW's Chrysler department, said in a joint statement with Robert W. Conder, Chrysler's director of labor relations:

"We have negotiated these contracts and wage adjustments in a friendly and constructive spirit, and both the union and the company earnestly intend to see to it that during the next two years in our day to day relations these purposes are kept in mind."

In addition to the hourly wage increase and paid holidays, the GM agreement provides an improved vacation pay clause that gives GM workers an approximately 35% increase in vacation allowances. As part of the settlement, the company also agreed to discuss and negotiate the questions of an old age retirement plan and a social security insurance program to provide medical, hospital, sickness and accident benefits for GM workers and their families.

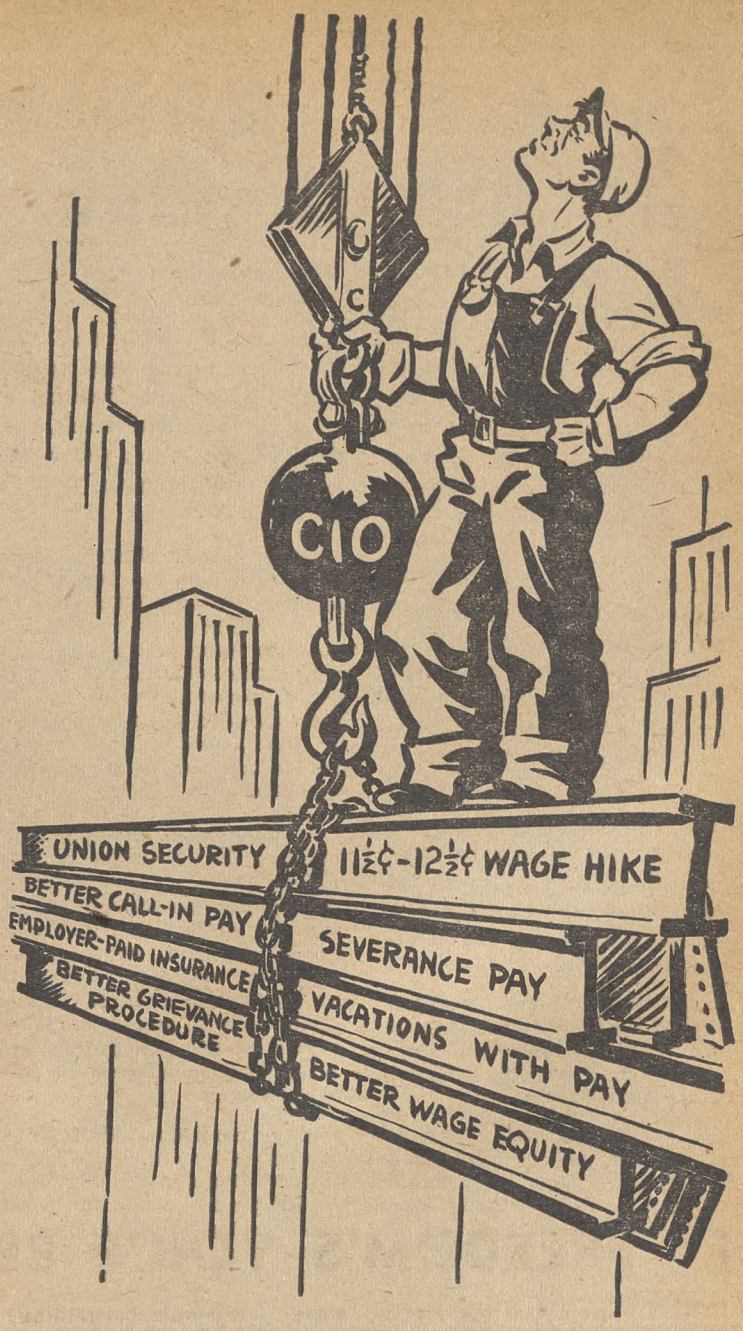
Won From Chrysler

The Chrysler settlement included equalization wage increases for workers in about 80 classifications. Matthews estimated that this provision will give 6,500 workers an average 5 cents an hour increase over and above the 11½ cents.

The Chrysler agreement is for two years, although either party may reopen wages once only during the life of the agreement. General Motors signed a two-year agreement with the UAW last year with the proviso that wages could be reopened this year.

Approximately 225,000 General Motors workers and 70,000 Chrysler workers are represented by the UAW-CIO.

ELECTRICAL: The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has won in recent weeks annual increases of $93,560,000 for approximately 300,000 workers.



These increases have been obtained in settlements with General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors electrical division, and with 300 smaller companies which gave "down payment" wage boosts.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand workers benefit from the most important agreement signed last week with GE. The contract provides for an 11½ cents hourly wage increase—which with other economic items brings the total increase to 15 cents an hour.

The GE agreement and pacts with Westinghouse Air Brake Co. and United Switch & Signal Co. follow the pattern set by UE with GM and the Westinghouse.

Under the agreement GE workers receive in addition to the flat wage increase:

Six paid holidays—New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Three weeks' vacation for 20-year hourly and salaried employes.

Salaried workers receive overtime payments.

Salaried workers receive an increase of 12½ cents an hour or $5 a week in view of the fact that they will not benefit from the vacation clause as they have been paid for the six holidays.

Continuance of maintenance of membership and the check-off.

Improved machinery for settling grievances.

Improved overtime provisions for employes on continuous service.

UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald said:

"By granting 15-cent-an-hour wage and salary increases as well as other benefits the General Electric Co. thus follows the pattern already established in the electrical manufacturing industry as a result of UE agreements recently reached with General Motors and the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

"By these settlements, achieved through the processes of free collective bargaining, UE has pioneered the way for a new wage increase pattern in the nation's basic industries.

"By winning six paid holidays for the workers of such giant corporations as General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors, we feel that we have firmly established, for the first time in industrial history, the right of working men and women to enjoy their holidays without loss of pay."

"Our major industries have for years followed the practice of closing down for holidays and their workers have had to 'enjoy' the holidays by having their wages docked at the end of the week."

Steel Pact Provides $8,000 Free Insurance

FOR the first time in the basic steel industry a social security program was actually blue-printed in a collective bargaining contract signed by the CIO Steelworkers and Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp., this week.

Money to be applied by the company for social security is in addition to basic hourly wage increases approximating 15c.

The agreement covers 12,000 employes in five Allegheny-Ludlum plants in Brackenridge and Leechburg, Pa.; Dunkirk, Waterville and Buffalo, N. Y.

All full-time employes now on the company payroll and future employes after 3 months' services are to be covered by $4,000 in life insurance.

Coverage of $4,000 is also provided for accidental death and dismemberment.

The weekly sickness and accident benefit for all classes of employes is $15 beginning the eighth day of sickness and the first day of accident, for 13 weeks.

A $5-per-day hospitalization payment is provided for employes, and $4 for dependents, for a maximum of 31 days in any one disability. An allowance of $50 is made for "extras" if the use of operating facilities is required.

The agreement provides a surgical benefit of $150 in any one disability.

For female employes, 14 days' hospitalization is provided in maternity cases and surgical benefits up to $100 are provided.

Executive Board To Meet May 16

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week called a meeting of CIO Vice-Presidents in Washington, D. C., for May 15, to be followed by a meeting of the CIO Executive Board May 16. Both meetings will be held at CIO Hdq.

Convention Mandate

PACKING UNION TO ASK 15c HIKE

By NORMAN DOLNICK

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers' convention this week was unanimous in its decision to reopen contracts with the nation's packers for a 15-cent hourly wage increase. UPW's fourth constitutional convention was held in Cleveland.

The convention resolved "to make effective immediately a program on how to deal with the impending danger of depression," and adopted a program recommended by UPW Pres. Ralph Helstein. The program included:

A 30-hour week without pay reductions, reaffirmation of the union's goal of a guaranteed annual wage, stabilization of wage rates to eliminate geographic, sex, inter and intra-plant inequities.

Employer-financed medical, health and hospital programs, severance pay, liberalized vacations and time and half pay for Saturday work.

The union hit high prices, declaring the packers have "made higher profits than ever before in their history" and calling on them to reduce prices to the level the public can afford. Immediate government action also was demanded to reduce living costs.

Calling for united action, the convention unanimously adopted a statement of policy which pointed out that "repression of any sort which attacks civil liberties is the weapon of reaction."

The policy stated that "our movement is dedicated to the task of raising the standard of living of our membership, improving their educational opportunities and bringing them a better life . . .

"Those who for whatever reason attempt to influence our actions in other directions will receive no aid or comfort from us. We will make our own decisions free from any outside influence. The surest way of promoting our way of life is to give our people a program for peace, progress and plenty that is superior to any offered elsewhere.

In preparation for the 1948 elections the convention unanimously passed a resolution urging all local unions to "nominate for public office in local, county and state elections independent candidates dedicated to the interests of the electorate" and to join with other groups at the proper time in establishing an independent political party.

Other resolutions called for a national conference of CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and bona fide independent unions to combat anti-labor legislation, and for a national farm-labor conference to discuss mutual problems.

The convention demanded that Congress enact a national tax program providing tax relief for low-income families and shifting the load to wealthy individuals and corporations.

Ship Owners Warned

PRES. HUGH BRYSON of the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards this week told 150 delegates at the union's second biennial convention at San Francisco that the ship owners had terminated the contract that was scheduled to expire June 15.

"No contract by June 15, no work," Bryson declared in his keynote address. He pointed out that the ship owners had not only ended the contract but had made no new proposals. He added that "we have many good friends and we don't hesitate to mention the WFTU with which the CIO is affiliated and which will back us up."

Bryson hit the Truman foreign policy, declaring that the U. S. government ignored relief for those countries where workers are represented in the government. He criticized the government's friendly attitude to China, Turkey, Greece, Argentina and Spain, and called for convention action to help remedy these conditions.

Sec. Paul Schnur of the San Francisco CIO Council said that a third party is being formed in this country but will not be ready for action by 1948.

The convention extended shipping cards from 30 to 45 days to meet the unemployment problem, called for more rank-and-file participation in the Voice, the union's paper and for extension of education aboard ships to develop new union leadership.

Tribute was paid to 72-year-old MCS Sec.-Treas. Eugene F. Burke, who helped found the union 46 years ago.

MILITANT GLAMOR

These pretty girl instructors at Arthur Murray dance studios, N. Y. City, are militant CIO members. (Above) Because their boss is slow in recognizing their union, the Office & Professional Workers, they did the rhumba in a demonstration in front of his Madison Ave. studio.

(Right) Margaret Erickson, studio committee representative, a teacher at the studio two years, declares, "There wouldn't be any question of scab labor, if we struck. The pupils are really ours, not Arthur Murray's. And it would take a long time to train new teachers."

The union last week notified management that the majority of its 350 dancing instructors have designated UOPWA as their collective bargaining agent.

CIO Means Better Living In Danville, Va.

"WHEN you have the story of textiles in Danville you have the entire story of the CIO there," said Virginia Director Ernest Pugh of the CIO Organizing Committee.

What Pugh meant was that the only industry of consequence in this city of 34,000 is the textile industry. About 10,000 persons work in the huge Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, and all of them are represented by the CIO Textile Workers.

He also meant that the spirit of almost the entire city is CIO.

Even the city's 50 bus drivers belong to the Textile Workers. When they requested membership they were asked if they didn't want to be part of a more appropriate CIO affiliate. The drivers said "No."

"Nearly all of the people we haul are textile workers, so we want to be in the same union," they said.

They were admitted to TWUA membership in Sept., 1945, and contracts between them and the Danville Traction & Power Co. have meant increased pay and many other union benefits.

DANVILLE textile workers won their first union contract through a decision of the War Labor Board in June, 1943, according to Lewis M. Conn, director of the Pittsylvania County Joint Board, TWUA-CIO.

This and subsequent contracts have added some $13,000,000 to Danville's industrial payroll, according to Conn.

"Between March, 1946, and February, 1947, a period of 11 months, the union added 32c an hour, on the average, to the wage scale," he said. "This represents an increase of $7½ million in annual pay rolls as a result of wage negotiations in this period.

"Primarily as a result of this, the city of Danville was rated by the Federal Reserve Board as the fifth city in the nation in respect to percentage increases in bank clearances. This, of course, is an accepted index to a community's prosperity."

The contracts between the TWUA and the Riverside and Dan River mills provide, at company expense estimated at $250,000 annually, a full program of medical, surgical, and obstetrical care for the employes and their dependents.

And all of this has made a profound impression on the community.

SAID The Richmond News-Leader last August 23, in a story by Gerald Tetley, editor of The Danville Bee, Danville, which for generations was known as a 'non-union' city, one in which trade unionism was started under great employer hostility (so-called 'Citizens Committees' fought the formation of the union in 1942), has undergone a great change in the past two years.

"In 1942, the CIO came to Danville in a small way and laid foundations for what was to be the spearhead of the Committee for Industrial Organization in the South. Today there are close to 11,000 textile unionists, and the CIO is spilling over into other ununionized groups who see wages increased for textile unionists, shorter hours, abundant privileges and a new sense of independence."

Said The Danville Register in the spring of 1946, "There can be no doubt that textile unionism in Danville has enriched the workers and provided the textile employe with a higher living standard and a more attractive life."

These newspaper statements were echoed by Danville merchants and community leaders. The merchants told a CIO public relations representative of greatly increased sales; others said the union "had stimulated interest" in community campaigns for social services, had "produced a new interest in politics, gotten more people to register and vote, and on the whole the people have used their votes well."

BACK TRANSPORT WORKERS

THE full force of CIO's 300 local unions and 600,000 members in the New York metropolitan area was mobilized this week in support of the demands of the CIO Transport Workers Union. The union is asking the Board of Transportation for wage increases, shorter hours and a sound labor relations plan for the 30,000 city transit employes.

The TWU received the backing of the Greater New York CIO Council at its May meeting. Joseph Curran, National CIO vice president and president of the CIO Council, declared:

"It is high time the people of this city were afforded a decent, honest and modernized administration of their transit system.

"Only a sound labor relations policy, based on the needs of the transit employees, will bring this about. The labor relations plan proposed by Commissioner William H. Davis and endorsed by Mayor O'Dwyer is the answer.

"The CIO will give every support necessary to assure the city's transit workers that their rights no longer will be trampled upon, and that their wages be adjusted to permit a fair standard of living in the face of the continuing rise in prices."

NAVY AID ASKED

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers this week urged Navy Sec. Forrestal to use the Navy in recovering the bodies of 300 persons still missing in the Texas City, Tex., fire and explosion.

Knight in a wire to Forrestal said that civilian divers have reported many bodies still pinned under the wreckage of the exploded ships and that companies in the area are "not equipped to recover these bodies."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Michael Mann, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Chicago Railway Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., UAW-CIO 75; no union 3. Crotty Bros., Inc., Chicago, Ill., USA-CIO 46; no union 7. Witco Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., OWIU-CIO, Argo Local 507 46; no union 2. Chromium Corp. of America, Chicago, Ill., IUMMSW-CIO Local 758 94; no union 20. Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., UAW-CIO Local 166 224; UAW-AFL 72.

Roy W. Atkinson, CIO Reg. Dir., Seattle, Wash., reports: Leeland Parts Plant, subsidiary of Brown Industries, Spokane, Wash., USA-CIO 17; no union 3.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, Md., reports: Baltimore Casting Co., Baltimore, Md., Production Employes USA-CIO 169; against 14. Hilton Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., ACWA-CIO 70; against 3.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Belmont Radio Corp., Mason City, Iowa, UERMWA-CIO 109; IBEW-AFL 77.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Rundle Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J., IUMSWA-CIO 154; Foundry & Metal Employes 99; against 4.

Paul E. Miley, Regional Director, UAW-CIO, reports the results of NLRB election at Cincinnati Steel Castings Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Local 647 UAW-CIO secured a two-to-one majority among the 150 workers of this company. Jerry Maxey, Bus. Rep. of Local 647, was in charge of the drive.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir. of Orgn., CIO Chemical Workers, reports the union recently won an election at the Prince Mfg. Co., Bowmanstown, Pa.

Nicholas Vrataric, UPA Rep., reports: Battle Creek Box Co., Battle Creek, Mich., UPA-CIO 26; against 1. Contract signed granting union shop; check-off; six paid holidays, vacations, and wage increases. UPA Rep. Neil Chesebro handled the campaign.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, N. Y., reports: Cook Dry Cleaning Co., Syracuse, N. Y., CIO 21; against 17. This is the first time plant in this industry organized in Syracuse, opening the way for organization in the entire industry.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., General Motors Parts Warehouse-Chevrolet Division, Wichita, Kans., UAW-CIO 20; no union 9. Intl. Reps. M. R. Lee and Carl Stevens of the UAW-CIO were in charge, with preliminary assistance from the CIO Regional Office.

Ernest Marsh, Dir. of Orgn., CIO Furniture Workers, reports: Holman Metal Stamping Co., Sheboygan, Wisc., UFWA-CIO 19; no union 17. Lester Hendershot, UFWA Rep., handled the election. Eisen Brothers, Newark, N. J., UFWA-CIO 46; AFL Longshoremen 32. Homecraft Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., UFWA-CIO 43; no union 9. UFWA Rep. Mike Ardis handled these two elections.

American Furniture Co., Boston, Mass., UFWA-CIO 22; no union 8. UFWA Reps. Wm. Gilbert and Mike Tyson organized this plant. Reynolds Metals Co., Pasadena, Calif., UFWA-CIO 54; AFL-C&J 46. UFWA Rep. Dick Holmes handled the campaign. Kiddie Line Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA-CIO 39; no union 7. UFWA Rep. Gus Brown handled the election. Sohmer & Co., New York, N. Y., UFWA-CIO 30; no union 13. Organized by Rep. Sy Lesser.

Helen Kingery, Dir. of Publ., UOPWA-CIO, reports: Lionel Toys (Office Workers), Newark, N. J., UOPWA-CIO Local 7, 55; against 6. Draftsmen and designers at Ford Instrument Co., N. Y. UOPAW Local 231, 63; no union 9.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

CIO Organizer John Henry Hall conducted a week-long membership drive at Clorox Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga. He held only one meeting for the employes, who later voted 23 to 0 in favor of the CIO Packing-house Workers.

In the election among the shop crafts workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the CIO Railroad Workers retained everything they had previously by a larger majority than before. The independent union retained one small group.

The AFL is completely eliminated from the run-off ballot which will be held on four crafts heretofore held by the independent union. The run-off will be held between the CIO and the independent union. The CIO is in an excellent position to be victorious in this election.

The Packinghouse Workers convention is in session this week in Cleveland, Ohio. It is the largest ever held by the union, and a spirit of unity and determination to defend labor prevails. The writer had the privilege of bringing the message of the CIO to the convention.

CIO UNION DEFEATS AFL IN RAIL CRAFT ELECTIONS

THE CIO Railroad Workers last week received the largest number of votes in a three-cornered contest to determine the collective bargaining agent for Pennsylvania Railroad shop craft employes.

The CIO union in the election conducted by the Natl. Mediation Board not only retained its right to represent the boiler makers, molders, power house employes and shop craft laborers, but won the right to participate in a run-off elections among carmen, electricians, sheet metal workers and machinists. The company-dominated Brotherhood of Shop Crafts won the blacksmiths, but the AFL was completely eliminated from the run-offs.

The CIO and the Brotherhoods will appear on the ballots in the run-offs. The CIO received 18,410 of the total number of votes, the company-union 17,560 and the AFL 6,648.

Company-inspired "race issue" failed to keep these white workers (above) from joining their fellow Negro workers on the picket line at Winston-Salem, N. C., plant of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., makers of Camel cigarettes. Another example of inter-racial cooperation is to the right where Co-Chairman Clark Shepperd (l.) of the CIO Food & Tobacco local talks things over with Co-chairman Robert C. Black (r.) and other strikers.

Tries To Print The Hard Way

The striking members of the CIO Newspaper Guild at the Camden Courier and Post are conducting a campaign to convince the purchaser of the papers that he has a ready-made staff.

Most of the strikers served on the two Camden papers 10 years before the former publisher, J. David Stern, refused to bargain in good faith.

The new publisher, Harold A. Stretch, former advertising director of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has inserted ads in the Philadelphia papers for all job categories formerly held by Guildsmen.

In their Guild-published daily, the Camden Free Press, the strikers have won public support in their demands for jobs with the new publisher through a series of front page editorials.

South Jersey labor leaders, CIO and AFL, have urged Stretch to recognize the Guild. Stretch met with a Guild committee late this week.

TEXTILE SIGNS 6th PLANT IN TOWN

The Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp. this week became the sixth mill in Rock Hill, S. Car., to sign a contract with the CIO Textile Workers.

Features of the contract are employer-paid medical and life insurance, paid vacations up to 2 weeks, 2 hours' pay or 4 hours work for call-in time.

MAKERS OF 'CAMELS' FAIL TO PUSH WORKERS AROUND

By C. W. FOWLER

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., used to be a company town, owned and dominated lock, stock and barrel by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the firm that sells all the Camel cigarettes.

It isn't just a company town any more. The workers who make the Camel cigarettes, some 10,000 of them, white and Negro, have stood up to defy the stranglehold that Reynolds used to have on Winston-Salem.

They have gone on strike for a living wage in a city that showed the highest rise in food costs of any city in the U. S., except one. They have gone on strike against a company that seeks to destroy the living standards and the security built up over five years of union organizing.

The workers are members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers. They walked out of Reynolds' sprawling plants on the dot of midnight, May 1, when the company's "final offer" was given to the negotiating committee, headed by FTA Pres. Donald Henderson.

The "final offer" was 5½c an hour wage raise, in face of the workers' demand for a 15c raise in line with the national wage policy set by CIO. Coupled with the company offer was a flat refusal to continue union security clauses that have been in the contract since 1942.

On top of that, the company insisted on a cut in overtime earnings for seasonal workers, to be done by lengthening the straight time work week from 40 to 45 hours.

Final signal for the strike came when members of the negotiating committee leaned out of a Reynolds executive window on the stroke of midnight to shout at workers beginning to leave the plant across the street. More than 7,000 workers had previously voted to strike, if necessary, at Winston-Salem's largest mass meeting in history.

Picket lines formed in a matter of minutes. As they formed, they began to sing—the way FTA workers especially like to sing. Winston-Salem has a city ordinance against singing on the streets at night. It was ignored. The soft Carolina air was alive with "Solidarity Forever," "Gonna Roll FTA On," and adaptations of favorite hymns and spirituals.

The Reynolds plant has 73 gates. All are picketed, on a 24-hour watch. The company is hoping and plugging for a "race incident" or at least for "racial tension." There is none.

NAZI BOSSES UP FOR TRIAL

By Federated Press

THE first U. S. move to indict as war criminals the industrialists who sparked the Nazi machine formally got underway at Nuremberg when chief U. S. war crimes prosecutor, Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, filed charges against 24 top I. G. Farben officials for planning and carrying out aggressive war, mass murder and plunder.

The indictment charged Farben officials with using cartel agreements and other devices to soften up foreign countries in collaboration with the Hitler government in order to prepare the way for marching Nazi armies. The indictment set a world precedent of holding industrialists responsible for war crimes.

FARBEN officials, the indictment declared, took the initiative in financing the Hitler movement in 1932 with the ultimate aim of industrial world domination even then in mind.

Farben, which became an economic arm of the Hitler government, entered into extensive cartel agreements, curbing the production of these chemicals in other countries. In return for certain limited strategic advantages, many U. S. corporations entered such agreements and severely hindered U. S. development of essential war products.

IN PRODUCING its war-essential chemicals and other products Farben took full advantage of the slave labor herded together by Hitler. In the words of the indictment: "During the period here involved Farben's total number of workers reached 200,000, of which approximately 50% were slave labor. . . . Many died and were replaced and many were 'exchanged.' "

The concentration camps also provided human subjects upon which Farben tested the efficiency of its poison gases, vaccines and other products.

Farben itself constructed concentration camps to house its own workers. The working conditions, especially at the Farben buna plant near Oswiecm, were such that workers were often driven to suicide by hurling themselves into high-tension electrically charged barbed-wire fences. Over 100 people a day dropped dead at their work from sheer exhaustion.

Among the industrialists indicted are: Carl Krauch, Herman Schmitz, Georg von Schnitzler, Heinrich Hoerlein, and Fritz ter Meer.

BASQUE STRIKERS DEFY DICTATOR FRANCO

By Allied Labor News

RISKING their lives to defy the Franco regime's absolute ban on strikes, 50,000 Basque workers in Bilbao are continuing their walkout called May 5, according to reports. Stoppages have spread to Madrid and other Spanish cities, the reports state, with workers' handbills demanding a "fight against the tyrants" and the return of a democratic government.

The Basque strike started under the direction of local resistance leaders, it is reported, when Franco's authorities ordered that 14,000 workers who took part in a May Day demonstration be fired from their jobs. The decree allowed workers to re-apply for their jobs within eight days, but deprived them of seniority and all other rights.

Even though troop reinforcements have been sent to Bilbao and many arrests have been made, more workers joined the walkout in its second day and industry is at a total standstill, reports state. Bilbao, about 200 miles north of Madrid, is an important manufacturing center and seaport.

Although the Bilbao walkout is one of the largest strikes that has occurred in Spain since Franco seized power 10 years ago, it comes after a year of developing workers' resistance to the dictatorship. During 1946, according to the General Workers Union (UGT) which operates openly from here and underground in Spain, about 200,000 workers were involved in strikes.

These strikes, UGT spokesmen state, were neither isolated nor spontaneous but were the result of careful coordination by underground labor and political groups which are fighting to restore the Spanish republic, overthrown with the help of Hitler's and Mussolini's armies.

WORLD LABOR

A GROUP of four CIO union officials will leave New York May 24 to attend meetings of the World Federation of Trade Unions, to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the first half of June.

The group will include CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who is a WFTU vice-president; Michael Ross, director of international affairs for CIO; and John Abt, general counsel of the ACW.

Three WFTU meetings are scheduled: the nine-man executive bureau, the 26-man executive committee; and a larger General Council, on which each national affiliate of the world labor organization has a voice.

Up for discussion will be reports on trade union developments in Germany, Japan and Korea which have been prepared by WFTU missions visiting those countries; a discussion of the organization's relations with the UN; and a variety of other subjects facing labor movements throughout the world.

At the same time, Pres. Milton Murray of the American Newspaper Guild will visit Prague for a meeting of the Intl. Organization of Journalists, to which the Guild is affiliated.

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A MAJORITY OF JAPAN'S population is "enthusiastically embracing the principles of democracy," according to Willard Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Employes and CIO member of a recent World Federation of Trade Unions mission to Japan and Korea.

Japanese workers, Townsend told a Chicago press conference upon his return to the U. S. late in April, are "eager to develop an effective trade union movement." Only a small number of unemployed are getting jobs, however, because of complete disruption of industry, inadequate housing, a food shortage, inflation and black markets, Townsend reported.

The workers, he said, are anxious to have labor unions "incorporating the best features of those in the western countries," and a "Wagner Act" similar to its American model has already been adopted.

★ ★ ★

LABOR AND LIBERAL leaders in the U. S. have joined in a last-minute effort to save the lives of two Spanish anti-fascists condemned to death by the Franco regime.

Wires sent to the State Dept. and the Spanish Ambassador in Washington assailed the death sentence levied on Amador Franco and Antonio Lopez, charged with resisting arrest. The statement charged that 2,000 Spanish workers have recently been arrested on "suspicion of illegal activities."

Signing the statement were more than a score of persons, including CIO Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum; Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the Retail & Wholesale Employes; and Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director.

We've decided to reduce our next price increase by 10 per cent.

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MONOPOLIES BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

THE blame for high prices was laid firmly on the doorstep of big business monopoly this week by a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

At the same time, the Dept. of Agriculture reported that average prices of food—paid to producers, wholesalers, and retailers—are at a record high.

"There is no indication of an immediate marked decline in prices," the Department stated.

And in Philadelphia, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported that corporations are at peak strength, with net working capital reaching a new record of $57.3 billion as of last Dec. 31.

THE FTC spokesman who took monopoly over the hurdles was Robert E. Freer. Speaking before a beer wholesalers meeting at Atlantic City, he said:

"More mergers in the manufacturing and mining industries took place in 1946 than in any of the previous years."

He pointed to the "great wave of corporate mergers and a wild speculation in their securities" that took place prior to the 1929 crash, and said the same thing is happening again.

Freer said that one result of the corporate mergers, which eliminate both large and small competitors, is the remove many prices from the competitive field.

He said that in the last depression monopoly agreements held prices at artificially high levels. Production was cut and workers were laid off in the effort to keep prices up.

Today, Freer said, monopoly interests may be repeating the "blunder," which "can cause a great deal of economic suffering to the many."

HALT MONOPOLIES' GROWTH, CIO SPOKESMEN URGE

MONOPOLY'S fast-moving march to complete control over the nation's economy last week came in for some severe criticism from CIO.

Legislative Director Nathan Cowan lashed out at false economy which would weaken the powers of the Dept. of Justice Anti-Trust Division. He also criticized a $30,000 budget cut recommended by the House Appropriations Committee which would endanger collection of up to a billion dollars which the government claims it was over-charged by the country's railroads during the war.

Meanwhile, Seth Levine of the Natl. Maritime Committee, called upon the Senate Judiciary Committee, in the name of CIO, to give speedy approval to S. 104, a bill aimed at preventing mergers of corporation. The bill together with H.R. 515 in the House, would bar companies from acquiring the assets of competing firms.

"Mergers are the classic means of eliminating competition," Levine pointed out to the Judiciary group. "We are now in the midst of one of the largest merger movements in our history. Large corporations emerged from the war with enormous liquid funds which they promptly brought to use by acquiring their smaller competitors."

Look mother.... Here's a bit of a trick George picked up at the plant....

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Radio

CAREY ASKS SQUARE DEAL FOR LABOR ON THE AIR

LABOR has been in the forefront of the fight to prevent one of our last natural resources—the air waves—from falling into the power of the monopolies, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Institute for Education by Radio held last week at Ohio State University, Columbus.

"Labor's interest in radio as a medium of education is based on the democratic principle of free discussion," Carey said, "the right of all groups to offer different opinions over the air. Democratic education can best be developed when a full and open discussion of all issues, controversial as they may be, is presented. In fact such a procedure is the best safeguard of any democracy."

Another CIO speaker at the radio institute was Allan Sayler of the United Auto Workers who took part in a seminar on the subject, "Should Radio Stations Editorialize?"

Carey charged in his speech that the radio industry has failed in completely fulfilling its function of public service through restrictions imposed by the Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters on so-called controversial matters, in which category discussions of labor were placed.

"Labor believes that its voice must be heard on the air," Carey declared, "because labor organizations represent a large segment of the American public and it is vital to the public welfare and understanding and the growth of our people that the views of this segment be heard. It is radio's responsibility to offer time for such programs as part of a well balanced program structure."

Dismissals and curtailments of the programs of liberal-minded radio commentators such as William L. Shirer, Carey asserted, are a clear indication of the present unfair attitude of the radio industry.

★ ★ ★

STATION UAW-CIO: Have you heard about the very interesting plans of the United Auto Workers in the radio field? These include the operation of FM stations in Detroit and Chicago; a one-week radio school at a leading eastern university this summer, and an international project arranged through the British Broadcasting Co.

UAW locals are supporting the Detroit FM station by buying membership certificates in the non-profit corporation which will operate the station, reports the union's Education Dept. Plans now under way will have the Chicago station on the air before the end of the year, states AMMUNITION, UAW educational monthly. Applications for permits to operate the two stations were approved some time ago.

The radio school project calls for courses to be taught by men from national networks in an intensive week's training in everything having to do with radio, from writing and announcing to sound effects and programming.

Under the international program arranged through the BBC, interviews with auto workers and cooperators in England will be recorded for the CIO auto union which will distribute them to its affiliates for local broadcasts.

★ ★ ★

USEFUL GADGET: The UAW Education Dept. also tells of an interesting gadget it is planning to use at the union's summer schools this year. This is a wire recorder set which can be used for recording choruses, debates, plays or any union program that can be delivered before a microphone. Turning a switch sets the recording apparatus in motion. Turning it back gives the recording immediately. The recording can be kept, or wiped out and other recordings made on the same wire.

The wire comes in 7,500-foot spools that will play for an hour and is practically indestructible. The spools sell for $4 each. The wire recorder, says AMMUNITION, enables radio committees to rehearse, to hear themselves before they go on the air, and to make corrections at almost no cost or effort.

CIO unions interested may write for further information to the UAW-CIO Education Dept., 28 West Warren, Detroit 1, Mich.

★ ★ ★

HERE'S A TIP for CIO groups looking for material for their local radio broadcasts or union meetings.

Transcribed 15-minute interviews with liberal Congressmen, writers and union officials may be obtained at reasonable prices from Mrs. Reba Lewis, Ellicott City, Md. The interviews were originally recorded for use on WQQW, a Washington station.

Two types of records may be obtained: straight phonograph records, for use on phonographs, public address systems, etc.; and special records for broadcast purposes.

Among the interviews are talks with Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), on anti-labor bills; CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, on the same subject; Rep. John Lesinksi (D., Mich.), and Rep. Javits (R., N. Y.), on the anti-labor bills; Murray Latimer on the guaranteed annual wage study which he conducted for the government; and Rep. Kefauver (D., Tenn.), on problems of monopoly.

Education

CIO SCHOOL AT HIGHLANDER

AGAIN this year the CIO will hold a month's institute during June at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., for local union members from all over the South.

The days between June 1 and 28 will be crammed with classes, discussions and exchanges of experiences between the various union representatives and many other activities.

There will be opportunities to talk with leaders from every division of the National CIO, who will be there to give the latest information on labor legislation, suggest programs locals can undertake to defend labor's gains, and discuss education techniques and action on the local level.

Tuition for the full term of four weeks is $75. Arrangements can be made to attend for two weeks for $40. Applications to attend the school should be accompanied by a deposit of $10.

Fifteen half-scholarships are being offered to encourage union attendance. The local union must pay the balance of the tuition. These scholarships will be awarded on the basis of need of the local union for assistance in sending members and on the basis of the contribution the students will make to future work of their locals and the CIO.

"The CIO term at Highlander offers an opportunity to train potential local leaders to assume their share of union duties and responsibilities," says Asst. CIO Education Director George Guernsey. "We can't have too many trained leaders for the job that lies ahead. So send in your contributions now."

Requests for scholarships with $10 deposits fee enclosed should be sent at once to the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

CIO READER

Prof. Snider Backs Guaranteed Wages

LABOR'S demand for guaranteed wages gets authoritative support in a new book by Professor Joseph L. Snider of the Harvard School of Business. In his book, "The Guarantee of Work and Wages," Professor Snider says bluntly:

"Although the guarantee of work and wages has become an important management issue, the great majority of business managers have not given it the attention it deserves. Business men generally need to make a mental readjustment, involving a willingness to study the issue, and also to develop a conviction that they must do everything possible to increase the regularity of wages."

The book includes an analysis of existing plans and also devotes attention to the reasons for labor's demand. Unlike some writers who focus their attention on the difficulties of satisfying labor's request for security, Professor Snider recognizes that "ultimately employment security should mean that everybody who wants a job should have one or be able to find one in a very short time, preferably in private industry, but if not there, then in government works."

True, he is more cautious and patient than labor unions would wish, but his analysis is popular as well as constructive. He advises further study by unions too, and especially commends studies made jointly by management and labor.

This is in line with the thinking of our organizations, but unfortunately many companies absolutely refuse access to their employment records on which effective analysis often depends.

Katherine Pollak Ellickson.

The Guarantee of Work and Wages, by Joseph L. Snider, Andover Press, Andover, Mass.

Guaranteed Wage Report

The Latimer report on guaranteed wages prepared for the Advisory Board to the Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion will be released about May 15. It may be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., price $2.

A resolution passed by the CIO Executive Board called the report "a noteworthy contribution to understanding of the need for genuine employment security and the means by which it can be achieved," and urged that it be given the widest possible publicity.

Fighting The War Against Jim Crow

"I AM a white war correspondent, and the war I'm reporting is going strong," writes Earl Conrad in an author's note which sets the tone of his new book, "Jim Crow America." The book is a forceful and earnest study of race prejudice in America, and although written in easy journalistic style, shows the result of years of long and thoughtful study of the subject.

Conrad is a columnist and bureau manager in New York City's Harlem for the well-known Negro newspaper, the Chicago Defender—the only white man ever employed full-time in such a capacity.

What he tells about in his book, Conrad says "is war correspondence just as surely as the dispatches that came from Tarawa and Normandy. In fact my office is a kind of foxhole. From it I look out on the great 'racial fight' of America, and whenever I can, I take pot shots at 'the enemy'."

"Jim Crow America" digs into the background of the Negro question to throw light "on the story of what is going on in the Negro-white world at this moment," and traces the direct connection between the earliest slave ship and present day interracial clashes.

It shows how and why Negro labor has been exploited for cheap labor and used as a pawn in a fight against unionism, and maintains that the first step in solving the Negro problem is application of the principle of equal pay for equal work without race discrimination.

Of particular interest is an examination of certain myths and misconceptions about what are considered distinctive characteristics of Negroes such as that they are predominantly "lazy, musical, and lighthearted."

Writing of the role of organized labor in the leadership of American Negroes, Conrad believes that trade unionism is "the centrifugal force around which Negro advancement is now circling." As for Negro leaders, these are followed "to the extent that they have the confidence and following of labor. He who leads the Negro toward integration with white labor carries weight in the Negro community."

The book ends on a note of confidence that racism in America, the land of democratic principles, can be vanquished. The issue of Negro rights is pivotal and decisive, Conrad says. "America cannot be a free land and at the same time the land of Jim Crow."

Hollace Ransdell.

Jim Crow America by Earl Conrad; Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Urban League's 1947 Appeal

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the United Transport Service Employes have accepted the co-chairmanship of the CIO Sponsoring Committee for the Natl. Urban League's 1947 Trade Union Appeal, the League announced this week. CIO Pres. Philip Murray has been named Honorary Chairman.

The Urban League, one of the few national welfare organizations which traditionally has taken an official stand in behalf of organized labor, went on record at its 1946 national conference in support of the southern organizing drive. Through its branches strategically located in 56 industries cities in 29 states and the District of Columbia, the League has developed close relationship with CIO unions in the common interest of fighting racial discrimination.

Sprucing Up

THAT IMMACULATE LOOK

By HANNA SHERMAN

SPRING is in the air. Your heavy woolens have been put away and you are again learning the flattery that the spanking clean look of a freshly-laundered blouse can give you. It's the time when the

dry cleaner is getting less of your business and the wash basin is getting more.

We've done a little research and experimenting on the blouses in our own wardrobe. Here's the laundering method that produced the best results for us and took the shortest time.

First thing we did was to make short shrift of the shoulder pad problem. You can do this too. Simply sew snaps on the three points of the shoulder of the blouse and on the shoulder pad itself. That way, the pads can snap off and be put back, in no time at all—without the bother of sewing and pinning.

THE ACTUAL job of laundering is simple. Use plenty of rich suds and several, not too warm, rinsings. Ironing too is a matter of minutes when the blouse is dried properly. You'll get the best results if you do your washing and ironing at the same session. If it's a rayon blouse, roll it first in a bath towel. Then hang it to dry on a hanger for from ten minutes to half an hour. Most rayons respond best to pressing when they are slightly damp all over.

With a fabric to be ironed for the first time, experiment with the heat in your iron on an inconspicuous part of the blouse. The seam might do. Have the blouse slightly damp. If you have a heat control iron, try the "silk" setting.

If the fabric sticks to the iron or becomes roughed up, the setting is too high. So use the lower setting marked "rayon." The cotton setting is usually right for cottons unless they are starched and white. Then use a lower setting to avoid scorching.

For rayons that give you lots of trouble, you might try this trick. Roll them, damp, in a towel, then in wax paper. Put them in your refrigerator to cool thoroughly. You'll find them much more docile.

THE ACTUAL ironing process took me ten minutes for a long sleeved white rayon blouse even though I am not a particularly good laundress. You might find that it takes you even less time. First turn the blouse inside out and go to work on the most difficult part—the sleeves.

Iron the sleeve cap by adjusting it over the narrow end of the ironing board. Better still, use a sleeve board, a wonderful gadget for avoiding a pressed line down the center of the sleeve itself. Next iron collar and ties. Start at the ends and iron toward the center of the neckband. Then as you work on the front of the blouse (still inside out, remember) be sure to press down the darts evenly.

Iron the back of the blouse last. Then snap in your shoulder pads. Turn the blouse right side out, and give it those finishing touches where it needs them and it's done.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

SELECTING TOY TRAINS

Practically all children like toy trains, but too many of them are designed to appeal to adults. Usually those that leave a lot to the imagination are more satisfying to ittle children than those that are worked out in elegant detail. Trains of the kind pictured are more readily put together and taken apart and there are fewer parts to get lost and broken than on the more perfect models. Block trains like the above will offer all the play possibilities and thrill that two and three year olds want and need.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
District 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
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CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago III.

TEDDY'S
Union Made Supplies
For Unions
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Gold Lapel Buttons · Baseball Uniforms · Union Banners
Committee Badges · Bowling Shirts · Parade Caps
Convention Badges · American Flags · Brief Cases · Gavels
All Merchandise 100% Union Made and Bears the Union Label
179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 Chicago 2, Ill. Established 1905

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MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
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60 Green St., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130
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RECREATION
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Book and Job Work—Prices Reasonable
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Greenspan & Botkin, Props.

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New Kind of Job

PINCH-HITTING FOR MOTHERS

WHAT'S a woman to do when she wants a job and has never done anything except make a home? That's what she is good at, and what she likes to do.

A job opening up for her is that of homemaking, says Maud Morlock, consultant on the social service staff of the U. S. Children's Bureau. More and more social agencies, both public and private, are employing women of such capacities to go into homes in emergency situations and pinch-hit during the mother's absence or when she is incapacitated.

For instance, a mother may need hospital care for a few days, or for weeks or months, but there is no one with whom to leave the children. The father cannot stay home from work—though until a homemaker is found he sometimes has to do so.

The oldest girl should not be kept home from school, as used to be done. And there may be no woman relative anywhere who is able to come in and give a hand.

HELP is not as easy to get from the neighbors in these days of apartment house living. Even in rural areas women who in other years might have been counted on to come in, either have a home to look after, or they have a job.

Yet there are women whose "job" is homemaking, and it is they who are being employed by agencies to do just that. They go in and take over—cooking, cleaning, looking after the children and getting the man off to work with his dinner-pail packed.

Because they are on the job the mother is relieved of her family worries, the father can stay on his job with an easy mind and the children can stay in their own home.

The arrangements work out well for the homemakers, too. They are paid regularly, and hours and working conditions are set. They are their own bosses on the job—one of its great attractions for them, and they are highly respected and their services appreciated.

IN BOTH public and private agencies some supervision is exercised so that the family is assured that a responsible person is coming into the home, and the homemaker in turn has her responsiblities clearly outlined. Training, too, is given the homemakers, for there is far more to the job than cooking and cleaning.

Up to now, homemakers' services have been generally limited to families in the low-income group, but as Miss Morlock points out, families in the middle-income groups are often just as hard put in emergencies as those who have no resources.

Those interested in getting such services established in their community are referred to a pamphlet prepared by the Children's Bureau as a guide. Called "Supervised Homemaker Service, a Method of Child Care," it is available free upon request to the U. S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary & fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

PUBLIC EXPOSURE STOPS CARRUTHERS' MAD ATTEMPT TO AVENGE ON THE WORKERS THE DEATH OF HIS DAUGHTER RUBY AT THE HANDS OF ONE OF HIS HIRED THUGS. THE MOB DISARMED, JIM EXPLAINS TO THE PEOPLE THE NEED FOR A STRONG UNION. SUDDENLY THERE IS AN INTERRUPTION —

HOLD ON, YOUNG MAN! I RUN THE TOWN'S GENERAL STORE. I GOT ENOUGH TROUBLES ON MY HANDS— WHY SHOULD I BOTHER WITH THE UNION?

BECAUSE THE UNION WILL HELP SOLVE SOME OF YOUR TROUBLES.

MISTER...YOU'VE GOT TO ASK YOURSELF WHO YOUR CUSTOMERS ARE...

THE FOLKS OF THIS TOWN... SOME FARMERS NEARBY...

MOST OF THE PEOPLE WHO BUY FROM YOU WORK IN CARRUTHERS MILLS... THEIR WAGES ARE SO LOW, THEY CAN BARELY LIVE ON THE MONEY THEY MAKE...

AND WHEN THEY'RE OUT OF JOBS— YOU'RE OUT OF CUSTOMERS. THE UNION FIGHTS FOR DECENT WAGES, THE KIND OF WAGES WHICH GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO BUY CLOTHES FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR KIDS...

WHEN THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE UNION WAGES, THEY'VE GOT MONEY TO SPEND ON THE THINGS THEY NEED — AND YOU'VE GOT CUSTOMERS.

CUSTOMERS WITH MONEY TO SPEND MEANS YOU—AS A MERCHANT—WILL ADVERTISE AND USE MR. REYNOLDS' RADIO STATION HERE IN TOWN!

IT MAKES SENSE... IT SURE DOES.

SURE IT MAKES SENSE! COMMON SENSE! GOOD OLD AMERICAN SENSE! OUR COUNTRY CAN BE FREE... AND PROSPEROUS... AND HAPPY ONLY IF WE HAVE A STRONG HEALTHY TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

WHILE JIM SPEAKS ON THE MAIN STREET OF WARRENTOWN... A DIFFERENT SCENE IS TAKING PLACE IN THE CARRUTHERS' MANSION...

TOO LATE... TOO LATE...TOO LATE...

OH, RUBY... RUBY... MY LITTLE GIRL... TOO LATE TO ASK YOU TO FORGIVE AN OLD FOOL... IT WAS I WHO KILLED YOU... I GAVE THE ORDER TO FIRE...

I DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS YOU, RUBY... I DIDN'T WANT HIM TO KILL YOU... ONLY ONE OF THOSE DAMN UNION GIRLS! NOT YOU RUBY...NOT YOU!

CIO Asks Veto

WAGE-HOUR AT STAKE

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

ON President Truman's desk last week lay a bill to amend the heart out of the Wage-Hour Act and a growing stack of requests that the President veto the proposal.

With a May 14 deadline for either signing the measure into law or returning it to Congress with a note of disapproval, the Chief Executive had given no indication of his position as the CIO NEWS went to press.

The bill, which moved through Congress on a wave of phony hysteria over portal-to-portal suits, would shrink enforcement of the Wage-Hour Act almost to the vanishing point.

Coupled with recommended cuts in the budget of the Wage-Hour Division already half-approved by Congress, the bill would leave little but the memory of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

URGENT requests for a veto of the amendments came from CIO Pres. Murray, from a group of independent citizens, from presidents of a number of unions who signed a joint letter, and from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

All agreed that enactment into law of the measure would leave wage-hour legislation merely a "sham and a pretense." The bill is sponsored by Sen. Wiley (R., Wis.), and Rep. Gwynne (R., Iowa).

Pres. Potofsky of the Amalgamated predicted that its effect would be to "nullify one of the proudest achievements of the Democratic administration and to strike a blow against the livelihood of the lowest paid and most under-privileged section of the American working people, both organized and unorganized."

Pres. Murray's appeal to the White House charged that the title of the wage-hour amendments—the so-called "Portal to Portal Act of 1947"—savors of deception.

The bill as finally passed would affect not only the Wage-Hour Act, but two others—the Bacon-Davis Act and the Walsh-Healy Act, both of which regulate wages paid to workers employed on contract jobs for the government.

AS SENT to the White House, the Wiley-Gwynne measure carries three important restrictions:

1. It cuts the period during which a worker may sue for unpaid back wages down to two years.

2. It permits employers to evade the law by reliance upon any administrative ruling—whether written or oral—issued by an employee of any government agency.

3. It sets up an alibi of good faith and past practices which allows almost any employer to get out from under wage suits.

With these conditions, Murray wrote to Pres. Truman, the law is more severe on employers with a background of liberal wage customs, and less severe on chiselers who have cut corners in building their wage schedules.

The five union presidents who called for a Truman veto constitute the CIO Executive Board's committee on wage-hour problems. They were Pres. Potofksy of the clothing workers; Pres. Rieve, textile union; Pres. Wolchok, retail and wholesale union; Pres. Curran, maritime union; and Pres. Henderson, food and tobacco union.

"The effect of the bill would be to strike a telling blow against the livelihood of workers employed in the industries within the jurisdiction of our unions," the joint letter said, and would make the wage-hour act "extremely difficult if not altogether impossible to enforce."

The letter noted that none of these unions have been particularly involved in portal suits, against which the Wiley-Gwynne Act was in theory directed.

It's on the Air

LABOR-USA

Under CIO Auspices!

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A sparkling dramatic presentation of the big issues of the day—sponsored by CIO.

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SATURDAY NIGHTS

6:45 PM, Eastern Daylight Time on Your Local ABC Station

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TUNE IN!

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Hartley "Kill Union" Bill HR 3020	Contains almost every anti-union proposal in the book; would strangle union activity.	Passed by House. Senate-House conference committee will work out 'compromise' with Taft bill.	Write, wire Pres. Truman to veto; wire Congressmen to uphold veto.
Taft Anti-Union Bill S. 1126	Almost as bad as Hartley Bill. Major differences: "nicer language", no ban on industry-wide bargaining.	Passed by Senate. Senate-House conference committee will work out 'compromise' with House's Hartley Bill.	Write wire Pres. Truman to veto. Wire Senators to uphold veto.
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Weakens enforcement of Wage-Hour law, under guise of banning 'portal suits'. Limits workers rights to collect back wages due.	Passed by Senate & House. Pres. Truman must sign or veto by May 14.	Wire Representatives & Senators to uphold Pres. Truman if he vetoes.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House. Senate Finance Comm. winding up hearings.	Ask Senators and Chmn. Millikin to pass only a tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
S 866 and HR 2523 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. House Banking Comm. refuses to order hearings.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to seek Banking Comm. hearings soon.
Labor & NLRB Appropriation Bill HR 2700	Makes severe cuts in funds of NLRB & Labor Dept. Will cripple many vital govt. services for workers. Senate version a trifle better, restores some operating funds.	Passed by Senate & House. Now in conference committee for compromise.	Wire Senators & Representatives to restore full funds asked by Pres. Truman.
"Swiss Cheese" Rent Control Bills HR 3203 S 1017	Extend rent control but with serious loopholes that will make a joke of real control. House bill also cripples vet housing program.	HR 3203 passed by House; S 1017 due for vote soon in Senate.	Wire Senators & Representatives to vote for real, honest rent control thru "as is" provisions of Murray-Wagner Bill (S. 528) and House Bill (HR 3100).

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CIO To Congress:

FOREIGN TRADE KEY TO PROSPERITY

THE CIO stands flatly opposed to any hedging on the international trade program worked out by the late Pres. Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, a House committee was told in blunt words by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at hearings last week.

At stake, the CIO official warned the House Ways and Means Committee, is the question whether the U. S. takes the road to developing trade and full employment or slumps back to the old "devil take the hindmost philosophy of high tariffs."

Carey spoke in opposition to House Resolution 52, which would prevent the President and the executive branch of the government from taking further action on adjustment of tariff duties, at least pending a Congressional study of the matter.

"Candidly, we consider this merely a back-door approach to the destruction of the Trade Agreement Act," Carey told the Congressmen. American labor has consistently supported the lowering of tariff barriers, and has no stomach for seeing such questions as the trade agreements, full employment and general living standards treated like "political footballs," he added.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements do not threaten the living standards of American workers, as "misleading statements" of high-tariff supporters would induce the public to believe, the CIO officer told Congress.

Russ Nixon, testifying for the CIO Electrical Workers, backed up Carey's plea for expansion of the trade agreements and for creation of an effective Intl. Trade Organization as part of the United Nations.

Warning that a recession with mass unemployment is a strong and present danger, Nixon predicted that maximum trade with other countries would go far to maintain adequate jobs for U. S. workers. Exports provide jobs for one out of 10 electrical workers, and account for one-third of total output of such items as machine tools, he said.

Labor Dept., NLRB Funds Still in Doubt

THE SENATE robbed Peter to pay Paul last week as it voted an okay of the new appropriation bill for the Labor Dept., the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the Federal Security Agency.

Restored to the Labor Dept. were some $4,300,000 in operating funds, and the NLRB was granted $941,000 more than the House had approved for the two agencies in an earlier vote.

The bill (HR 2700) is now in a conference committee for compromise of differences, and will come up for a second vote in both wings of Congress within the next few weeks.

While adding a total of about 12 million dollars to the operating funds of the three important Government agencies, the Senate cut a total of 20 million dollars from the appropriation bill. Some 14 millions were sliced from the federal funds available to support the U. S. Employment Service in the states, and the Nat'l Cancer Institute, which performs valuable research work on a dread disease, lost five million.

Thus, the Senate's net cut from the funds for the three agencies was about 8 million dollars less than the amount approved by the House. The House had earlier trimmed several millions from the original budget request of Pres. Truman.

Efforts to restore the President's full request were snowed under in an avalanche of votes from the familiar GOP-Southern Democratic alliance. The vote on one such amendment was 57-23 against the President.

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

TAFT BILL SHOWDOWN

HERE'S the showdown vote on Senate anti-labor legislation —the roll call on the Taft Bill. The vote, on May 13, was 68-24 for passage.

DANGER SIGNAL: Supporters of anti-labor legislation rolled up six more votes than needed to over-ride a possible veto by the President.

HOPEFUL OMEN: Some Senators who voted for the Taft bill indicated that they will vote against a stiffer "compromise" conference bill, and will support a Presidential veto if such a bill is finally passed by Congress.

YOUR JOB TODAY: (1) Congratulate Senators who opposed the Taft bill and Representatives who voted against the Hartley bill in the House. (2) Write and wire your Congressmen and Senators to vote against the joint House-Senate "conference" bill or any other anti-labor measure; and to support President Truman if he vetoes anti-labor legislation. (3) Write and wire President Truman to defend free labor unions and our democratic system by vetoing all anti-labor bills.

REMEMBER: You've got to swing at least seven Senators who voted for the Taft Bill to support a Presidential veto, if the bill is to be killed. Write your letters, send your wires—NOW!

DETAILS OF THE TAFT BILL VOTE: 47 Republicans and 21 Democrats voted against labor (W) by voting for the bill. 21 Democrats and 3 Republicans supported labor (R) by voting against the bill. Two Senators were paired for and against the bill (P-W and P-R). Senator Tobey (R.N.H.) did not vote but indicated he favored the bill.

ALABAMA	
Lister Hill (D)	R
John J. Sparkman (D)	W
ARIZONA	
Carl Hayden (D)	R
Ernest W. McFarland (D)	R
ARKANSAS	
J. William Fulbright (D)	W
John J. McClellan (D)	W
CALIFORNIA	
Sheridan Downey (D)	R
William F. Knowland (R)	W
COLORADO	
Edwin C. Johnson (D)	R
Eugene D. Milliken (R)	W
CONNECTICUT	
Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	W
Brien McMahon (D)	R
DELAWARE	
C. Douglass Buck (R)	W
John J. Williams (R)	W
FLORIDA	
Spessard L. Holland (D)	W
Claude Pepper (D)	R
GEORGIA	
Walter F. George (D)	W
Richard B. Russell (D)	W
IDAHO	
Henry C. Dworshak (R)	W
Glen H. Taylor (D)	R
ILLINOIS	
C. Wayland Brooks (R)	W
Scott W. Lucas (D)	W
INDIANA	
Homer E. Capehart (R)	W
William E. Jenner (R)	W
IOWA	
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	W
George A. Wilson (R)	W
KANSAS	
Arthur Capper (R)	W
Clyde M. Reed (R)	W
KENTUCKY	
Alben W. Barkley (D)	R
John Sherman Cooper (R)	W
LOUISIANA	
Allen J. Ellender (D)	W
John H. Overton (D)	P-W
MAINE	
Owen Brewster (R)	W
Wallace H. White, Jr. (R)	W
MARYLAND	
Herbert R. O'Conor (D)	W
Millard E. Tydings (D)	W
MASSACHUSETTS	
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R)	W
Leverett Saltonstall (R)	W
MICHIGAN	
Homer Ferguson (R)	W
Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)	W
MINNESOTA	
Joseph H. Ball (R)	W
Edward J. Thye (R)	W
MISSISSIPPI	
James O. Eastland (D)	W
MISSOURI	
Forrest C. Donnell (R)	W
James P. Kem (R)	W
MONTANA	
Zales N. Ecton (R)	W
James E. Murray (D)	R
NEBRASKA	
Hugh Butler (R)	W
Kenneth S. Wherry (R)	W
NEVADA	
George W. Malone (R)	R
Pat McCarran (D)	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Styles Bridges (R)	W
Charles W. Tobey (R)	N-V
NEW JERSEY	
Albert W. Hawkes (R)	W
H. Alexander Smith (R)	W
NEW MEXICO	
Dennis Chavez (D)	R
Carl A. Hatch (D)	W
NEW YORK	
Irving M. Ives (R)	W
Robert F. Wagner (D)	R
NORTH CAROLINA	
Wm. B. Umstead (D)	W
Clyde R. Hoey (D)	W
NORTH DAKOTA	
William Langer (R)	R
Milton R. Young (R)	W
OHIO	
John W. Bricker (R)	W
Robert A. Taft (R)	W
OKLAHOMA	
E. H. Moore (R)	W
Elmer Thomas (D)	R
OREGON	
Guy Cordon (R)	W
Wayne Morse (R)	R
PENNSYLVANIA	
Edward Martin (R)	W
Francis J. Myers (D)	R
RHODE ISLAND	
Theodore F. Green (D)	R
J. Howard McGrath (D)	R
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Olin D. Johnston (D)	R
Burnet R. Maybank (D)	W
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Harlan J. Bushfield (R)	W
Chan Gurney (R)	W
TENNESSEE	
Kenneth McKellar (D)	W
Tom Stewart (D)	W
TEXAS	
Tom Connally (D)	W
W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	W
UTAH	
Elbert D. Thomas (D)	P-R
Arthur V. Watkins (R)	W
VERMONT	
George D. Aiken (R)	W
Ralph E. Flanders (R)	W
VIRGINIA	
Harry F. Byrd (D)	W
A. Willis Robertson (D)	W
WASHINGTON	
Harry P. Cain (R)	W
Warren G. Magnuson (D)	R
WEST VIRGINIA	
Harley M. Kilgore (D)	R
Chapman Revercomb (R)	W
WISCONSIN	
Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	W
Alexander Wiley (R)	W
WYOMING	
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	R
Edward V. Robertson (R)	W

WHAT TAFT BILL WOULD DO TO YOUR UNION

What the Taft bill would do to your union is told below. These are excerpts from a report prepared by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman.

THE Taft bill is a measure calculated to extract all strength and vigor from the labor movement of the nation, to undermine at every possible opportunity the basic principles of collective bargaining, to promote disruption and break-up of labor organizations.

The following summarizes some of the major items accomplished by the bill:

ABOLITION OF UNION SECURITY

1. The closed shop is prohibited.

2. The bill pretends to preserve other forms of union security such as union maintenance, union shop, etc. However, in order to be able to secure such a clause, a union must not only have won an election and been certified as the collective bargaining representative (as the law now provides), but must in addition request and secure from the NLRB another vote on the union's authorization to make an agreement with the employer containing a union security clause.

3. Even after the union has cleared all of the preceding hurdles, won all the necessary elections, and signed a contract, then at any time after one year has elapsed from the ballot on the union's authorization, any minority group of employees can secure a new ballot to take away the right to union security.

4. Regardless of any vote and regardless of any contract requirement, there may be no check-off for payment to the union of any items other than union dues; and even with respect to union dues there may be no check-off except on the basis of individual written assignments from each employe.

PREVENTION OF BARGAINING

The bill creates a large number of new devices by which employers can evade collective bargaining obligations, and new obstacles which the Labor Board and the employer can throw in the way of union organization.

1. While the union is engaged in organizing, the employer will now be able to go to the NLRB with the charge that the union is "restraining" or "coercing" employes in their rights of self-organization.

2. Even if a majority or all of the employes clearly indicate their desire to be represented by a union, the employes will not be permitted to have an election or even to have the Board investigate the question of representation if the particular organization in question has not satisfied all technicalities established by the Secretary of Labor with respect to the filing of the constitution and by-laws of the organization, reports on its officers and employes and their compensation and allowances, their election and appointment, the dues and fees, the total finances for the current year, and has distributed to all members copies of such financial report.

3. Even if all employes have selected a labor organization as their representative, certification may not issue and the employer is free to refuse to bargain collectively if he can discover even one officer either of the local union involved in the certification, or of the national union with which it is affiliated, as to whom he can make the contention that the individual in question has engaged in "the active and consistent promotion or support of the policies and doctrines of the Communist Party."

There is probably not a union in the country which does not have an officer who has at one time or another been accused by an employer of promoting "Communist policies." Once any officer of a national union is thus accused, all collective bargaining with all locals of that national union throughout the country must break down.

The officer in question may represent a majority group; he may represent a minority group; he may have been elected on a national basis, or by a territorial sub-division.

4. While pretending to preserve the present prohibition on company-dominated labor organizations, the bill attempts to guarantee that even such a company-dominated union will have the right to be placed on the ballot and to benefit thereby from the employer's assistance.

5. If a union should finally secure an election and be defeated, the bill makes every effort to be certain that the absence of collective bargaining will be preserved for at least a year.

6. In the event that the union clears all these hurdles and manages to get a certification, its collective bargaining rights are made as weak and insecure as possible. Following the certification the union may have been forced to go through additional delays while it got from the Board the necessary vote for authorization on union security and while it engaged in collective bargaining. Regardless of how long a time may pass before a contract is finally signed, the union's collective bargaining rights may nevertheless be ended a year after its certification.

BREAKING UP BARGAINING UNITS

While erecting the elaborate scheme described above to prevent unions from getting recognized at all and to prevent any collective bargaining from taking place, the proposed bill also takes steps to make sure that if collective bargaining does occur it will be on a carved-up basis least beneficial to the employes.

1. The new bill would require that so-called "professional" employes vote separately in all Board elections.

2. For approximately 12 years the NLRB has been engaged in the process of analyzing and determining the unit most appropriate for collective bargaining in the many industries. Without rhyme or reason the proposed bill declares that all of this body of Board experience and decision must be disregarded and may be given no consideration in the event of any efforts by isolated, splinter, craft groups in mass production industries to separate themselves off from the main unit of the employes.

BARGAINING RESTRICTED

Even if a union is able to secure certification, and recognition, and collective bargaining becomes possible, the bill sets up certain matters on which the parties are prohibited from reaching agreement.

1. If the employer and the union representing the employes wish to agree on a union security clause, they are prohibited and restricted.

2. If the employer and the union representing a majority of his employes wish to agree on a provision whereby the employer gives to his employes the convenience of the check-off as a means of payment of dues, they are forbidden to arrive at such an agreement except by getting separate assignments from each of the thousands of employes who may be involved.

3. If the employer and the union representing the majority of his employes wish to reach an agreement whereby a welfare fund will be established, to be financed by the employer but to be administered by the union, the proposed bill would prohibit such an agreement.

INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHT TO STRIKE

1. The bill aims very direct blows at the right of workers to strike in various instances. It does this by setting aside the Norris-LaGuardia Act to permit the issuance of court injunctions. It empowers the government even more directly acting through the NLRB to issue restraining orders equivalent to anti-labor injunctions. The right to strike is attacked by making even peaceful strike activity the subject of damage suits by employers. The attack on the right to strike is contained in an open and blunt prohibition of certain strikes. In other instances there is a general restriction on union activity which can and may be expected to be interpreted to include a prohibition on strike action.

The following are a few examples:

1. Where the Attorney General decides that a strike affects "substantially an entire industry" and may "imperil the national health or safety" he can appoint a board of inquiry and thereafter can disregard the Norris-LaGuardia Act and apply to the courts for a strike-breaking injunction. Such an injunction may remain in operation for at least 75 days.

After 60 days, and before a strike may take place, the NLRB is required to take a secret ballot of the employes of each employer to vote on whether they will accept the last offer made by the employer.

2. In any strike the strikers who have been replaced would under the bill be denied the right to vote in NLRB elections. If the employer can replace enough of the strikers, he or the strike-breakers would then be able to call for a vote and cancel the union's collective bargaining rights.

3. Where workers refuse to handle scab products or products made under sweatshop conditions or where workers refuse to work for an employer who is helping another employer to break a strike, such activity is made an "unfair labor practice" for which the Board may issue a restraining order. In addition, even before hearings to decide whether to issue an order, the Board may apply to the Federal courts for an injunction. Furthermore, the union involved may be sued by the employer for damages.

4. It is made an "unfair labor practice" for a union to "refuse to bargain." It is also made an unfair labor practice for a union to "restrain or coerce" employes in connection with the union membership. These are words which have a very definite meaning in themselves and as spelled out in decisions during the past ten years as applied to employers.

It is an unfair labor practice, for example, for an employer to offer higher wages if his employes will stay out of the union. Is it now to be an unfair labor practice for a union to promise a drive for wage increases if the workers join the union?

GROUPS EXCLUDED FROM BARGAINING

While obstructing collective bargaining and making collective bargaining rights extremely difficult to obtain for all employes, the bill goes further as to certain groups and makes it impossible for them ever to engage in collective bargaining with their employers.

1. Supervisors are denied any right to certification for collective bargaining and any protection against unfair labor practices.

2. Employes "in agriculture" are excluded from any right to certification or from any protection against employer unfair labor practices.

3. Employes of non-profit hospitals are denied collective bargaining rights and protection against unfair labor practices.

RED TAPE AND COURT PROCEEDINGS

1. Violation of collective bargaining contracts is made an unfair labor practice.

2. Suits under all collective bargaining contracts may be brought in the Federal courts regardless of the normal jurisdictional requirements that would apply to any attempt to sue in the Federal courts under any other types of contracts. This provision, absolutely unnecessary for any legitimate reason since there is a perfect right to sue under these contracts in the state courts, is intended to and will have the effect of encouraging employers to throw collective bargaining enforcement into the red tape of court litigation.

OBSTRUCTION OF NLRB OPERATION

1. The Board membership is packed and made unwieldy and cumbersome by raising the number of members from 3 to 7.

2. At the same time the Board is forbidden to retain its present staff of "review attorneys" who analyze voluminous records for the Board.

3. The Board is forbidden to hire economic analysts whose services are needed to study company records and statistical data in order to help analyze charges of discriminatory practices, or in order to help compute back-pay obligations.

4. The Board is forbidden to take action on any charges which are filed more than six months after the unfair labor practice occurred. Thus if an employer sets up a company union or otherwise interferes with the self-organization of his employes and his violations do not come to the attention of a bona fide labor organization or his employes are not advised of their rights for six months, the company union and the employer are free from any effort to undo the illegal act.

RAIDS ON UNION TREASURIES

Under the guise of permitting suits against labor organizations (an action for which no legislation is needed since such suits may be brought in state courts), the bill permits employers to sue unions in Federal courts, not only in the district where the union has its principle office but in any district in which it has any "officers or agents."

Thus a national union may be harassed by lawsuits brought against it in any part of the country where it may have a local union. Such suits may be brought not only for alleged violations of contract, but even for any damages resulting to the employer from a perfectly peaceful and otherwise lawful strike resulting from a refusal of employes to work on scab products, products manufactured under sub-standard conditions, etc.

CIO To People

TAFT BILL MUST BE BEATEN!

Other Board Stories On Page 13

FACED with the prospect of action on anti-labor legislation in the next two or three weeks, the CIO Executive Board prepared last week to encourage an all-out struggle on the part of the American people against the vicious Taft-Hartley bills.

Action by the Board was slated for May 17, after the CIO NEWS had gone to press, but it was certain that the CIO would issue a sharply-worded statement condemning the legislation and asking for its defeat or veto.

A joint conference committee of the Senate and House has already started to examine the two versions of the bill, with an eye to producing a compromise which its sponsors hope will attract sufficient votes to overcome a possible Presidential veto.

Meanwhile, CIO Pres. Murray, in a speach broadcast May 16 over the NBC network, charged that the two bills have "struck a blow at the foundation of our confidence . . . in an expanding American way of life." (See Page 5).

Congress, he said, "has served notice on the American people that we must endure a man-made crisis, perhaps deeper and more threatening to our institutions than anything we encountered during the Great Depression."

Reiterating earlier charges that the bills set the nation "upon the road to repression and the threat of fascism," the CIO president predicted that national conflict will result "as the average American attempts to throw off the shackles of monopoly control which this bill will fasten first upon labor and then upon every other group of consumers."

Murray urged the public to let Congress and the President "hear your united protest against these proposals to injure labor and the public welfare."

The Senate and House acted under the pressure of "a national propaganda program organized under the leadership of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers," he charged, "but the propaganda for these bills does not conform to the facts."

MEANWHILE, Washington was in the midst of a wave of speculation over future action on the bill. The joint Senate-House conference committee of 10 members held its first meeting late last week.

Indications grew that the House representatives on the joint committee were prepared to compromise many of the points in the Hartley bill in order to get a bill which they thought the President might sign more readily.

After the committee's first meeting, Hartley predicted the House group would yield on two issues contained in the House bill but absent from the Taft proposal: the ban on industry-wide bargaining and the right of employers to get injunctions against strikers in cases of jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts.

Hartley's "soft attitude" was explained in a statement to reporters that he would make concessions "in order to get an ultimate bill that would have the votes to pass the Senate and override a Presidential veto, if there is one."

Of the Senate conferees, Ives, (R. N. Y.), Ellender (D. La.), and Murray (D. Mont.) have opposed such a move to smash industry-wide bargaining and national unions, while Taft and Ball worked hard though unsuccessfully to get such a provision in the Senate bill.

The House conference group consists of Hartley, Landis (R. Ind.), Hoffman (R. Mich.) and Barden (D. N. C.)—all of whom voted for the Hartley bill—as well as Lesinski (D. Mich.), who voted against it.

If the House group compromises quickly and permits a bill substantially like the Taft proposals to go to the White House, Washington observers feel that it will require great popular pressure to get a veto and a sufficient number of votes in the Senate to uphold such a veto.

THE vote on the Taft bill found only three Republicans casting votes against adoption—Langer (N. D.), Malone (Nev.) and Morse (Ore.). The Democrats split evenly, 21-21, with most of the votes for the Taft bill coming from the southern polltax group.

An effort by a group of liberal Democratic Senators to push through a much milder bill than the all-embracing Taft proposals was defeated overwhelmingly, 73-19.

In votes during the previous week the Senate rejected the ban on industry-wide bargaining by a 43-44 vote, but approved amendments to outlaw union-controlled health and welfare funds, to permit damage suits against unions in cases involving secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes, to bar "coercion" or "restraint" in union organizing campaigns, and to ban such Wagner Act rights as are left to labor to unions with Communists or former Communists in any positions of leadership.

As a result the Taft bill, billed widely in the press as a "moderate" measure, had taken on most of the Hartley bill features, and become far more tough to labor than the Case bill approved by the Senate last year.

Schacht, Hitler Aide, Convicted

Justice caught up with one of Hitler's biggest industrial backers this week.

Financial wizzard Hjalmar Schacht was acquitted last October when tried as a major war criminal by the Intl. Military Tribunal. But this week a German de-Nazification court found him guilty of similar charges.

Schacht was sentenced to eight years in prison—at hard labor, if he is physically able. He said he will appeal the sentence.

All Schacht's property except 10,000 marks was confiscated. He was deprived of his civil rights. He must pay trial costs, estimated at 250,000 marks.

PUBLIC ENEMY

This is Sen. R. A. Taft (R. O.). The Bill that he fathered is aimed to crush your union, and thus help your boss set lower pay scales. The Taft Bill threatens your right to join with your fellow workers in demanding a better deal from your boss. If you don't want the Taft Bill to become law, sit down right now and write Pres. Truman, urging him to veto it. Write your two Senators too, asking them to uphold the veto. Do it now!

'HARSH, PUNITIVE, UNFAIR,' SAY LIBERAL SENATORS

THIS is just a brief sampling of some of the most potent remarks, made by a few leading Senators, against the Taft Bill.

SEN. ROBERT WAGNER (D. N. Y.): "This bill (the Taft proposal) is an unfair bill. It singles out workers and their unions for harsh and punitive treatment, at the very time when the wrongs which need to be corrected are elsewhere in our economy.

"It is based upon the idea that unions have acquired too much monopolistic power. But the truth is that business monopoly — the concentration of economic power in finance and industry—is now, even more than before, the real evil.

"Today, the whole country recognizes that workers, even with the help of their unions, cannot keep pace with the increasing cost of living caused by excessive prices and exorbitant profits. It is not labor but the opponents of labor whose greed is endangering our prosperity and threatening a depression. It is not labor, but the opponents of labor, who have too much power.

"The present Congress is the first one elected since the close of World War II. It has been confronted with an opportunity unique in our history, to help build a stronger and better America—to expand social legislation, to provide better housing for the people, to maintain economic stability, and to protect and advance the welfare and contentment of the average American family.

"But the record of the present Congress on all these fronts is as barren as the sands of the Sahara. The present Congress has not only stood still; it has moved steadily backward. New pages in this record of reaction are being written every day."

SEN. ALBEN BARKLEY (D. Ky.): "The closed shop was in existence long before I ever ran for office, in the town where I live, in the railroad shops, among the carpenters and joiners and the plumbers and painters.

"By agreement between employes and employers, they had the closed shop; and it was advantageous to the employers because it gave stability to employment and it enabled them to deal with an organization in an official way.

"So far as I can recall, none of the great strikes that have disrupted business and brought about shortages or stoppages of work has been produced by the fact that there was a closed shop in any community or throughout the U. S. in any particular industry."

SEN. GLEN TAYLOR (D. Ida.): "This bill reminds me of one of the more popular ditties that used to delight us back in the prewar thirties.

"As I recall it, the refrain went something like this: 'Oh, the music goes round and round—round and round—and it comes out here'.

"Over 12,000 words and 59 pages of tricky, legalistic clauses go round and round — and come out with no answer to the vital problems facing our country today in regard to how to maintain industrial peace, full production and employment under a democratic, free-enterprise system."

Citizens Groups Urge Veto

THIRTY citizens groups, with a membership running well into the millions, are flatly on record against the Taft-Hartley bills and other anti-labor legislation.

Meeting at the call of three liberal Senators, spokesmen for the groups said that the bills would affect not only labor but also the economic welfare and civil rights of the American people. Sponsors of the meeting were three Senators who voted against the Taft bill: Pepper (D. Fla.), Elbert Thomas (D. Utah) and Magnuson (D. Wash.).

Among the 30 organizations represented were the Natl. Farmers Union, the United Council of Church Women, the Natl. Negro Congress, the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Friends Service Committee, the American Slav Congress, the American Veterans Committee, Progressive Citizens of America, Amvets, Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation, the Congress of American Women, the League of Women Shoppers, Natl. Consumers League and a large group of religious organizations.

TO HELP HIT BACK!

A WILFUL majority of the present Congress have done a shameful job on labor.

They have passed a bill to undermine the wage-hour act and other bills to deprive working people of most of their union and collective bargaining rights.

In passing the legislation demanded by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, they have acted as if they had a mandate from big business, not from the people. And big business is acting on that same assumption.

The NAM is raising a $3,000,000 slush fund "to carry industry's message to the American people." This is only a drop, however, in the overflowing bucket of big business advertising funds, press and radio control, political contributions and other resources for maintaining and increasing its political influence.

A move is even under foot in Congress to lift the lid on the political contributions of the rich, while clamping the lid still tighter on union political contributions.

Labor must hit back where it can hurt, on the political field. The CIO's chosen instrument for this purpose is its Political Action Committee, which is now launching a fund-raising campaign.

Working people cannot make the huge political contributions of rich reactionaries. They cannot hope to match the slush funds of big business. But they do have numbers and votes on their side, if they can mobilize their political power, as PAC is trying to do.

PAC must have funds to do this job. It cannot depend on a few big contributions. It must have many small contributions. That's why it's asking a dollar from each worker.

Give a dollar to PAC, to help hit back.

IT'S THE SAME POISON

NOW that the Senate and House anti-labor bills are under consideration by a Conference Committee representing both Houses, it is important to warn against any illusions as to the "milder" character of one bill as against the other.

The trick of the anti-labor forces is to make it appear they are making concessions to labor and public opinion, if the Committee reports out a bill more along the lines of the Senate Taft bill than along those of the House Hartley bill.

Actually the Taft bill represents about the maximum possible damage labor's enemies feel they can inflict. It is designed to accomplish exactly the same purposes as the Hartley bill. It is simply more carefully drafted and more subtly presented.

The choice for labor between the slick poison of the Taft bill and the brutal violence of the Hartley bill is merely a choice between different methods of being murdered.

Don't let's be fooled therefore by the publicity with which labor's enemies will seek to dress up the bill finally reported by the Conference Committee.

Given the character of the two bills which the Conference Committee is appointed to reconcile, there is no hope that it will report out any but vicious anti-union legislation.

Urge your Senators and Representatives to vote against the bill reported by the Committee, and to vote to uphold a veto. And don't delay in flooding President Truman with requests to veto any anti-labor legislation passed by Congress, regardless of the details of its final formulation.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

LET'S NOT be nasty to the NAM, Columnist Peter Edson advises us. Likewise, he says, the NAM should not be horrid to the CIO with which we certainly agree.

So, for the sake of Pete's stomach, which is upset by the way the two organizations "jaw at each other" in their respective publications, we'll try to be nice and turn the other cheek.

●

IN OUR Wall Street Journal is an advertisement placed by the manufacturers' association, pointing "the road to freedom for the American worker."

Swell. The American worker wants to be free. The CIO wants him to be free. And so does the NAM, it says.

That ought to soothe the Edson ulcer.

●

THE NAM ad is for the worker's "Bill of Rights," his "right to get a job," to select his own representatives," to "speak his own mind," etc.

Wonderful. We turn our unslapped cheek to the NAM and at once feel a tender kiss from its rosebud lips.

Does the NAM now favor labor's bill of rights, the Wagner Act, which grants such rights as it mentions?

And the right to a job! What names the NAM once called us, when we said the unemployed had that right, during the last depression!

●

BUT BEFORE we sing "the NAM's our leader" and march down the road to freedom behind the crusading corporations, perhaps we should read the less conspicuous parts of the ad.

Aw shucks! The NAM doesn't mean the Wagner Act after all, but an un-named bill that passed the House by 308 to 107.

The only bill recently passed by that vote is the Hartley bill, which incidentally was drafted by NAM lawyers. And this would take away nearly all the rights granted workers by the Wagner Act.

It would restore open-shop conditions, break up unions, restrict the right to strike, revive the anti-labor injunction, and make it hard for workers to select any but representatives of the employer's choosing.

But—alas for our efforts to be kind to the NAM and Edson's digestive processes!—the CIO membership doesn't like such legislation; and it expects its publications to say so, even if it hurts the NAM's feelings.

●

ONE CRACK which Edson makes should not sit too well with the Scripps-Howard papers in which his column appears.

"Good newspapers," he says, "today know they have to give both sides."

The Scripps-Howard and most other daily papers have been campaigning for months for what the CIO and all labor consider anti-union legislation.

We hadn't noticed that they were giving both sides of this question.

Are we to conclude that none of these are "good newspapers"?

Or, perchance, do they consider that a few occasional inches of news space to labor statements, as against acres of anti-labor editorials, cartoons, columns, headline-display, feature articles etc., is giving "both sides?"

●

COMPETENT analyses of the daily press show that it is about 90% opposed to nearly everything labor advocates, and for nearly everything labor is against.

This is not altogether surprising in view of the fact that the big-time press is a big-business operation, a big employer itself, and chiefly supported by the advertising of employing interests.

If labor had the hundreds of millions of dollars necessary to launch nationwide chains of daily papers of its own, it would assuredly give "both sides" in their news columns to a much greater extent than is done by the existing employers' press.

But all the press labor has, as things stand, is comparatively small weekly and monthly publications, in whose limited space it is hard enough to give adequate expression to labor's side.

For the other side, readers do not have far to look. It is daily dinned into their eyes and ears through an overwhelming chorus of anti-labor propaganda in newspapers, magazines and over the air.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'A MONSTROUS BILL'

President Murray, in Nationwide Broadcast, Warns People Must Rally to Demand Veto of Taft Bill

By PHILIP MURRAY
Excerpts From NBC Talk, May 16.

FOR the last 15 years, or ever since the first election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, we Americans have been able to look forward with confidence to an expanding American way of life.

But last month a large majority in the U. S. House of Representatives struck a blow at the foundation of our confidence, by passing the Hartley bill; and last Tuesday a large majority in the U. S. Senate repeated that blow by passing the Taft bill. By their action they served notice on the American people that we must endure a man-made crisis, perhaps deeper and more threatening to our institutions than anything we encountered during the Great Depression.

I do not use words lightly, as I think you will agree in the course of my remarks. Today the Taft and Hartley bills passed by the House and Senate are under study by a joint Congressional conference.

In a few days the resulting Taft-Hartley bill will rest on the desk of President Truman. Only his refusal to sign such a monstrous bill stands between the American people and the most serious difficulties for all of us. He will need the immediate rallying of support from millions of Americans outside and inside the ranks of labor to enable him to veto the bill and to secure a favorable vote upholding his veto.

Contributions of CIO members and leadership to victory over fascism were signally honored last week as Sec. of War Robert Patterson (left) presented to Pres. Philip Murray the Medal for Merit, highest government decoration awarded to civilians. An impressive ceremony at War Dept. headquarters in Washington hailed Murray's "exceptional foresight, energy and leadership." Patterson said Murray was a "constant and ardent advocate of the complete dedication of American labor to the war effort." The citation praised Murray's "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services" both in his capacity as head of CIO and as a member of many government boards and agencies. "Mr. Murray played a significant part in the great achievement of American industry and labor in the production of the goods and weapons without which victory would have been impossible."

WHAT is the relation of the Taft-Hartley bills to the coming recession, which even leading financial journals predict may bring seven million unemployed by Christmas? Will the bill put more money in your purse on Saturday night? Will it protect your job during the coming 12 months? Will it insure that you are paid a minimum wage, or decent prices for your crop? Will it provide you with adequate unemployment insurance if you lose your job, or higher sales for your shop?

No. On the contrary, the Taft-Hartley bill is an open invitation to every chiseling employer to start wage cutting.

Now, how in the name of common sense can a bill which threatens the bargaining power and wage-earning capacity of all American workers help solve a threatened recession or depression?

When you ask that question of the average Senator or Representative who voted for the Taft or Hartley bills, he answers you with a speech. That speech begins like this: "Last November the people of this country gave us a mandate to cure the abuses of labor. We did it by these bills." Then most Senators and Representatives add, "Of course, I didn't want to vote for anything as bad as these bills. But I had no choice. It was either this or nothing. And after all, the pendulum has swung too far in favor of labor."

Many of these same Congressmen said the same thing last June—that they had no alternative but to vote to kill price control and OPA. They covered their deeds with promises that prices would soon go down. We have learned to our bitter sorrow how wrong were those predictions about prices. Every American, in labor unions and out of them, will find that the arguments advanced in support of the Taft and Hartley bills are just as wrong.

THIS Congress is acting under the strongest impetus of a national propaganda campaign organized by the giant corporations under the leadership of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. But the propaganda for these bills does not conform to the facts. Nor is this all. These corporations under the labor laws now on the statute books—the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Acts—have nevertheless found it to their advantage to negotiate in the last month or two moderate wage increases with workers in most of the leading sectors of industry.

Had the Taft and Hartley bills been in effect, such agreements could not have been reached!

The hard core of fact about our national economic problem is this: Prosperity depends upon buying power, and buying power depends upon the bargaining power of workers. Today we must depend upon continuous maintenance of high buying power among industrial workers and the general public. And in an age of giant corporations and staggering concentration of wealth in the hands of a few great companies in each industry, we can maintain proper income levels only by agreement between equals.

To meet this situation industrial unions have arisen during the last 15 years in all major industries. In every community of any size in this country today there goes on a continuous, orderly process of industrial democracy by which management and labor are organized peacefully to adjust differences. This is undramatic and it rarely merits the headlines or the excited words of news commentators—but it is the real stuff of industrial relations.

THE Taft and Hartley bills threaten to tear up all the collective bargaining contracts throughout the country under which this industrial democracy is practiced.

They do not merely destroy the rights and protection won by labor during the past 50 years. No, they deliberately and carefully turn the very laws adopted for the protection of working men and women into legislation aimed squarely at destroying unions. That is true of the Taft bill passed by the Senate and the Hartley bill passed by the House.

There has been an effort in the public prints to describe the Taft proposals as mild, as moderate, but the fact remains that this so-called moderate bill goes far beyond the Case bill of 1946 or any other measure acted on by Congress in the past several decades in its heavy restrictions on labor.

It should be remembered that the stern proposals have been smuggled into the bills under cover of criticism of secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes—a form of dispute that was involved in less than two percent of the man-days lost by strikes in 1946.

Both the Taft and Hartley bills put the government's power and prestige squarely behind big employers, to help them resist the fair demands of their employes. At the same time, the bills regiment and hog-tie the entire union movement. This is no accident. The sponsors of these bills seek control, operation and regulation of unions by government in the interest of private employers.

The Taft bill, like the Hartley bill, places outside the law many legitimate subjects on which employers and unions should negotiate and reach agreement. They encourage and assist the maneuvers of those groups which seek to defeat collective representation of workers and seek to compel workers to return to the day they bargained as isolated individuals, helpless in the face of strong corporate management.

Both bills foster the wasting of union treasuries on expensive law suits which are to be substituted for honest bargaining. They invite management to use arbitrary injunctions instead of common sense and fair play in the settlement of disputes. They increase the protection given to employers on charges of unfair labor practices and create for the first time a long list of so-called unfair labor practices by unions to form the basis for lawsuits and injunctions.

Indeed, the Taft and Hartley bills have seized upon every possible suggestion for limiting free collective bargaining between labor and management.

IT is my solemn judgment that these bills represent the most dangerous attack on the rights of American workers which any Congress has ever seriously considered.

If they become law, the entire fabric of our democratic institutions will be threatened, and we will be set upon the road to repression and the threat of fascism.

We will move down that road economically, politically, and socially. The Taft-Hartley bills invite depression, lower wages and mass unemployment. And they provide no constructive answer to our mighty problems.

Further, it is safe to predict that these economic disorders are bound to generate political conflict, as the average American attempts to throw off the shackles of monopoly control which this bill will fasten first upon labor, and then upon every other group of consumers. This in turn is bound to produce social conflicts of the most far-reaching kind.

The recent record shows that if the giant corporations are required to live up to the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act now on the statute books, peaceful collective bargaining can lead to the advance of democracy and an expanding American economy. Defeat of the Taft-Hartley bill can keep the country on this path to continuing improvements in our way of life.

This is the people's problem. Speaking in behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and its six million members, I hope that you will let your Senators, your Representatives and your President hear your united protest against these proposals to injure labor and the public welfare.

U. S. Issues

GUARANTEED PAY REPORT

A THRILLING view of the future, in which American industrial workers could receive a guaranteed wage for their year's work, is contained in a fact-filled, statistics-laden volume just off the press at the big U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C.

Based on a year or more of study by a highly competent staff of experts, the volume points to three important facts of key value to every union member:

- A guaranteed wage, regardless of minor ups and downs in the economic cycle, is possible and feasible.
- Both workers and employers—in fact, the entire nation—will benefit from a guaranteed wage system.
- Guaranteed wages will help develop security in the economic machine of this country, and will be a force for peace and better understanding in the relations between management and labor.

The book is called "Guaranteed Wages." It was prepared by a staff headed by Murray Latimer, one-time chief of the Railroad Retirement Board, and in government and economic circles it is referred to as the "Latimer Report."

Copies of the volume can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for $2. The report itself was forwarded to the White House by the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Valuable To Nation

"THE STUDY shows clearly that plans guaranteeing wages or employment, when suitably adapted to the needs and conditions of the industry or establishment, are valuable to the entire nation and afford a wholesome and desirable means for improving both worker and employer security," the Board said in sending the study to President Truman. Both CIO President Murray and AFL President Green are members of the OWMR Board.

Currently, the study has been referred by the White House to the Council of Economic Advisers—the government's top economic group—and to the Commerce and Labor Department for further study and comment.

After analyzing the numerous problems that are involved in guaranteeing wages, the study clearly showed many avenues open for sharing the cost of unemployment among the entire nation. It noted that when a plant shuts down, certain costs continue—salary of executives and administrative staffs, rent and overhead. The workers get stuck most severely by lay-offs.

As the study noted, the chief costs of seasonal fluctuations, general business declines, or mismanagement are borne by workers. The purpose of guaranteed wages is greater security for the workers, to assure them jobs and pay over stated periods of time, permitting them to work out household budgets, plan for the education of their children, and undertake purchases of homes and other major items.

How do we reach that goal?

Through collective bargaining, the Latimer Report recommends, rather than by legislation. But it quickly notes that the wage and hour law, taxes, government spending policies and particularly unemployment compensation programs must be geared closely to the guaranteed wage plans of industry and labor.

Successful Experience

FROM a study of 196 plans in effect early in 1946 and covering about 60,000 workers, the Latimer group concludes that "the experience with guaranteed-wage plans has been highly successful in many establishments."

Over forty plants were studied to gauge the probable gross costs of guaranteeing wages under employment conditions like those in 1937-1941. It was found possible to give a worthwhile guarantee to all permanent workers and yet to keep the cost below percent of payrolls per year, even for plants with greatest unemployment.

Some of the suggestions were limiting annual payments to 10 percent of the payroll and cutting the guaranteed working time to 44 weeks a year. In general the limitations proposed "will produce a minimum income of about 75 percent of full-time and an average income of 90 percent, taking unemployment insurance at present levels."

Guaranteed wages may well prove the stimulant that will help get rid of some of our industrial headaches, says the Latimer Report. If it costs a company money to pay for wages of idle men, management may look harder for work to keep them busy and productive. That in itself helps cut seasonal or temporary loss of jobs.

On the other side of the fence, the knowledge that wages—or some part of them—are guaranteed "will aid in removing the element of fear from labor-management relations" and may lead to the lifting of barriers in full production.

BLOW AT LIBERTY

U. S. Supreme Court OK's Search Of Private Homes Without Warrants

By Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel

A VITAL American civil right received a serious blow last week.

The U. S. Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, held that FBI agents were privileged to search the home of a man they were arresting even though they did not have a search warrant. The decision was written by Chief Justice Vinson.

Since America's struggle for independence, a man's home has been his castle. The Fourth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the constitutions of all the states contain guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The mass invasions of private homes by polilitcal police in Fascist countries in recent years have emphasized by contrast the importance of our democratic guarantees.

In the case decided by the Court, the man involved was being arrested on suspicion of mail fraud.

Five FBI agents spent five hours searching his four-room apartment, supposedly looking for certain stolen checks. After lifting the carpets, stripping the bed-linen, turning over the mattresses, combing the contents of the linen closet and even looking into his shoes, they discovered a sealed envelope in a bedroom bureau containing a number of Selective Service cards illegally in his possession.

On the basis of evidence uncovered by this wholesale search of his home without a warrant, he was convicted for illegal possession of these cards. This was **not** the crime for which he had been arrested originally.

THE dissenting Justices pointed out that this went far beyond the right of the officers to search a man when arresting him.

Justice Frankfurter, who has almost never been on the liberal side in decisions of the Court, said:

"How can there be freedom of thought or freedom of speech or freedom of religion if the police can, without warrant, search your house and mine from garret to cellar merely because they are executing a warrant of arrest?

"How can men feel free if all their papers may be searched, as an incident to the arrest of someone in the house, on the chance that something may turn up, or rather be turned up? Yesterday the justifying document was an illicit ration book, tomorrow it may be some suspect piece of literature."

Justice Murphy said:

"It is likely that the full impact of today's decision will not be apparent immediately. . . . The principle established by the Court today can be used as easily by some future

LEE PRESSMAN

government determined to suppress political opposition under the guise of sedition . . .

"History is not without examples of the outlawry of certain political, religious and economic beliefs and the relentless prosecution of those who dare to entertain such beliefs. And history has a way of repeating itself.

"It therefore takes no stretch of the imagination to picture law enforcement officers arresting those accused of believing, writing or speaking that which is proscribed, accompanied by a thorough ransacking of their homes as an 'incident' to the arrest in an effort to uncover 'anything' of a seditious nature."

THE fears expressed in the dissenting opinion regarding political persecution are not unjustified.

The U. S. Supreme Court, in 1942, for example, had before it a case involving the prosecution of strikers who were engaged in a bitter strike against anti-union employers. In that case the FBI, in conjunction with certain local officials, following the destruction of government property in the course of the strike, arrested a group of the strike leaders, held them incommunicado for several days, and finally obtained alleged confessions which the men subsequently, in open court, completely repudiated.

This action of the FBI officials was acknowledged to be in complete violation of the law. The Court described the action of the FBI officials as follows:

"Unaided by relatives, friends, or counsel, the men were unlawfully held, some for days, and subjected to long questioning in the hostile atmosphere of the small company-dominated mining town . . . There was a working arrangement between the federal officers and the sheriff of Polk County which made possible the abuses revealed by this record . . ."

IT is to police officers with such standards that the majority of the Supreme Court has authorized unlimited searches and seizures of private homes without any warrant.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter took specific occasion to recall the happenings after the first World War when, with respect to the illegal practices of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, Chief Justice Hughes (then a private attorney) said:

"We cannot afford to ignore the indications that, perhaps to an extent unparalleled in our history, the essentials of liberty are being disregarded. Very recently information has been laid by responsible citizens at the bar of public opinion of violations of personal rights which savor of the worst practices of tyranny."

In recent years the Supreme Court has proven itself an important protector of civil rights. The Court's protection of the principles of the Constitution is needed more today than ever in our history.

It is certainly to be hoped that this decision does not indicate that even this vital institution is feeling the pressures of the attack on those principles which is being carried on so vigorously today on so many fronts.

This decision of the Supreme Court is a dangerous one because it uses the ax on a right which is part of our most cherished traditions of personal liberty. It substitutes for an atmosphere of freedom a destructive atmosphere of repression and fear which menaces all civil rights.

4 CITY VOTE VICTORIES!

CIO POLITICAL Action Committee Director Jack Kroll this week hailed results of municipal election contests in New Jersey, Minnesota and California as "proof of the American people's angry opposition to the labor legislation recently passed in Congress." Labor-supported candidates won in Minneapolis, Oakland and Hoboken and Passaic.

Kroll said that "a mandate has been given to Congress, a mandate which says 'cease your attempts to injure the American labor movement and get on with the job of solving the real issues of the day, the question of prices and housing.' The American people are tired of the slanderous attacks heard in the Halls of Congress against American workingmen and women. The election results show it."

Kroll pointed specifically to the election victory of the Good Government ticket led by Assemblyman John Grogan—a vice president of the CIO Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers—in the Hoboken race. He emphasized that this victory was scored despite a bitter labor-baiting campaign.

The Good Government fusion slate routed Mayor Bernard J. McFeely after a 22-year reign. Grogan was the target of attacks by the McFeely forces, whose propaganda warned that a victory for the Good Government ticket would mean control of the city by "labor and alien" forces. Grogan led his ticket and will probably succeed McFeely as mayor.

In Passaic, three of the four PAC-endorsed candidates, Michael Andrue, Julius J. Cinamon and Paul C. DeMuro, won handily in city elections. All candidates took a stand opposing the labor legislation in Congress.

IN MINNEAPOLIS, PAC forces worked successfully for the re-election of Mayor Hubert Humphrey to a second term in the primary election. Ward and precinct workers were active in Humphrey's behalf. This labor acticity was credited for the nomination of Robert Wishart, head of the Minneapolis CIO Council, to the Board of Aldermen.

Repeating its stunning upset of the Knowland machine in the April primaries, a labor-endorsed slate elected four of its five candidates in Oakland. This election has created especial interest because Oakland is the center of power for U. S. Senator William Knowland, who is assistant publisher of the Oakland Tribune. A joint CIO-AFL unity committee was influential in the victory, arousing popular sentiment against the incumbents. Vernon Lantz, a member of the CIO Chemical Workers, defeated Mayor Herbert L. Beach.

"AT A TIME when organized labor is being threatened by such repressive measures as the Taft and Hartley bills in Congress and other crippling bills in the state legislatures," Kroll said, "the election of candidates supported by labor, candidates who oppose the current anti-labor hysteria, demonstrates the falseness of the current political cry 'curb labor.'

"These election returns show clearly that the voters do not want legislation outlawing the legitimate activities of American unions. It does indicate that the people are anxious and willing to support candidates whose program and record reveal their interest in helping solve the great problems we face today.

"The results show, too, that there is a growing awareness on the part of industrial workers that the drive against labor can only be met through political action."

PAC Director Jack Kroll (under picture of the late Sidney Hillman) tells a Washington, D. C., meeting of CIO editors about the PAC '47 dollar drive. See story below.

SEE MISSOURI BAN ON UTILITY STRIKES

MISSOURI this week was slated to join the ranks of states passing anti-labor laws, and in Illinois Republicans at the last minute introduced legislation which would outlaw the closed shop.

The Missouri Senate passed 20-11 the King-Thompson bill banning strikes in public utilities. It goes now to Gov. Phil Donnelly (D.) for approval. Federated Press reported that he is certain to sign the bill since he recommended it at the start of the session.

The measure provides for compulsory arbitration, permits the governor to seize a utility if a strike is threatened, subjects the union to a $10,000 fine for each day of a stoppage in violation of the law, and imposes $1,000 fines on union officers who call such a strike.

CIO LEADERS CALL PAC DOLLAR DRIVE 'MUST' FOR '48 CAMPAIGN

CIO's political action machinery must be perfected to retaliate against anti-labor legislators in 1948, three major CIO leaders warned this week as the CIO Political Action Committee put the finishing touches on preparations for its big 1947 $1 voluntary contribution campaign. The drive gets underway June 15.

Statements from CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, John Brophy, head of the Council's Dept., and Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Committee director, said that a successful PAC dollar drive is the key success in 1948.

Meanwhile, labor editors from all parts of the nation met with the PAC Committee in Washington to plan means of stimulating the campaign through their news colums.

A spirited three-hour discussion produced unanimous agreement that the task of informing CIO members of the great need for building its PAC to fight back against anti-labor laws was a prime responsibility for the labor publicists. The assembled editors pledged their full support to initiate and promote the drive in the labor organs.

ADDRESSING the editors, PAC Director Jack Kroll stated PAC is out to build its organization on a permanent basis, dispelling all doubts that PAC folded up after election contests.

In urging the editors to support PAC's drive, Kroll pointed out that this was the first time a dollar campaign was being conducted in an off-election year and that legislation now pending in the Congress may bar all contributions from union treasuries.

David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworks and secretary-treasurer of PAC, made a plea for the assistance of the editorial chiefs. McDonald told the editors that since their papers reach the six million members of CIO directly, their role in the campaign could not be underestimated. "We need your help to sell the idea to the membership" he said.

In appealing to the editors to utilize their advertising talents to make the PAC dollar push a success, McDonald said, "You know what is happening to us on the Hill and throughout the states. It makes you shudder and wonder whether we'll be able to continue to operate our international unions. But I'm not willing to wait and find out. Let's be in a position to change that whole situation in 1948. I think we can do it."

IN a letter to all CIO regional directors, Haywood said, "We have our eyes on 1948. If we are to be successful in that election, we must build the political organization on which such success is based. Funds are an essential to develop that organization. I know you will do your utmost to make the PAC 1947 dollar voluntary contribution drive an overwhelming success."

Warning that the "crisis now confronting American workers is a political crisis," Cowan said that the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers is spending millions to finance high-pressure lobbyists on Capitol Hill.

"After witnessing the hysterical drive against labor in Washington, I know that to continue its proponents in office would be a disaster. These men must be defeated in 1948. I urge all members of CIO to build a bigger, stronger PAC through supporting PAC's dollar drive."

Brophy pointed out that the gains won by American workers are now threatened by a "political coalition representing the viewpoint of America's growing monopolies." This means American workers must fight back with political action, he said.

"A dollar for PAC is a wise investment. I know that the industrial union councils will cooperate wholeheartedly with this campaign," he declared.

African Unions Grow

A PROGRAM of building trade unions in the Gold Coast area of West Africa, which was adopted by the British Labor Party, is meeting with marked success. This message was relayed to a Chicago CIO audience last week by I. G. Jones, assistant labor commissioner for the area, who was sent to Africa to help develop the program.

It's on the Air

LABOR-USA

Under CIO Auspices!

★

Are you angry about the anti-labor laws passed in Congress? Mad about weakening of wage-hour legislation, unfair tax laws, lack of housing? How's your Congressman treating you?

★

Don't sit idly by. Fight back. Fight back with PAC! Listen to how you can join that fight on LABOR-USA next Saturday night, May 24, at 6:45 P. M. Eastern Daylight Time over your local ABC station.

★

TUNE IN!

'ALL THAT HA
IS TREASON T

It was Abe Lincoln's Warning—Partic
Sounded It Across the Nation to Tell
Anti-Labor Bills are Designed to Cru

ONCE again over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Co., the CIO is on the air to bring you its views on the issues of the day. The American Broadcasting Co. and its affiliated stations makes available the next 15 minutes to the CIO for Labor-USA, for the regular program during the first six months of the year. And now, here is Walter Vaughn, speaking for CIO-USA.

VAUGHN: Last week, as you know, the House of Representatives passed the Heartless— uh, I mean the Hartley Bill which, they say, is supposed to promote equality in collective bargaining and to promote industrial peace. Representative Hartley, the sponsor of the bill, had this to say about it last week during the debate in the House:

HARTLEY: Why, this bill is the workingman's Bill of Rights.

VAUGHN: That's what Hartley says. If he's right—then that's good. But let's examine it. Let's see if this is the workingman's Bill of Rights—or if—as Phil Murray says:

MURRAY: The enactment of this contemplated legislation is the first real step toward the development of fascism in the United States of America. There can be no dispute about that.

VAUGHN: Let's talk about the "Heartless" Bill. Hearings were held on this bill, and in the words of one of the Committee members, Congressman Schwabe from Missouri . . .

SCHWABE: We have had perhaps one hundred and fifty witnesses appear before our committee. There were over two million words of testimony. More than one-third of our witnesses were labor leaders . . .

VAUGHN: Well that's nice! one-third of the witnesses on a bill involving labor's life and labor's representatives . . . very, very decent. Perhaps it is impolite to inquire about the other two-thirds. Perhaps it is impertinent to point out that when the Congress—the elected representatives of all of the people—are discussing the fate of the workingman, it is inappropriate to invite—as two thirds of the witnesses, those representatives of big business, big business whose love for labor is so well-known.

Perhaps the working man or woman who was allowed to testify before the House Committee on Labor got the same treatment such as that given to a young woman, a working woman from the South who came to testify before the Senate Labor Committee about how she felt about the proposed legislation. She was brusquely told by the Chairman, the Honorable Robert A. Taft . . .

TAFT: You have exactly two minutes . . .

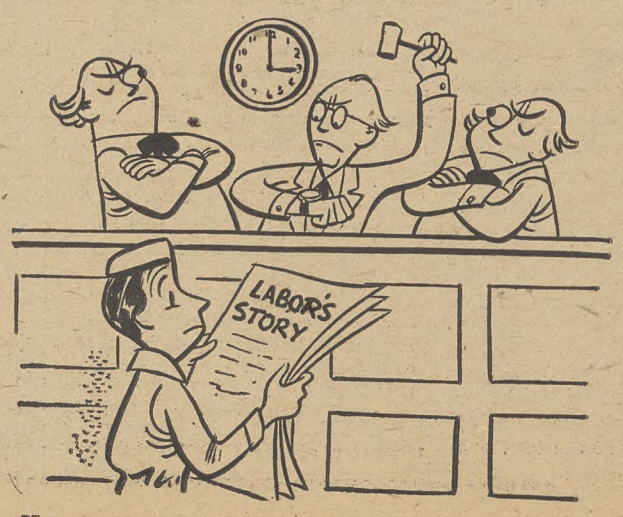
VAUGHN: Two minutes to tell why she thought there should be no such legislation as that contained in the Hartless Bill in the House and in the Taft Bill in the Senate.

Her name was Moranda Smith, a tobacco worker from Winston-Salem. I'd like you to hear some of the things she would have told the Committee had she been given the opportunity.

SMITH: Mr. Taft and members of this Senate Committee: Every human being longs for a life made happy with freedom and security. Through our union, my fellow workers and I have made the first step toward that kind of life that we have never known.

It has opened our eyes, and put gladness in our hearts. It has given us strength and hope. We love our union.

There are bills before this committee designed to weaken our organization, to make it helpless, to keep it from continuing to build and carry us onward. You know what the Four Freedoms mean to people of the whole world. Freedom of Speech, Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, Freedom of Religion. For the workers of Winston-Salem and for millions of others, their union organizations are making these freedoms something more than just words.



I'd like to ask you what is it that can give a worker Freedom from Fear, except the comfortable knowledge that his fellow workers are joined with him and all are working together with a common pledge to help each other? By himself a worker is alone and afraid . . . afraid of unemployment, afraid of sickness that will wreck his efforts to build a home and security. That's why union security is so important to us.

To tamper with that democratic right robs us of our security, leaves us wide open to attack and pushes us backward toward the fear that comes with insecurity.

VAUGHN: Moranda Smith was speaking as a working woman, a member of a union, telling how she felt about her union, and yet she wasn't allowed to say this . . . wasn't allowed more than two minutes of protest against the legislation for "so-called" workingmen's rights.

Well, if labor itself had little to say about these bills, who did? Who drafted them? Who was interested enough in the working man to see that his interests were legislated for? I'd like you to listen to Representative Lesinski, a Democrat and a member of the Democratic minority on the Labor Committee.

LESINSKI: The minority had no hand in shaping or writing this bill. This bill was presented to us on Thursday morning and we had only until Saturday night to file our minority report.

VAUGHN: And Representative Klein of New York took the floor . . .

KLEIN: The new House labor bill was not written with the help of the democratic members of the Committee. In fact, they were not consulted and no full committee meetings were held to discuss it.

The bill was actually written with the help of several industry representatives and some lawyers from the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Some of the most valuable assistance came from

HARMS LABOR
N TO AMERICA'

—Particularly Relevant Today. And CIO to Tell the People that the Taft and Hartley to Crucify American Labor.

William Ingles, who reports a $24,000 annual salary as a lobbyist. Ingles represents Allis Chalmers Co. Fruehauf Trailer Co., J. I. Case Co., the Falk Corp. and Inland Steel Co. These are not the only anti-union companies that are helping out the Labor Committee. "Patrioteer" Theodore R. Iserman, put aside his rich Chrysler law practice for two full weeks to help out the House Committee.

VAUGHN: A bill to protect the union man himself . . . written by some of the biggest corporation lawyers in the country, without the benefit of the Democratic members of the Committee, and under the Chairmanship of a man who for ten years has practically ignored the plight of the working man . . . No wonder two-thirds of the witnesses had nothing to do with labor . . .

Just exactly what do the Hartley and Taft Bills do while purporting to give to the working man and woman their bill of rights? Well, it's a little difficult to define in the length of time at our disposal precisely what these bills do. The Hartley bill is 66 pages long and the Taft bill is 62 pages long.

It would not be an adequate description of these bills to say that they destroy the rights and protections given to labor under all of the legislation of the past fifty years. Both bills do at least that; but they also do much more.

Both bills deliberately and carefully take the very laws intended for protection of working men and women and turn those laws around and aim them at destroying unions. But let's take up a few of the things that these bills do.

First, the Hartley bill would destroy national unions. Under it no union may represent the employes of more than one employer. Thus, national unions which now deal with all of the major employers in their industry would, by law, be smashed.

Second, the bills would destroy industrial unionism. Under the Taft Bill there would have to be separate balloting for representation purposes in every craft, among so-called professional employes and in every plant. The Hartley bill goes even further and requires that, whenever anyone asks for it, there must be a separate ballot "for any craft, department, plant, trade, calling, profession or other distinguished group."

Thus, both bills aim at breaking up collective bargaining into as small and scattered groups and units as possible so that the union and the collective bargaining process may be carved up into meaningless segments.

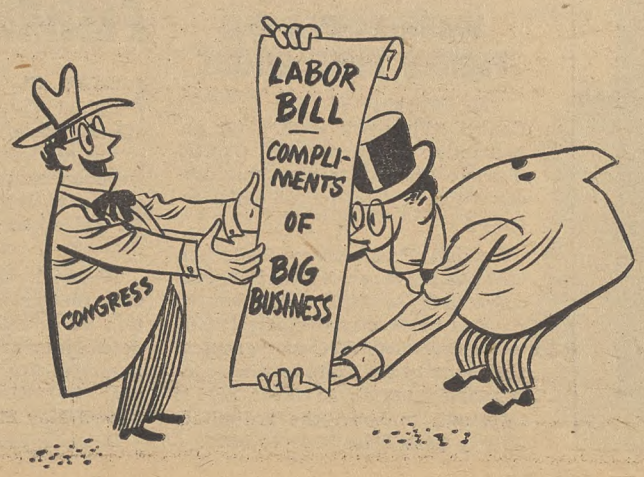
Both bills pretend to preserve the union shop and maintenance of membership but they tie these clauses up into so many knots and tangles that for all practical purposes any form of union security is marked for destruction.

Under the Taft Bill, no union can be granted a union security clause of any type unless it has first won an election to be certified as representative. After being certified as representative, there would have to be a new and separate election as to whether the employes authorized it to negotiate.

In this second balloting winning by a mere majority is not enough. The union must have a majority of all employes, whether they vote or not, authorizing a union security clause. But even such a majority would not be enough, however, since the affirmative votes must also be two thirds of those employes who turn out to vote.

These are but a few examples of what these bills would do to organized labor. Here is what Congressman Blatnik of Minnesota had to say of the Hartley Bill.

BLATNIK: Mr. Chairman, shortly after I arrived in Washington as a freshman Congressman and witnessed the dozens of anti-labor bills dropped in the hopper I began to suspect that there were plans afoot to destroy the American labor movement. Later I read the vicious anti-labor propaganda which was circulated by irresponsible sections of the press and noted the lynch-labor attitude of some of my colleagues. Now, after reading this bill, I know that my fears were far from groundless.



The Hartley Bill is not aimed to correct abuses in the field of labor relations but is designed to cripple and destroy the organizations of working men and women of America. It is impossible to discuss this bill on its merits because it has no merits.

VAUGHN: And Philip Murray spoke up last week . . .

MURRAY: The enemies of organized labor are bent upon the ultimate destruction of the labor movement in the United States of America.

The Hartley and Taft bills are designed to completely cripple labor. One must not regard either the Hartley or the Taft bills as bills to slightly amend the Wagner Act. They must be looked upon as bills brought into being for the purpose of absolutely crucifying American labor.

For the first time in the history of the United States of America a bill has been presented in Congress to ban industry-wide bargaining. The enactment of that provision will create more confusion and cause more industrial disturbance than any other type of bill that has been presented during my lifetime.

The enactment of this contemplated legislation is the first real step toward the development of fascism in the United States of America. There can be no dispute about that.

VAUGHN: Well, the warning is sounded. I urge all of you listening to this program to write a letter to your Representative and to your Senators. Tell them to vote against this anti-labor legislation. For remember what Abraham Lincoln said, many years ago . . . "All that serves labor, serves the Nation. All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between the two. If any man tells you he loves America, yet hates labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America, yet fears labor, he is a fool. There is no America without labor, and to fleece the one is to rob the other."

VAUGHN: Write to your Congressman and write NOW!

Wages paid by the Kroydon Golf Club Co., Maplewood, N. J., were below par. When management refused to raise them, members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers set up this picket line.

NEW GAINS RANGE FROM 7½c TO 17c

THE International Harvester Co. this week came to terms with the CIO Farm Equipment Workers by providing an overall increase of 17c an hour. The Auto Workers who represent some of the Harvester workers and the employes of John Derre Corp., also farm machinery makers, had signed agreements earlier.

Front the Northwest comes news that the Woodworkers signed an agreement boosting wages another 7½c an hour for a total of 42½c an hour since V-J Day.

Ratification of wage increases totalling 17c per hour and a new one-year contract with the International Harvester Co. was announced by FE's Harvester Council.

The agreement covers ten plants employing 30,000 workers, 15,000 of them in Chicago, Gerald Fielde, director of the union's council, said.

Included in the 17-cent wage agreement is an 11½ cent general increase, six paid holidays, special increases for skilled worker, improved vacations, and elimination of wage differentials.

The main change in the contract, Fielde said, was a provision for the appointment of a permanent arbitrator to be mutually agreed upon by the union and management. The arbitrator will handle all unsettled grievances arising in all plants.

LUMBER: The Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee of the CIO Woodworkers this week recommended to its membership to acceptance of a 7½-cent per hour wage increase. "This makes the third round of general wage increases since V-J Day for a total of 42½ cents per hour," said IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling.

Immediately after V-J Day the union negotiated a 15c an hour wage increase, effective Nov., 1945. This was before the 18½ cents wage pattern set in many other industries.

In April, 1946, a 5-cent-per-hour increase was negotiated. In December a settlement was made for 15 cents per hour, making a total of 35 cents per hour and a minimum rate ranging from $1.17 per hour in white pine to a $1.25 minimum in fir.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

When moving gas cylinders by crane or derrick, use a suitable cradle or platform; never slings or an electric magnet. Valve protection caps, when provided for, should always be in place except when cylinders are connected for use.

CIO Brings Town

½ Million More Pay

NOT one of 10,000 residents of Cedartown, Ga., was working under a CIO contract 11 months ago.

Today there are more than 2,000.

This rapid growth of unionism has made Cedartown one of the most highly organized towns in the South and has caused many persons to jokingly suggest that its name be changed to "Uniontown."

A local union of the Packinghouse Workers signed a contract last June 13 with National Oil Products Co.

Since then CIO unions have been established at Clearwater Mill No. 1 of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., with 1,500 workers; Cedartown Textiles, Inc., with 400; Noble Manufacturing Co., with 25; Textile Paper Products Co., with 25.

And on May 21 approximately 300 members of the Cedartown Yarn Mill will vote on whether they want to be represented by the CIO Textile Workers.

CIO contracts have added more than a half million dollars to the annual industrial payroll of Cedartown—and the contracts were negotiated without a single incident that could be interpreted as management-labor strife.

Need for higher wages and improved working conditions caused Cedartown workers to join the CIO, according to union members.

"Our first union contract, negotiated with the company last August, raised our average wage from 55 to 85 cents an hour," said James Smith, member of the National Cotton Oil local. "Most people wanted the union because they felt they were being 'way underpaid.'"

J. W. DOLLAR, a shop steward at Cedartown Textiles, who inspects cloth and calls for machine adjustments, started in his job in 1941 at $18 a week. Doing the same work, he now makes about $45.

He says, "Before we had a union contract we had no paid vacations and no company-paid insurance program. In the company's policy concerning the individual there was too much partiality toward some workers and there was absolutely no regard to seniority in making promotions or moves to better jobs."

Jim Archer, vice president of the Goodyear local, said the employes there organized as much because of the lack of a seniority system and the heavy work loads as for wage increases.

WASHINGTON CIO FIGHTS FARE BOOST

The Washington, D. C., CIO Council this week applied for an injunction against the Capital Transit Co. increasing fares under a Public Utilities Commission ruling

Council Pres. Henry Beitscher said the law provides that anyone affected by a PUC ruling has 30 days to request reconsideration of the order. The CTC was granted the right to discontinue three-for-a-quarter tokens in favor of 10c fare, and to boost the unlimited weekly pass from $1.25 to $1.50.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Dave Wilson, Field Rep. of the United Shoe Workers, reports: International Shoe Co., St. Genevieve, Mo., USWA-CIO 90; AFL-B&S 6. The AFL petitioned for the election.

Sam Sponseller, CIO Reg. Dir., Cleveland, Ohio, reports: William A. Howe Co., Cleveland, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers of America 24; Independent Union 16; no union 1. Rep. C. C. Smith conducted the campaign.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: Montgomery Ward & Co. retail store, Ponca City, Okla., CIO 26; no union 12. This organization work was carried on by William Wiles, Secy., Dist. 5 Council, Oil Workers. Piper Cub plant, Ponca City, Okla., UAW-CIO 59; AFL 19; no union 19. The organization of this plant was carried on by the Kansas City office of the UAW. We consider the winning of these two elections very important as we are just entering that part of the country.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., Seligman & Latz Store, St. Paul, Minn. Barbers & Beauty Culturists, CIO 6; no union 5. Frank Endersby was the B&BCUA-CIO representative in charge of the organizing campaign.

E. D. Hodson, CIO Reg. DIR., Wilmington, Del., reports: American Shipbreakers, Inc., has signed a stipulation, recognizing the CIO Shipbuilding Workers as the sole bargaining agent, representing their 75 employes. The yard is located in Wilmington.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., southern California, reports: Grant Oil Tool Co. USA-CIO 19; against 14. USA Rep. Bob Ratner was in charge. Lloyd Corp., Ltd., Ventura, Calif., OWIU-CIO 20; against 5. Sec. J. A. Wilhite, Local 120, OWI-CIO, in charge. Century Oil Co., Long Beach, Calif., OWIU-CIO 7; against 0. Oil Workers Field Rep. John Stark in charge.

William A. Doyle, Organizer, CIO Textile Workers, St. Louis, Mo., reports: St. Louis Waste Trading Co., St. Louis, Mo., TWUA, 37 against 2. This company is engaged in processing, sorting and grading of textile and rags, such as grading of reclaimed wool, cotton, wiping cloths, etc. This campaign was conducted by William A. Doyle.

Mike Livoda, CIO Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: National Foods industry plant in Denver, Colo., where we had bargaining rights before on maintenance and production workers in meat slaughtering dept. The Teamsters had truck drivers, dock loading, also boning dept.

For the past two years there have been several arguments—whether the Packinghouse Workers or the Teamsters were the bargaining agent. Amalgamated Butcher Workmen intervened before the contract expiration and tried to take the plant away from CIO. Packinghouse Workers finally agreed to a consent election, provided Teamsters would sign their rights over to the Butcher Workmen to put the employes into a single industrial unit, irrespective of who won.

Packinghouse Workers CIO received 32 votes in election. Amalgamated Butcher Workmen 11. This will give UPWA complete jurisdiction over everybody in the plant. Much credit is due to Oscar Pearson, Exec. Secy., Sub-Dist. Joint Council, UPWA.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN:

CIO State Director Paul R. Christopher, Tenn., reports: A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Newport, Tenn., CIO Fur & Leather Workers 115; against 11. Herff Motor Co., Memphis, Tenn., UAW-CIO 17; against 4. Jare Industries, Inc., USA-CIO 21; against 3.

William Smith, CIO State Director, North Carolina, reports: Laurinburg Plywood Co., Laurinburg, N. C., CIO 69; no union 21. Carolina Wood Turning Co., Bryson City, N. C., CIO Furniture Workers 81; AFL 1; no union 6. Domain Food Co., Ayden, N. C., agreed to recognize CIO as bargaining agent.

CIO State Director Charles Gillman, Georgia, reports: Clorox Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO Packinghouse 23; against O. W. C. Meredith Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO Chemical Workers 48; against 10. Spear's DoNut Co., Columbus, Ga., CIO 19; against 1.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO State Director, Alabama, reports: California Cotton Mills (Alabama Division) Uniontown, Ala., CIO Textile Workers 215; against 140.

Will our Congressmen and Senators have the courage and fortitude to vote against the anti-labor bill proposed by the Joint Conference committee? Will President Truman veto such a vicious punitive anti-labor measure? Thirdly, will a sufficient number of Congressmen and Senators once again show courage and fortitude to support a Presidential veto and therefore preserve the people's liberties against such cruel and brutal aggression as the LaFollette committee found flourishing in American industry before the Supreme Court declared the Wagner Act constitutional a decade ago.

FISHERMEN TO CONTINUE FIGHT

LOCAL 36, CIO Fishermen & Allied Workers, and 14 union officials were convicted in federal court at Los Angeles late last week on charges of violating the anti-trust laws by conspiring to fix prices of fresh fish sold to dealers.

The trial, which lasted 11 weeks, was the first anti-trust prosecution of a union since 1941. The defendants are liable to a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and a year in jail. Sentence will be passed May 21.

Defense counsel said the case would be fought up to the U. S. supreme court if necessary to obtain a reversal.

The government contended the fishermen were business men who had tried to force fish dealers in nearby San Pedro, Santa Monica and other shore communities to sign price contracts last June and had struck against those who refused to sign.

Defense attorneys presented evidence showing that the prices dealers got for fish were not affected by the prices paid to fishermen.

Beauty, Jobs at Stake

HOSIERY WORKERS SCORE BARE LEGS

QUESTIONS of bare legs and wage increases occupied the 200 delegates to the 35th annual convention of the Federation of Hosiery Workers, held last week at Durham, N. C.

The delegates overwhelmingly approved contract gains of a 13c hourly increase, five paid holidays and an improvement in the present employer-financed insurance policy won by their negotiating committee in industrywide talks with full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers. The proposals now go to a referendum of the 11,000 members covered by the contract all over the country.

The bare legs issue popped up on the convention floor when delegates deplored the tendency developed during the war for women to go without stockings. Some delegates mourned that the glamour given by hosiery was lost.

Others pointed out that the consumption of ladies' full-fashioned hose had been cut and that their jobs were being affected. Result was adoption of a resolution authorizing the union to cooperate with manufacturers in overcoming the bare leg fad.

Political action is a must for the hosiery workers and all organized labor, AFHW Pres. Alexander McKeown reported to the convention. The 1946 election was not a mandate to "scuttle labor unionism and successful bargaining relationships," he asserted. The convention voted to intensify its political activities.

From Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, parent body of the AFHW, delegates heard that for the first time there is a real possibility of unity between the AFL and CIO.

A member of the CIO committee which met with the AFL re- days but added that real progress was made. The AFL made a definite conce[illegible]n, he said, when it offered to c[illegible]ter CIO unions "as it."

BLAMES AUTO LAYOFFS ON INDUSTRY SCHEME

VICE Pres. Richard T. Leonard of the CIO Auto Workers blamed the layoff of 40,000 auto workers on management's "economic dirty work."

The layoffs occurred as Briggs', Packard, Nash and Chrysler, and General Motors announced that it would go on a 4-day week. Ford was the only major producer which did not announce a production cut.

Workers laid off at Briggs and Chrysler were scheduled to be recalled May 20, and the Packard layoff was for 2 days.

Leonard charged that auto executives had pushed production schedules ahead of steel supplies in anticipation of strikes and that they had intended to blame the shutdown on UAW.

Apparently aware that industry's bluff would be called, the auto manufacturers' spokesmen were simply blaming the lay-offs on steel shortage.

ANGER OVER LABOR'S ENEMIES SPARKS UNITED RALLIES

RESENTMENT against reactionary Congressmen boiled over at a number of Defend Labor rallies last week.

Thirteen thousand workers at Mansfield, Ohio, centered their wrath on their own Senator, Robert A. Taft, for his leading role in obtaining more drastic amendments to his anti-labor bill.

James J. Matles, director of organization of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, declared that Taft "would go down in infamy as the man who stabbed labor in the back" and if the anti-labor bill is enacted "this will be the last year of collective bargaining."

Sec.-Treas. Charles Lanning of the Rubber Workers declared that the pending measure would hurt not only labor, but the farmer and the business man, because the amount of money that labor can spend will be curtailed.

The meeting was sponsored by the Tri-County Joint Labor Council consisting of AFL and CIO unions and the independent machinists.

The Railroad Brotherhood joined with CIO and AFL unions and the Machinists in a rally at York, Pa., where George Craig, CIO Regional Director, declared that if the anti-labor bill is enacted "they had better start building concentration camps."

The meeting which filled the city's largest ballroom resolved that each local union would set up a registration chairman and would take steps to see that all members are registered to vote before June 1.

More than 2,500 unionists turned out for a joint AFL-CIO rally at White Plains, N. Y. to protest the Hartley-Taft slave labor bills.

Calling on Pres. Truman to veto the legislation, the workers adopted a resolution which warned that if the bills became law, American labor would return to a period "when the strikebreaker, the lockout, the labor spy, the company union, the injunction and the sweatshop plagued our economy."

State CIO Meetings

VIRGINIA GROWS

THE Virginia CIO Council has stepped up its political offensive against reaction.

The council convention meeting last week at Norfolk increased the per capita to be paid by affiliates from 3 to 4 cents with the entire increase earmarked for political action.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the CIO Textile Workers warned that labor must use all of its resources to fight anti-labor legislation.

Council Pres. Charles Webber reported that during the last year 7,462 new members and 19 new locals were added to the council. Ernest Pugh, CIO Regional director, reporting on the progress of the CIO Organizing Campaign, said that the CIO had won 40 elections in the state, lost 5 and was tied in one, that 10 petitions for elections were pending and that 25 organizing campaigns were under way.

The convention passed a constitutional amendment barring Communists, Nazis and Fascists from holding office in the state council, but opposing denial of civil liberty to communists and the outlawing of the Communist Party.

MONTANA ACTS

THE Montana CIO Council convention at Butte last week heard CIO Director of Councils John Brophy urge greater support for the bill to set up a Missouri Valley Authority, introduced by Sen. Murray, Montana Democrat. Brophy is chairman of the CIO Committee for MVA.

In response to Brophy's plea, the council passed resolutions urging wider support in Congress of the MVA bill, greater participation of affiliated locals in publicizing the project and in supporting the Regional Committee for the MVA, with which the CIO is affiliated.

The convention also urged greater PAC activity by the locals, pledged continuance of the fight against anti-labor legislation and went on record for support of the Farm Labor Institute, which is conducted by the Farmers Union and organized labor at Missoula.

UTAH SEES AHEAD

THE Utah CIO Council coupled immediate with future action on the political front, at its convention at Salt Lake City last week.

The convention condemned the anti-labor bills now before the Congressional conference committee, and asked Gov. Maw to call a special session of the legislature to increase appropriations for public welfare. The council found that the present appropriation would not permit the recipient to "live in health and decency."

Looking to the future, the council also called for increased political activity in municipal elections.

Clarence L. Palmer, incumbent, and Sydney L. Lester, were nominated for president-secretary, a post formerly held by Lester. Election will be by referendum.

I wouldn't budge an inch for a CAMEL!

The wise worker in this poster issued by the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers shows his proper scorn for Camel cigarettes. Employes at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. plant at Winston-Salem, N. C., are beginning the third week of their strike, precipitated when management made a final offer of a 5½c an hour increase during negotiations. Copies of this poster may be obtained by writing the Food & Tobacco Workers, 20th and Race Sts., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

CIO MOBILIZES TO BACK CAMEL CIGARETTE STRIKE

By C. W. FOWLER

FULL CIO support for the strike of 10,000 workers at the R. J. Reynolds plant in Winston-Salem, N. C. — where Camel cigarettes are made— was voiced by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a special message to the strikers this week.

The message was read to a mass meeting of strikers held in the largest park in Winston-Salem, where it provoked cheers from the thousands of Negro and white workers assembled to hear reports on their struggle. The strike is being conducted by Local 22, CIO Food & Tobacco Workers.

"The 6,000,000 members of CIO stand solidly behind the striking FTA members at the R. J. Reynolds Company," Murray's wire said.

"We wish you every success in bringing this rich and powerful corporation into line with other employers who have granted substantial wage increases in recent weeks."

The mass meeting also made the first formal announcement of a nation-wide boycott on R. J. Reynolds products—directed mainly against Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco.

Meantime, the striking workers, poorly paid at best, are in urgent need of financial support from CIO unions and members. Working at an average of 72 cents an hour does not leave any margin for emergencies. Eviction notices have already started flowing into workers' homes, and food is short as well.

The strike was forced on the union by the company's refusal to offer more than 5½ cents on a 15-cent wage raise demand, and by the company's further demand that all union security clauses enjoyed in the contract for the past five years be torn up.

Contributions for strike relief can be sent to: Willie Grier, strike treasurer, Local 22 FTA-CIO, 247½ N. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Man Who Knows, Wears
BIG SMITH
UNION MADE
WORK CLOTHES
SANFORIZED AND TAILORED TO FIT • LONGER WEAR • MORE COMFORT
SMITH BROS. MFG. CO. • OFFICES AT ST. JOSEPH AND CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

THE JONES HOUSE, BILL SPEAKING

What is more annoying to most adults than to have the phone answered by a child who "ohs" and "ahs" and seems not to understand. Toy phones satisfy two, three and even five-year-olds. But around five, children can, to their own great satisfaction, learn to answer phones and take calls intelligently and accurately. Answering the phone and relaying messages is a very real household help which children can learn to perform—to every one's satisfaction.

(Photo by Monkmeyer). Copyright 1947, The CIO News

WOMEN AT WORK

NUMBER OF WOMEN in the country's labor force has remained stable at about the 16-million level for the past three months, according to the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The total number of women workers in March made up 27.6% of the total labor force, about 300,000 less than in March 1946. The difference in large part was due to unfavorable weather in March this year, which prevented women from doing farm work.

★ ★ ★

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS for women in 25 selected manufacturing industries in December 1946 was $36.94, compared with $31.49 in December 1945.

Women's average hourly earnings for the same month were 93.9c in 1946, and 79.7c in 1945. Average weekly hours for women in the same months were 39.4 in 1946 and 39.6 in 1945.

★ ★ ★

MORE WOMEN IN FACTORIES: The number of women in manufacturing industries increased in January 1947 over the end of 1946.

Sprucing Up

NEW BATHING SUIT?

By HANNA SHERMAN

ARE you buying a new bathing suit this year? You'll be delighted to find a beguiling post-war variety back on the market.

That wonderful satin lastex is with us again along with the swimmer's pet, the pure wool bathing suit. And new this year is the bathing suit with a built-in bra, right there on the racks. It used to be that you could own one of these only if you could afford custom made prices.

A bathing suit, since it reveals so much of you, should be selected with great care. Give as much consideration to figure flattery as to comfort. It's sad but true that women who are otherwise very careful to conceal any figure difficulties sometimes select bathing costumes that actually reveal them. Consider the bare midriff style. It's so attractive on the slim-waisted girl, but is so very bad on her stout sister.

You should apply the same rules when choosing a bathing suit that you apply in choosing a dress. The stout girl will look best in a solid colored suit or a suit with a small all-over print on a dark background. If you're slim enough and young enough, you will look very attractive in bare midriff styles, in the new bloomer type shorts and the new strapless tops.

THE tall slim girl, unless she has a superb figure, should avoid a too straight up-and-down look. She will find that crisp fabrics are as becoming to her in bathing suits as they are in most of the other clothes she wears.

The older woman should choose her suit from the choice of dressmaker styles. She'll find that it's good figuring to make certain that the skirt of her suit is full enough and that it falls to a becoming length.

The most revealing and tight-fitting beachwear should be worn only by the girl with a very good figure and beautiful legs. If you intend to spend much time at the beach this summer, start exercising now and present your best figure to your waterside public. You can reduce your waistline an inch and a half by exercising regularly for the next few weeks.

FOR lounging on the beach, there are wonderful robes, coats and jackets that add glamour. Why not use them? There's a lesson to be learned here. One

of our favorite movie actresses is never seen in a bathing suit, except in one shot where she is beautifully poised on the diving board. As soon as she steps out of the water, she envelopes herself in a full-skirted, long terry cloth coat—immensely flattering to her too thin figure.

Take the time to choose your new bathing suit carefully. Check with your full-length mirror to be sure its lines are right for you. You'll have more fun on the beach if you KNOW you're looking as attractive as you can.

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It's Spring

AND A YOUNG MOTH'S FANCY . . .

WHOEVER started that propaganda about the moth and the flame must have been trying to pull the wool over your eyes! Any moth we ever encountered went for our best suit and settled down right there.

Moth damage is always annoying but this spring, with the food budget nosing out the clothes budget, preventive storing of all your woolens is a must.

First step in storage is to get the fabric clean, either by dry-cleaning, washing, sunning and airing. Then, without so much as a few hours delay, store in a container so tight that not a single moth can crawl in.

As an extra precaution, use paradichlorobenzene or some other fumigant. It's unimportant whether you use it in crystal, nugget or flake form, applying a pound for every 75 cubic feet or so of space in your container.

Fluorine solutions for home use give good service over a limited period for fabrics that are not washed. The only catch is that the insecticide must be sprayed exactly according to directions. Every inch of the fabric must be moistened, not forgetting folds, seams, pockets and under the lapels.

The DDT mothproofing solutions appearing on the market for the first time seem to be the best all-around sprays yet developed, but the US Dept. of Agriculture reports that scientists are continuing to test them. They not only kill moths on contact but seem to leave an effective residue for future protection.

Why Bosses Want The Open Shop

Here's why employers are so anxious to abolish the closed shop and protect the "freedom to work."

In the classified section of Sunday's Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal appeared the following ad, inserted by B. H. Spangle, big local real estate owner.

WANTED — Two carpenters with tools. Will pay 65c an hour. Come early and bring some tools. 422 Union Ave. and see B. H. Sprankle.

The union scale for carpenters at Knoxville is $1.75 an hour.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago III.

TEDDY'S
Union Made Supplies
For Unions
Union Dues Buttons, Union Card Cases, Union Flags, Gold Lapel Buttons, Baseball Uniforms, Union Banners, Committee Badges, Bowling Shirts, Parade Caps, Convention Badges, American Flags, Brief Cases, Gavels
All Merchandise 100% Union Made and Bears the Union Label
179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 Chicago 2, Ill. Established 1925

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QUALITY PRODUCTS
UNION MADE
METAL LITHOGRAPHED
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WORLD LABOR

"THE BEARABLE LIMIT has has been reached," a mass demonstration of 100,000 German workers in the seaport city of Hamburg told British occupation officials last week in a union-led protest against falling food rations.

Rations have dropped to starvation levels of a thousand calories or less per day, workers reported. Average American rations are well over three thousand calories.

Practically every union in the city joined the protest, with the exception of longshoremen who stayed on the job to unload two ships bringing in food supplies.

★ ★ ★

SUPPORT OF U. S. LABOR for a free Palestine where the Hebrew people can "build their own organization to achieve their own ends" was voiced last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

In a statement to the American League for a Free Palestine, Carey urged support for the Palestine Freedom Drive of $7,500,000. He said that the present phase of unrest in Palestine can be "effectively solved if it is approached by all concerned with good faith and in a spirit of good will."

★ ★ ★

GENERAL CHECK-UPS on the enforcement of collective bargaining contracts with Soviet industrial groups must be undertaken "not less than once every two or three months," according to a new ruling of the executive committee of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The executive group also voted for annual elections to fill local union positions, with two-year terms for officers in regional and national union organizations.

★ ★ ★

GREEK TRADE UNIONS have received a new set of government-appointed officials, this time by decree of an Athens district court. The appointments are not expected to be any more satisfactory to the bona fide unions of the country than earlier officials named by the Ministry of Labor —an action which the courts eventually overruled.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, to which the Greek Confederation of Labor is affiliated, has endeavored during recent months to secure a status of freedom for the labor groups—as yet, unsuccessfully.

That many of the appointed officials are Nazi-tainted was charged in a report by the Greek labor federation to the UN inquiry commission which appeared in a recent WFTU bulletin. It produced in evidence the text of a letter by George Volotas, who was recently named as secretary of the Thessaly Railroad Workers, to show that he had tried to circulate copies of Hitler's speeches among Greek workers in September 1941.

The statement also protested that one Manolis Markoulakis, who had been condemned to five years' imprisonment for traitorous activities, had received a King's pardon and been appointed head of the labor federation on the island of Crete.

Appointment of Markoulakis, the report said, had been rescinded as a "mistake" when he was confronted by a general protest from the people of Crete. The unions charge that during the Nazi invasion Markoulakis sought to force workers to labor for the German occupying forces, extorted money and goods from shopkeepers, asked for the arrest and handing over to the Germans of various Greeks, and demanded a pay raise for himself since "we try to serve the forces of occupation."

★ ★ ★

RANDON ITEMS: Belgium's Labor Confederation holds its annual convention May 31 . . . Finland's union congress, with a mouth-filling name of Suomen Ammattiyhdistysten Keskusliito, convenes in Helsinki June 15-16, with 295 delegates expected. The SAK has been pushing for nationalization of big industries and protesting rising living costs . . . The Australian Council of Trade Unions is pushing for a South Pacific "New Deal," with government control and eventual ownership of key industries as a prime goal . . . AFL activities against the World Federation of Trade Unions were sharply criticized by the Dutch United Trade Center. Statement said the Center "learns with indignation of the efforts of the AFL to incite trade union centers to leave the WFTU in order to set up with the AFL a new trade union organization." . . . Brazil's Confederation of Labor was taken over by the government ministry of labor, following a supreme court decision outlawing the country's Communist party . . . Three union groups in Guatemala have agreed to take steps towards unification.

CIO Pledge
TO WORK FOR UNITED LABOR MOVEMENT

THE CIO stands "prepared to continue to work sincerely and tirelessly for a united labor movement," despite the inability of recent unity meetings to reach an agreement with the AFL, Pres. Murray reported last week to all CIO affiliates.

While voicing keen interest in unity of the American labor movement, Murray made clear that CIO was not prepared to throw away its principles and achievements, since such a step would bring no benefit to workers or the nation.

"A labor movement wedded to antiquated concepts and values, no matter how snugly it might fill its shell of organic unity, will not meet the needs of American labor in 1947," he pointed out.

"We believe that a united labor movement with strength, courage and vision can be fashioned in America, and we believe that the proposal of the CIO represents a practical approach to this problem."

IN THE lengthy statement containing all recent documents on the subject, Murray said that the AFL proposal for CIO unions to enter the federation without commitments or guarantees of any sort was unacceptable. He indicated that unity at the cost of CIO's great gains for American workers would not be worth the price.

"This proposal of the AFL was offered on a basis that would not permit of any discussion," Murray said, and CIO was "pointedly" informed that no modifications in the AFL's briefly worded invitation would be acceptable.

Such a proposal, Pres. Murray reported, "reflected an unawareness" of the need for joint action against critical anti-labor legislation. It was based "on the apparent belief that the CIO unions are prepared to abandon the fundamental principles and policies of the CIO," Murray added. "The CIO rejected the AFL proposal."

THE REPORT on the unity negotiations traced correspondence with the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods since Pres. Murray's first suggestion of a joint conference last December, through the meetings in Washington on May 1 and 2

He said the CIO's four point program—for joint action on legislation, for elimination of jurisdictional disputes, for recognition of the status and democratic rights of industrial unions, and for joint conferences by CIO and AFL unions operating in the same field—was sound and effective.

He noted that in accepting the AFL proposals, CIO would have endangered the status of its industrial unions, its aggressive political action work, and its friendly ties and commitments to foreign labor movements through the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Despite failure to agree, Murray said that "our conviction that a united labor movement is desirous and obtainable remains unchanged." Noting the united front of labor's enemies and the fact that the "forest fires of reaction are spreading," he added:

"We believe in all sincerity that joint and united action on the legislative front is the answer to the impelling challenge. Joint struggle and joint sacrifice in quenching the fires of reaction will give birth to the solidarity on which sound and workable unity can be built."

The CIO proposal set forth "specific and practical steps for building and earning labor unity on a lasting basis," he added. Labor unity, the report asserted, cannot be built on the "sands of jurisdictional strife or on confusion and indecision" with respect to basic trade union matters, nor would such a unity meet the great needs of the times.

CIO MINE - MILL DECISION

THE CIO Executive Board, by a 27-8 vote, accepted this week the report of a committee which had investigated internal dissension and secession moves in the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

The four-point report, as explained by Pres. Murray to the press, made the following recommendations:

1. That John Driscoll, head of the so-called Progressive Metal Workers Council—comprising an estimated 24,000 workers who had left the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and later gone into the CIO Shipyard Union—be suspended from office as secretary of the Connecticut Industrial Union Council.

2. That the Shipyard Union be requested to refrain from interference with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, and that it rescind all charters issued in recent weeks to the seceding members of that union.

3. That Pres. Maurice Travis of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers —who succeeded to the presidency in March following the resignation of Pres. Reid Robinson—be requested by the Mine, Mill board to resign; and that if he refuses to resign, that he be removed from office by the board of that union.

4. That an administrative committee be named by the national CIO to administer the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers until its affairs are settled and unity restored, at which time an election under the supervision of the national CIO would name new officers.

AFTER an afternoon of discussion, the 27-8 vote was taken. The Shipyard Union, through Pres. John Green, registered as "not voting," while the Mine Mill vote, cast by Reid Robinson, was against acceptance of the report.

Murray announced that "in the absence of agreement, particularly by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the CIO has no power to invoke its decision."

"It was therefore agreed," he added, "that the dispute be referred in accordance with the CIO constitution, to the next convention of the CIO, in the month of October."

Murray also revealed that following the vote, the Shipyard Union president announced he will recommend to the next meeting of his union's executive board that it accept the committee's report and rescind the charters issued to the secessionists from the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

50,000 STRIKERS WIN IN SPAIN

SPAIN'S biggest strike in the ten years since Gen. Franco seized power, ended with 50,000 workers winning a major economic demand and demonstrating to the world that Spanish labor opposes the country's dictatorship.

Reporting from Paris, Allied Labor News said that the workers, who risked their lives by striking, demanded an end to tyranny and formation of a democratic government.

According to the strikers, who walked out in Bilboa when the government sought to penalize them for participating in a May Day demonstration, they won the right to return to their jobs without penalties or loss of seniority. The strike held firm despite police terror which resulted in the arrest of some 2,000 persons.

Genaro Riestra, fascist governor of Bilboa, tried to spread belief that the workers would be penalized. Riestra also claimed that only 5,000 workers had struck, although a New York Times reporter noted that factories employing at least seven times that number had been closed by the workers. Bilboa is Spain's second largest industrial center.

IN PARIS, the World Federation of Trade Unions, through Secretary-General Louis Saillant, sent its greetings to the "gallant Basque workers" who conducted the strike.

"The sublime courage, the relentless will with which they demand better living conditions, the return to freedom and the restoration of the Republic, are additional proofs to the world of the determination of the Spanish people to put an end to the Franco regime," the WFTU stated.

Saillant called for international support from unions and other democratic groups to back up the strikers' fight for freedom, and urged that "petitions and proclamations of solidarity" be addressed to governments throughout the world in support of the Spanish republicans.

CIO NAMES JOB GROUP

Creation of a full employment committee of the CIO, to work in close cooperation with the organization's Research Department, was announced by the Executive Board.

The committee will conduct studies and make reports to the Board, and will maintain contact with the Council of Economic Advisors, the government's top economic agency. The Council was created by Congress when it passed the watered-down full employment bill more than a year ago.

Members of the committee are Pres. Murray, serving as chairman; Emil Rieve, textile union, vice-chairman; and Walter Reuther, auto union; Albert Fitzgerald, electrical union; and Jacob Potofsky, clothing workers.

EDUCATION NOTES

LABOR EXTENSION SERVICE: Now drafted and ready for introduction in Congress is the new bill to establish a Labor Extension Service in the U. S. Dept. of Labor for the Nation's 42 million wage and salary earners similar to the Agricultural Extension Service now carried on for six million farm families.

The bill, which has the support of the CIO, AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods, would set up a cooperative program between the Dept. of Labor, colleges and universities in the states and local workers' groups requesting this service. The sum of $10 to $30 millions of Federal funds is proposed to be supplemented in each instance by at least 25% from sources within the state.

The Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 2117 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 7, D. C., is raising a budget of $50,000 to carry through the campaign for passage of the bill. Printed material and further information will be sent upon request.

Unions and their members are urged to write their Senators and Representatives asking them to become co-sponsors of the bill.

★ ★ ★

THE GEORGIA Workers Education Service announces that it has just received a grant of $500 from the CIO Auto Workers for educational work being carried on by GWES among labor unions throughout the State. Other CIO unions which have previously contributed to the operating funds include the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers.

★ ★ ★

A LEADERSHIP TRAINING Institute, jointly sponsored again this year by the Auto Workers and the Michigan CIO Council, will be held at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, on the shore near Port Huron, Mich. A six weeks' schedule opening July 20 and closing Aug. 20 has been planned for this summer, with attendance limited to 200 students a week.

Subjects on the program include labor's economic problems, publicity work, training for stewards, committeemen and union counsellors; union administration, cooperatives, educational and recreational leadership, health and safety, political action and other studies.

The Center will also serve all summer long as a vacation and recreation site for Michigan CIO members.

★ ★ ★

UAW AND COOPERATIVES: A new turn-over talk on cooperatives has just been issued by the UAW Education Dept. to aid an intensive union-co-op organizing drive authorized by the UAW intl. executive board.

The turn-over talk consists of 14 illustrated charts in colors, giving information on how cooperatives are organized, how they operate, what principles govern them, where they are organized and what they do.

Price of the charts has been reduced to $5. Earlier ones were $10. For further information write to UAW Education Dept., 28 West Warren Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.

★ ★ ★

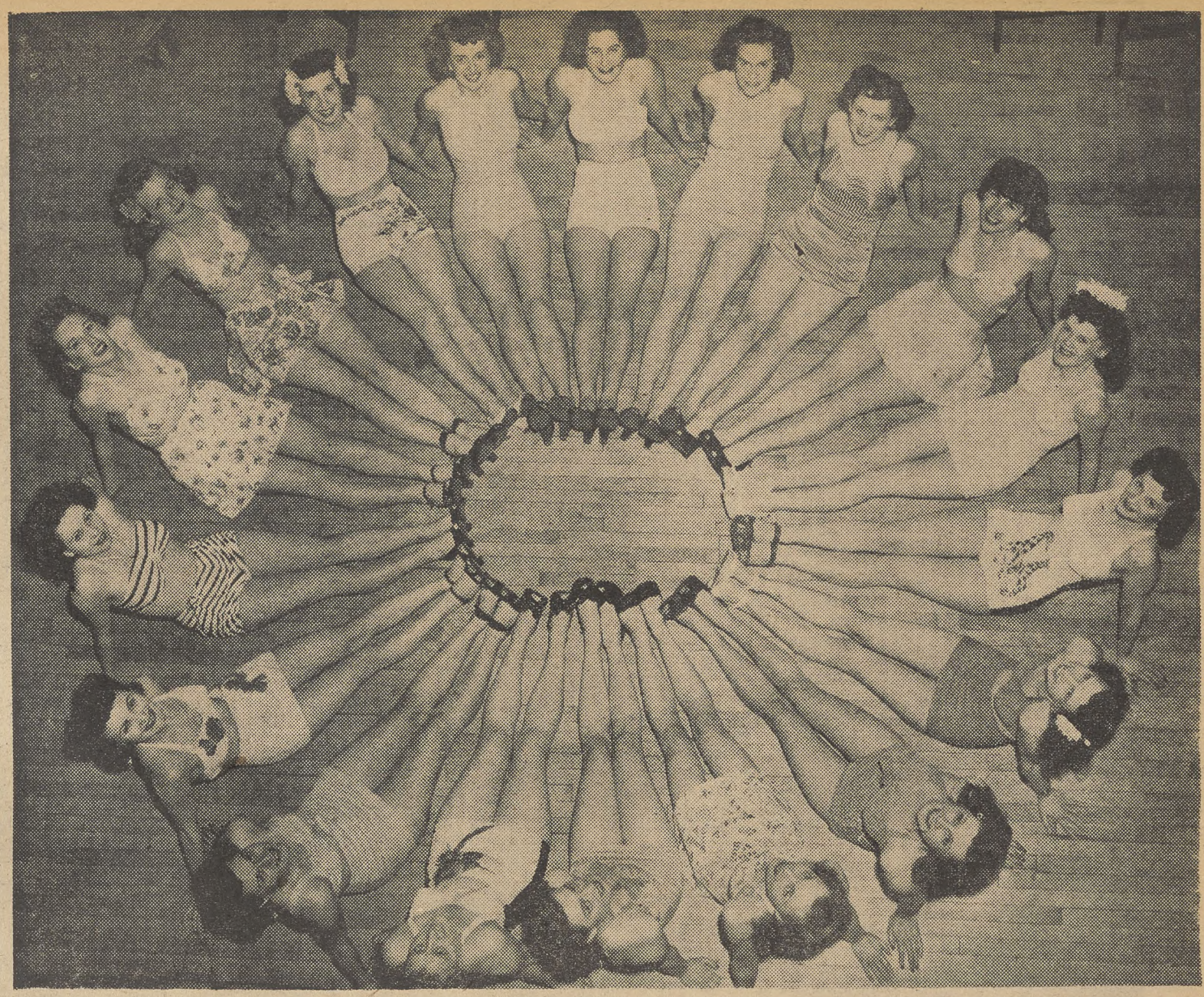
A CIO CHORUS of 55 voices, representing membership in 22 CIO unions in the New York area, is scheduled for its first network performance, Saturday, May 17, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The chorus is directed by Gertrude Rady, composer and pianist, and graduate of the Juilliard School of Music. It was organized in 1945 by Simon Rady, brother of the present director.

The CBS performance is to constitute a preview of the Town Hall concert to be given Saturday, May 24, in New York.

THE INDIANA CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee will hold a city-wide conference on fighting discrimination June 1 in Fort Wayne, in cooperation with the Fort Wayne CIO Council.

In announcing the conference, the Indiana Committee expressed the belief that "there has been far too much emphasis on good policies and programs against discrimination, and far too little attention to the bedrock realities—what discrimination actually is and why it is toughly imbedded in our society."



Quite a timepiece! Turn it either way and you've got an eyefull. The girls in the clock entered the Spring Frolic beauty contest run by Local 1145, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and gave the judges a hard time picking a winner. We don't have their telephone numbers.

EDUCATION FOUNDATION PROPOSED

A MILLION dollar labor-management education foundation, to promote better understanding on both sides of the collective bargaining table, was suggested last week by Charles Luckman, head of Lever Bros. Soap Co. and a frequent critic of old-fashioned management attitudes.

Luckman backed up his suggestion for the foundation, which would give a year of college study to 1,000 men and women from industry and labor, with a pledge of $100,000. He urged that students be chosen by a commission including the American Council on Education, the NAM, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, CIO and AFL.

Commented CIO Pres. Philip Murray: "I agree with Mr. Luckman's thesis. Better labor-management relations will only come about by the development of more responsible men in both labor and management . . . We welcome such suggestions as Mr. Luckman's to make such educational advance possible."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey congratulated Luckman for his "forward-looking plan for the development of leaders in the field of labor-management relations" and added "we will be glad to cooperate."

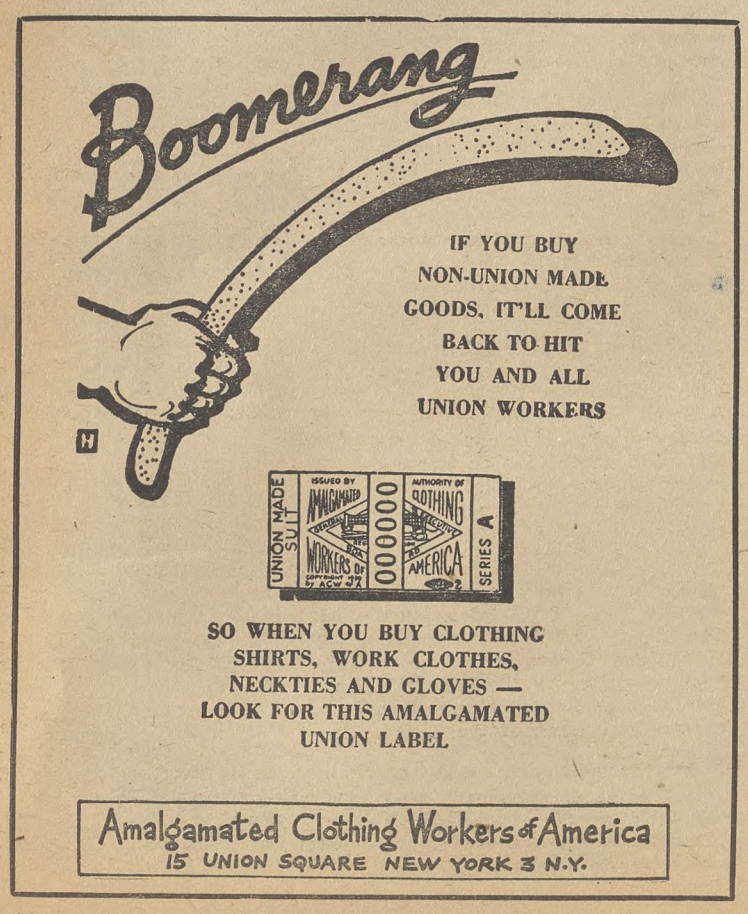
Dates Changed For CIO Term At Highlander Folk School

New Dates: June 15-July 12, 1947

Dates for the CIO Term at Highland Folk School have had to be changed. The term will begin Sunday, June 15, and close Saturday, July 12. Plans haven't yet been completed for the big Fourth of July rally, but it will be a big day at Highlander. Come and see!

Tuition is $75 for the full four weeks term, $40 for two weeks. Applications with a $10 deposit enclosed should be sent before June 1, to George T. Guernsey, Asst. Director of Education, CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Scholarships covering half tuition ($37.50) are being offered to 15 students, so that unions having financial difficulties can take advantage of the CIO Term. The union must pay the balance of the fee. Applications for these half scholarships should be sent to George Guernsey by May 23.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

HIS PLOT TO SMASH THE UNION EXPOSED, HIS THUGS DISARMED, CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — STAGGERS HOME WHERE HIS DAUGHER RUBY LIES DEAD...

TOO LATE TO EXPLAIN... TOO LATE TO ASK YOU TO FORGIVE ME! I KILLED YOU... MY LITTLE GIRL... BUT I DIDN'T MEAN IT, RUBY! I DIDN'T! I DIDN'T!

IT WAS AN ACCIDENT, RUBY... AN ACCIDENT! I ONLY WANTED ONE OF THE DAMN UNION GIRLS TO DIE — NOT YOU! NOT YOU!

I'M A LONELY OLD MAN... WITHOUT A FRIEND IN THE WORLD... THAT DAMN JIM BARRY HAS TURNED THE WHOLE TOWN AGAINST ME! WHAT DID I EVER DO TO THEM THAT THE FOLKS SHOULD HATE ME SO...

THE WHOLE TOWN'S FOR THE UNION NOW... I WON'T EVEN HAVE NO RIGHTS TO KEEP WAGES DOWN... THE MILLS ARE NO LONGER — NO! I'VE GOT TO STOP THEM!

IF I CAN'T RUN THE MILLS THE WAY I ALWAYS DID — NOBODY'S GOIN' TO RUN THEM!

HA! HA! HA! I'LL SHOW THEM! THERE IS A WAY TO STOP 'EM!

HA! HA! THEY HAVEN'T GOT ME LICKED — NOT BY A LONG SHOT! I'M GOING DOWN... BUT I'M TAKING THEM WITH ME.

THEY'LL KNOW IN A FEW MINUTES THEY CAN'T BEAT OLD MAN CARRUTHERS!

GASOLINE

AL

Portal Bill Signed

TO CHISELERS, AN INVITATION

THE Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 became law May 14 with signature by Pres. Truman of a bill which CIO Pres. Murray and other union leaders had predicted would cripple effective enforcement of the Wage-Hour Act.

The President's statement on his approval of the bill was filled with assertions that he did not think the law would be as disastrous as the union officials had indicated.

Signing of the bill, which was introduced in Congress under the cloak of a newspaper-sponsored hysteria over portal-to-portal damage suits, occurred on the last day possible under the law.

PRES. MURRAY, in a letter to the White House, had called for veto of the portal act on the basis that it would be a "very serious threat" to enforcement of the Wage-Hour law, the Walsh-Healy law covering pay standards of employes of government contractors, and the Bacon-Davis act, affecting building construction workers on government projects.

Pres. Murray criticized the two-year limit on filing suit for wage-hour damages as unfair to workers, since in most business, lawsuits are permissible for a period of five to seven years after the alleged damage.

He pointed out that workers must rely upon the Wage-Hour Division for facts, and that lack of funds has cut down factory inspection routines by the government agency.

IN approving the measure, Pres. Truman recommended that the minimum wage rate under the Wage-Hour Act be lifted from 40 to 65c an hour, and that the law be broadened to include groups of workers not now covered. Among these are seamen, communications workers, employees in many types of food processing plants, and others.

A bill lifting the minimum rate to a 65c-75c level was killed in the 79th Congress by addition of clauses which would have provoked inflationary increases in almost all food prices.

Immediate effect of the Portal-to-Portal act was to cut the base out from under a total of 1913 suits for back travel-time and make-ready pay, amounting to about six billion dollars in claims. It is probable that the act will be tested on constitutional grounds, and the fate of the suits will eventually rest upon the court's decision on the new law.

Pres. Truman said he would ask for increased funds for the Wage-Hour Division, although the recent House-passed Appropriations bill had made serious cuts in the agency's operating funds.

OBJECTIONS to the Portal bill included its "good faith" clause. President Murray in his request for a veto, suggested that employers would be able to fall back on hazy administrative rulings by any government agency to back up a defense against wage-claim suits. Pres. Truman's statement suggested that safeguards in the bill will prevent such defenses.

The CIO head also had complained that the bill will encourage "deception and sharp practices" by employers, and penalize liberal employers at the expense of chiselers—the exact opposite of the original intentions of the Wage-Hour Act.

Pres. Truman's message indicated recognition that the law introduces "possibly ambiguous language," which he said the courts will have to interpret. The Secretary of Labor has been requested to keep a close eye on the effects of this new law on wage-hour standards, the President said, and if these effects prove "detrimental" he will ask Congress for corrective action.

There was no indication, however, that Congress would necessarily play ball.

CIO Councils Urged To Aid DP's

Support for the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons in its campaign to permit the immigration of 400,000 refugees during the next four years, was urged on CIO Councils last week by Councils Director John Brophy.

In a message to the councils, Brophy forwarded letters of endorsement of the campaign written by Pres. Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The Citizens Committee is seeking support for the Stratton Bill (HR 2910), which it is hoped will undergo hearings before a House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration within the next few weeks.

The bill would permit up to 400,000 of the more than a million refugees now stranded in UNRRA camps throughout Germany, Austria and Italy to enter this country.

House Aide Guilty; $143,000 Shortage

A jury in Washington, D. C., this week convicted Kenneth Romney, former sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, of concealing for over 20 years a $143,000 shortage in his office account.

Evidence showed that Romney allowed bad checks to accumulate, charging them as "cash on hand." About $65,000 worth of the checks were signed by former Rep. John H. Smithwick (D. Fla.), defeated for re-election in 1928.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Hartley "Kill Union" Bill HR 3020	Contains almost every anti-union proposal in the book; would strangle union activity.	Passed by House. Senate-House conference committee will work out 'compromise' with Taft bill.	Write, wire Pres. Truman to veto; wire Congressmen to vote against conference bill and uphold veto.
Taft Anti-Union Bill S. 1126	Almost as bad as Hartley Bill. Major differences: "nicer language", no ban on industry-wide bargaining.	Passed by Senate. Senate-House conference committee will work out 'compromise' with House's Hartley Bill.	Write, wire Pres. Truman to veto. Wire Senators to vote against conference bill and uphold veto.
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Weakens enforcement of Wage-Hour law, under guise of banning 'portal suits'. Limits workers rights to collect back wages due.	Became law on May 14.	Remember in '48—and give a buck to PAC.
HR 1 Knutson "soak poor" tax bill	Offers 20%-30% tax cut—little savings for low income families, big windfalls for wealthy.	Passed by House. Senate Finance Comm. winding up hearings.	Ask Senators and Chmn. Millikin to pass only a tax bill placing heavier burden on big incomes.
S 866 and HR 2523 Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Long-range housing program, with govt. aid to spur building of low-rent & slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. House Banking Comm. refuses to order hearings.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to seek Banking Comm. hearings soon.
Labor & NLRB Appropriation Bill HR 2700	Makes severe cuts in funds of NLRB & Labor Dept. Will cripple many vital govt. services for workers. Senate version a trifle better, restores some operating funds.	Passed by Senate & House. Now in conference committee for compromise.	Wire Senators & Representatives to restore full funds asked by Pres. Truman.
"Swiss Cheese" Rent Control Bills HR 3203 S 1017	Extend rent control but with serious loopholes that will make a joke of real control. House bill also cripples vet housing program.	HR 3203 passed by House; S 1017 due for vote soon in Senate.	Wire Senators & Representatives to vote for real, honest rent control thru "as is" provisions of Murray-Wagner Bill (S. 528) and House Bill (HR 3100).

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Warning to Millions

RENT LAW EXPIRES JUNE 30!

TIME is beginning to run out on the nation's rent control law, which will expire June 30 unless Congress quickly gets a move on.

The Senate has not yet acted on the weak-kneed Buck bill, which keeps present rent ceilings intact for the books, but permits state and regional action to crumple the controls.

The House-passed Wolcott bill goes through the motions of preserving controls but actually includes the real estate lobby's pet proposal of "voluntary" 15% increases for new leases. In addition the Wolcott bill wipes out the last remaining program of allocation of materials for veterans housing by repealing the Patman Act of 1946.

Liberal groups in Congress are pressing hard for ditching of the two bills and substitution of real rent control proposals, as contained in the Murray-Wagner bill in the Senate and the Douglas bill in the House.

THE outlook for action on the Taft-Wagner-Ellender long-range housing bill (S. 866), aimed at providing government assistance in building homes for low income families, is far from bright.

The bill has been approved by a 7-6 vote of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, but the powerful GOP steering committee omitted it from a list of "must" legislation. However, the Natl. Public Housing Conference, a leading supporter of the bill, was told by Sen. Taft that he is going to do "all that I can" to bring the measure up for debate and vote.

Many Senators have reported receiving little mail in favor of the T-W-E bill, however, and it will be necessary to show them that the housing program has wide popular support.

THE Natl. Public Housing Conference, in its current news letter, reports that the "entire home construction industry is falling apart rapidly—home builders have priced themselves out of the market so quickly, and the inevitable tragedy of not doing the obvious is becoming so easy to see, that very soon the modest housing program that millions of Americans have been calling for will be considered the minimum of what we might seek."

Meanwhile, the rent control program now in existence is being badly hurt by cuts in operating funds, which have forced the Office of Housing Expediter—heir to OPA's rent control program — to curtail many activities.

In a letter to OHE, Elizabeth Sasuly, legislative representative of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, reported critical housing problems in the big Imperial Valley of California.

The FTA official said that seasonal agricultural workers, moving into the valley to work on curent crops, have found rents in rooming houses lifted by from 25% to 50%. This has caused intense hardship on the low-wage agricultural workers, whose income has risen only about 6%.

The union called upon the government agency to restore controls immediately in the area.

Bill Would Aid Wartime Seamen

Hearings on the seamen's bill of rights (HR. 476) were resumed May 14 and 15 before a subcommittee of the House merchant marine committee headed by Rep. Willis W. Bradley (R. Cal.).

Seth Levine of the CIO Maritime Committee testified in favor of the measure, along with several wartime members of the American merchant marine.

The bill is a somewhat watered-down version of a seaman's bill introduced in the 79th Congress but not adopted. The measure provides educational and medical care benefits to men who sailed for the U. S. in wartime, and benefits for the survivors of some 8,000 seamen who lost their lives at sea during the war.

Pres. Roosevelt, on signing the GI Bill of Right in 1944, asked Congress to pass a bill giving recognition to the civilian crews who carried the men and goods to victory.

PATTERN FOR SLAVERY—WHICH WAY AMERICA?

See Page 3

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May 26, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

This is the funeral border for all trade unions drawn by the Taft anti-labor bill. The Taft bill would drastically weaken your union's power to win higher wages. The Taft bill would sap your union's strength by hog-tying its organizing activities. The Taft bill would turn the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the U. S. Courts into stooges for employers. Your union is really in danger. Right now—this moment—take time to wire or write President Truman, urging him to veto the Taft bill. And write both your Senators, and your Representative, asking them to uphold such a veto. Do it today—tomorrow may be too late!

MOST PUNITIVE BILL IN ALL U. S. HISTORY!

A warning that the Taft-Hartley bill is the most punitive anti-labor legislation in all U. S. history was sounded last week by the CIO Executive Board. This is the full text of the statement.

WE are addressing this message to the American people on behalf of the membership of the CIO. We do so in the hope that in the next few weeks common sense can prevail in America against manufactured hysteria.

Today, the middle of May, while all the leading corporations in the mass-production industries have signed contracts for one and two years with CIO unions, the United States Senate and House of Representatives have passed the most punitive labor legislation in all of our nation's history.

They have been able to pass such bills because the American people have been given none of the facts as to what these bills will do if they become law.

A CONCERTED effort is now being made to persuade the public that the Senate has passed a mild bill and the House a harsh one. In fact, the Taft bill is fundamentally as destructive of collective bargaining as is the Hartley bill. The chief difference lies in subtlety of language. The supporters of these bills pretend that they will "equalize the power of labor and management and guarantee the right to work." By misrepresenting what these bills will actually do, it is proposed to pass through both Houses a conference bill based upon the Taft bill and to urge the President to sign it.

Every American interested in prosperity, industrial harmony, and civil liberties should learn for himself exactly how vicious both these bills are. Having learned, he should write to President Truman pledging his support for a veto and, to make his letter or wire additionally effective, should send copies to his Senators and Congressman.

THE President needs to know how many Americans understand that these bills will destroy the orderly processes of collective bargaining which have been developed in this country during the last fifty years and that under these bills:

1. The entire collective bargaining process is so restricted and limited as to be practically unworkable.

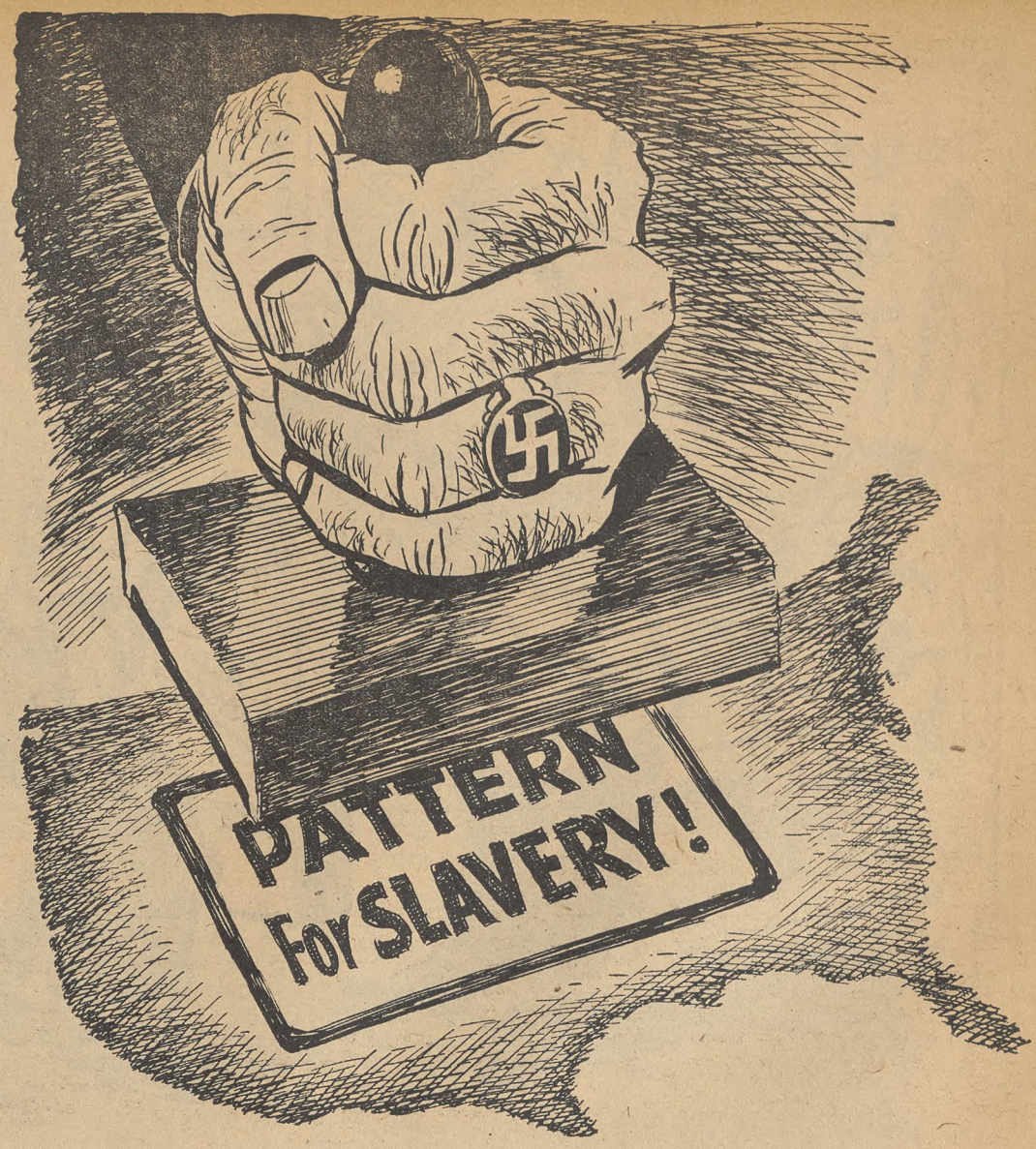
2. The efforts of workers to organize into unions of their own choice are stripped of the protection from employer coercion granted them under the Wagner Act, and are subjected to threats of crippling government restraint and coercion.

3. The effective exercise of the right to strike is subjected to the will of management and of government acting in the interests of management.

4. The use of the Federal injunction as an instrument to prevent and to break strikes is revived; this instrument is made sharper and more effective than at any time in history through the novel device of constituting the government itself as the agent of employers, to procure such anti-labor injunctions.

A small number of gigantic corporations dominate American industry today. Under the restrictions imposed by these bills labor would be unable to maintain the balance necessary in our economic life, and America would be far down the road toward a deep depression and serious economic crisis. And the destruction of the organizations through which the workers of this country can achieve effective and free collective bargaining with these corporations would concentrate control of our entire way of life in the hands of monopoly and threaten all our democratic institutions.

WHICH WAY AMERICA?



Break the unions! Build dictatorship! Ready the Nation for aggressive war! Those were the Nazis' answers for the problems of employers. The German pattern makes grim reading when reviewed in the light of legislation before the U. S. Congress today.

By FRED d'AVILA

IT WAS the most gigantic mass meeting on record. Tens of thousands of trade unionists, their wives and children flocked to vast Tempelhofer Field. From all over Berlin and the surrounding towns, the workers raised their banners to march in cheering, singing columns to celebrate their May Day.

The pageantry, the roaring airplanes, the music and the speeches eclipsed anything that P. T. Barnum had ever billed as the "greatest show on earth."

It was Adolf Hitler's Day. Flushed with victory in the March elections, the worst scourge of the 20th Century had the easy self-assurance of a man whose rise to power was as certain as death.

Honor—And Death

Hitler was the main speaker. "Honor work and respect the worker!" That, he said, was the Nazi slogan for May Day.

"The first of May," he continued, "must be the proof that we do not wish to destroy anything, but are concerned only with reconstruction. One cannot choose the loveliest spring day in the year as a symbol of strife, but only as one of constructive work. This day shall not stand for disintegration and collapse, but only for national unity . . ."

One day later, on May 2, 1933, Nazi Party members, under the leadership of the hated Robert Ley, seized control of all the unions throughout the Reich, arrested their leaders, grabbed their treasuries and suppressed their newspapers.

Two leaders of the General Trade-Union Federation, Theodore Leipart and Peter Grassmann, pledged cooperation with the Nazis. But to Nazi labor boss Ley, their promises were unbelievable. They were imprisoned in the name of a "Committee for the Protection of German Labor."

WHAT does this mean now to the United States of America? The Nazis are crushed, Hitler is reportedly dead. No one in Germany—or America—is publicly advanced as Hitler's successor in the world cause of smashing unions and establishing an employer dictatorship.

Reporting the Nazi pattern 14 years after Hitler's rise to power would be almost wasted effort except for the fact that there is a startling similarity between trends and events in Germany then and developments in the United States today.

Comprehensive histories of the Nazis' rise to power and digests of the Nazi laws published by the Intl. Labor Office report the following facts.

THE GERMAN economy in 1932 was gripped by a deep economic depression. The dominant employer class—represented by giant cartels like IG Farben—frankly admitted that "the only possible means" of maintaining its power was "to effect the splitting of the working class and its tying to the state apparatus by other and more direct means." "Herein," said one of the big business letters to leaders, "lie the positive possibilities and the tasks of Natl. Socialism."

(Today, in America, our employers too fear another big depression. Trade unionists and the working farmers are questioning the fact that 200 large non-financial corporations have extended their monopoly control over more than half of the assets of all non-financial corporations in the nation. And the big employers—represented by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—are supporting the Taft Bill to wreck unions, as a "solution" for their difficulties.)

THE NAZIS used tons of newsprint to tell of their true love for the workers. Even when they seized the unions and arrested their leaders on May 2, 1933, they performed the task "in the interests of the German workers, and in order to preserve the institutions from bankruptcy."

Just 17 days later the Nazi government published an act relating to "Protectors of Labor" whose duties "will be to maintain industrial peace and to collaborate in the reform of social legislation." The act ironically added: "Until such legislation is passed they will determine wages and other conditions of work."

(Today, in America, employers and heir congressional henchmen are just as loudly beating their breasts and protesting their love for the workers. Senator Taft said that his bill to wreck unions is "not a punitive bill." And Pres. Earl C. Bunting of the NAM, in a plea for passage and signature of the bill, declared that "if it subtracts one legitimate gain of labor, it should be vetoed." He hastened, of course, to accuse labor leaders of opposing all reforms for "the increasing abuse of union power.")

THE NAZIS, like their American counterparts, attacked labor unions as "monopolies." In early 1933 the German Minister of Labor decreed that Nazi Work Units and the Steel Helmet mutual-aid associations will have exclusive rights to represent workers, thereby putting "an end to the legal monopoly of the General Confederation of German Trade Unions, the Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Federation of Democratic Trade Unions as representatives of the workers . . ."

(Today, in America, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, in hundreds of newspaper ads throughout the nation, cries for a curb on "labor monopoly"—conveniently ignoring a report by the House Committee on Small Business that the enforcement of anti-trust laws against big business has been "largely a matter of a policeman looking the other way.")

THE NAZIS were specialists in witch-hunting. Their aim was to split the unions into factional groups, to encourage workers to fight workers, and to ride to power on the backs of an opposition that was hamstrung by dissension. They started on Communists and Jews, but they quickly added to their purge lists Socialists, Social Democrats, trade unionists without political affiliation, Catholics and Protestants. Anyone was fair game who opposed the Nazi regime.

Witch-Hunt Prize

In a May 1933 order, the Nazis established a clearance procedure for civil servants that takes first place in any witch hunt competition. "Membership by a civil servant of any political party (other than the Communist Party) is not in itself enough to cause his loyalty to be called in question," a digest of the order read.

"On the other hand, officials shall be regarded as suspect from the national point of view if they have expressed hatred against the national movement either by word of mouth or writing or by their general attitude, or if they have abused their positions in the service to persecute officials belonging to the movement."

(Continued on Page 14)

BUTCHER-SHOP OPERATION

THE operation which quack doctors Taft and Hartley are performing on American unions will not be a complete success, from their viewpoint, unless the patient dies or, at least, is permanently crippled.

During the Conference Committee sessions, held to reconcile differences between the Senate and House anti-union bills, labor has been stretched out on an operating table while its worst enemies, armed with butcher-knives, have been arguing about how best to carve out its entrails.

It has not helped in the least that Senator Taft, Rep. Hartley and the rest try to look like doctors and profess to be operating in the patient's interests.

Their transparent malice, their gloating eagerness to drive in their knives, their winks and side-remarks to their NAM bosses, give all-too-obvious evidence of their murderous intent.

Nor can labor feel much interest or partisanship in the occasional wrangles between "Doc" Taft and "Doc" Hartley as to where, how and to what depth its living flesh should be carved up.

★ ★ ★

IT IS evident that the conference report will more closely resemble the Senate bill than the House bill.

This pleases labor's enemies, who regard the Taft bill as easier to pass over a veto than its House counterpart.

It pleases nearly all the big-business newspapers which have been campaigning for union-crippling legislation. They are trying to sell it to the public as the course of "moderation."

But such an outcome brings no cheers from labor. For the Taft bill is quite sufficient in itself to do a murderous job on the unions.

★ ★ ★

HERE ARE some of the things the Taft bill would do to unions and the workers' rights:

It prohibits the closed shop and so restricts all other forms of union security as in effect to impose the open shop.

It places countless new obstacles in the way of union organization and collective bargaining, and gives employers many new devices to evade their obligations.

It denies workers the right to elect union officers of their own choosing, by providing that any union with any officer against whom employers can direct the "red smear" shall be denied certification for bargaining purposes.

It promotes company unionism, by giving the employers' stooge outfits a place on the ballot and protecting them against disestablishment by the NLRB.

It breaks up industrial unions by separating "professional" from manual workers and carving up bargaining units along craft and other splinter lines.

It denies supervisors and agricultural workers their bargaining rights, and makes unions subject to all sorts of court suits and raids on their treasuries.

It restricts the right to strike in many ways, revives the anti-labor injunction, facilitates strikebreaking and creates many "unfair labor practices" on the part of unions as ready weapons for the union-busting employer.

★ ★ ★

THE TAFT BILL, as CIO Counsel Pressman points out, would "make the government of the United States a ready and willing instrument of employers in resisting legitimate demands and needs of workers, in thwarting legitimate strike action by employers and in subjecting the labor movement to a process of decimation, subjugation, frustration and stagnation under government control."

Write or wire to President Truman at once urging a veto of this vicious legislation, and to your Senators and Representatives asking them to uphold such a veto.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WHEN Mussolini and Hitler set out to destroy the labor unions, as a first step toward ending all forms of democracy, they didn't say they wanted to enslave the workers and take away their rights.

No, they talked very much like Sen. Robt. Taft, Rep. Fred Hartley and the NAM are talking today.

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HERMANN GOERING, when on trial, was asked to explain the Nazi attacks on German trade unions.

He replied that the unions were under Social Democratic and increasing Communist influence.

He said it was the leaders of the unions, not their members, that the Nazis were after.

The aim was not to destroy liberty, he insisted, but to give the German worker "real freedom."

He stressed the "right to work" as one of the reasons for attacking the unions.

Nearly everything Goering said sounded just like an NAM ad, or a speech by one of the American sponsors of anti-union legislation.

●

FROM ITALY also comes warning that American anti-union bills resemble the first steps taken by Mussolini.

Giulio Pastore, Catholic member of Parliament and a secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, commenting on the Taft-Hartley bills, pointed out that fascism in Italy "began with the pretext of a fight against communism, but it was really aimed at the destruction of all bulwarks built by workers.

"Besides political organizations, fascism destroyed unions, including those that were Catholic-led," he said.

Oreste Lizzadri, another secretary of the Italian labor body, noted that many provisions of the American anti-union bills are just like those in Mussolini's laws, which ended in banning all union rights.

●

WHILE THE countries liberated from fascist rule are now intent on broadening union rights, bitterly remembering where union-crippling legislation led them before, the U. S. Congress is moving in the opposite, fascist direction.

In Italy the right to strike is written into the constitution, employers are not allowed to sue unions, and other labor-protective measures are being enacted.

●

IN BRITAIN one of the first acts of the Labor government was to repeal the Trades Disputes Act, which restricted the right to strike and had other provisions similar to those of the Taft-Hartley bills.

Many Americans will say amen to this comment of Pres. Will Lawther of the British Natl. Union of Mineworkers:

"Now, when workers everywhere are moving toward greater freedom, we consider it a tragedy that the land where thousands have gone to escape oppression should introduce the most oppressive labor legislation."

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ONE OF the phoniest claims made by the sponsors of anti-union legislation is that they are fulfilling a "mandate from the people."

Senator Taft was elected by a majority of one-half of 1% of some three million votes cast. And 92 other Republicans were elected by majorities of less than 5% of the voters.

While some of the voters who helped them get these slim majorities may have fallen for the propaganda that Taft & Co. simply wanted to "remedy labor abuses," most of them voted as they did for many other reasons.

Certainly, there is no evidence that anywhere near a majority of the voters, even in the constituencies where reactionaries were elected, wanted legislation to cripple unions.

●

AS A MATTER of fact, since Taft and his clique have revealed their real anti-union purpose, such election evidence as there has been points in the opposite direction.

In the Chicago, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Oakland, Hoboken, Passaic and other municipal elections, union-supported candidates have been uniformly elected, including several CIO leaders.

Most noteworthy also is the sweeping primary victory in Washington of Charles R. Savage, who was one of the leading pro-labor progressives in the last Congress.

In the recent Democratic primary he received more votes than the total cast for all candidates in the Republican primary.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor

Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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TRUMAN MAY GET TAFT BILL IN WEEK

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A joint Senate-House conference committee moves this week towards a deadline for action on the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bills.

While the 10-man committee meets behind closed doors on Capitol Hill, an unprecedented propaganda campaign is under way throughout the nation to tell the public—and labor union members—that the "bust-union" provisions of the bill are in reality a "moderate cure for abuses."

Moving into this last minute propaganda barrage, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and other agencies not distinguished for their love of labor have rushed in to "protect" union members from their own democratically-elected leaders.

THROUGHOUT the nation, however, workers and liberal-minded organizations acted with increasing zeal to demonstrate the public's distaste for the bill—most severe ever given serious consideration by a U. S. Congress.

Mass meetings, advertisements, radio time, petitions and memorial resolutions from public and civic groups indicated growing demand that the bill be vetoed by Pres. Truman, and that his veto be upheld by Congress.

Joint protest meetings arranged by CIO, AFL and Railway unions were scheduled in scores of cities. Federated Press reported the first united labor demonstration in Pennsylvania's capital city of Harrisburg was held May 22. In York, Pa., a protest meeting filled the city's largest ballroom.

Muncie, Ind., CIO unions invited the AFL to join in a protest torchlight parade, following an earlier meeting on the courthouse lawn. Some 8,000 workers marched up San Francisco's Market Street in one of the biggest labor demonstrations in city history.

Material for radio speeches, spot announcements and newspaper advertising to show the danger of the Taft-Hartley bill has been prepared for local use by the CIO Publicity Dept. Write or wire to Len De Caux, CIO publicity director, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

New York City's CIO Council planned meetings in each of the city's 24 Congressional districts, with church and civic groups, pitching in, while the Gotham AFL scheduled a night meeting at the Polo Grounds. CIO and AFL together in New Orleans planned a meeting and parade, while in Flint, Mich., unions mapped a whirlwind campaign against the bills.

PAC Director Jack Kroll called on all political action groups to contact local Democratic party officials to urge that they ask Pres. Truman to veto the bill.

Groups of union spokesmen from a number of states visited Washington during the week, with a particular goal of building support for upholding Pres. Truman if he vetoes the bill.

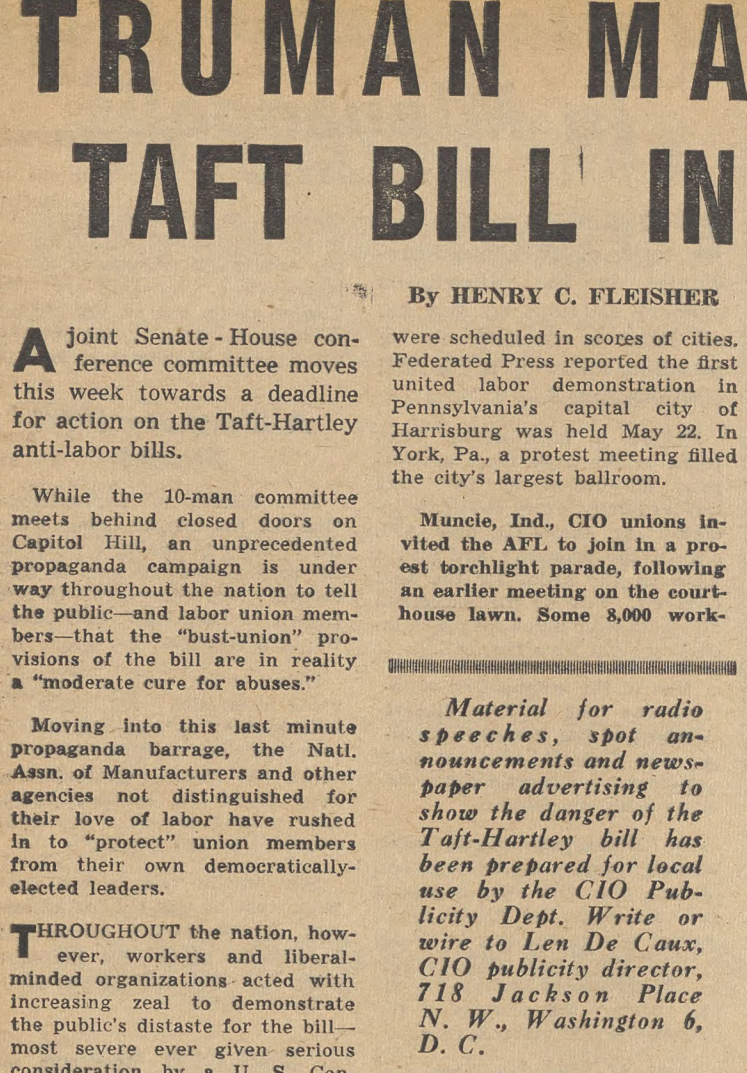
IT appeared that the Senate-House committee might report out its compromise bill on May 27, with the probability that the bill would be at the White House 24 hours later. The President has a 10-day period in which to sign or veto the law; if he does neither, it becomes law without his signature.

The Taft bill okayed by the Senate is far more severe than the Case bill, which the President vetoed a year ago.

It bans the closed shop; curbs all forms of union shop and maintenance of membership; gives employers an excuse not to bargain if they can pin a "communist" tag on any leader of any union; permits costly law suits against unions in federal district courts; allows the Attorney-General to get anti-strike injunctions in any case where he feels the national public welfare is concerned.

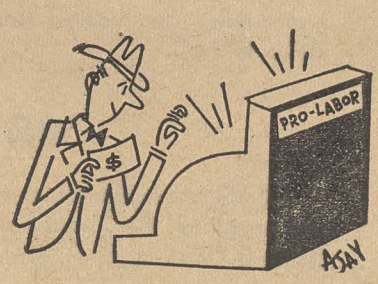
A major feature of the bill gives a premium to employers who can replace striking workers with scabs and strikebreakers, for it removes all rights as an employe from workers so replaced. Strikers are prohibited from voting in Labor board elections once they have had their jobs filled by scabs.

The bill also permits company unions to appear on Labor Board election ballots. It allows unions to be de-certified after one year as bargaining representative in a plant. It opens the door to breaking up industrial union bargaining groups by forcing the NLRB to stage separate elections for any craft splinter group that may file a request.



"Come back, Mr. Nam, President Truman hasn't vetoed the Taft Bill yet!"

Drawing from The Dispatcher.



When Congress is making you ill,
Drop a buck in the P.A.C. till;
You're right on the track
'Cause a dollar for PAC
Is really a pro-labor bill.

Taft Bill Danger Seen Abroad

WORKERS in other countries are watching Congressional action on the Taft-Hartley bill with serious concern, Allied Labor News reports from a number of European capitals.

Statements from officials in several countries reflect anxiety that the cause of world democracy will be weakened if serious restrictions on U. S. labor are enacted into law.

In London, Pres. Arthur Deakin of the World Federation of Trade Unions likened the Taft-Hartley bill to Britain's infamous 1927 Trades Disputes Act, which he said "undermined workers' confidence in constitutional action." With its repeal after the Labor government came into power, "British workers consider they have regained a liberty of the greatest importance," Deakin said.

The WFTU head, who is secretary of Britain's most powerful union—the Transport and General Workers Union—said that "the whole world now stands for free trade union organization without any legislative restrictions to limit workers' rights."

He suggested that passage of the Taft bill might stir up so much discord in the U. S. as to "react detrimentally on the country's interests and its industrial relationships."

Vincent Tewson, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, also noted that the Taft-Hartley bills "bear an ominous resemblance to the vicious, vengeful Trades Disputes Act passed by the reactionary Tory administration 20 years ago."

Other expressions of hope that the bills would be defeated were voiced by officers of the Italian, French and Latin-American labor federations.

TAFT BRAND 'DEMOCRACY' SUSPECT IN EUROPE

PASSAGE of the Taft-Hartley bill would endanger our efforts to keep the friendship and support "of the hard-pressed common people of Europe" for the American democratic system, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey warned the nation in a CBS radio talk last week.

The Taft-Hartley drive to sow lack of confidence in union leaders among workers has a "familiar ring" in Europe, he said. He quoted three statements to the radio audience:

"We have not destroyed free workers; but we have liberated the worker and have relieved him of his unemployment.

"There is no destruction of the liberty of the worker taking place. To the contrary, I am convinced that we are giving the worker real freedom, which consists in the first place of his right to work, which we are securing for him.

"I am not talking about the masses of the people. I am talking about the group who were leading these trade unions."

Referring to the statements, Carey said: "They sound like those of Sen. Taft or Rep. Hartley, but the quotations I have just read to you came from that eminent lover of human liberties, Mr. Herman Goering; they were made on the witness stand at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. The close resemblance in text and spirit is no accident.

"For the provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill inevitably take us down the road to restriction of the people's rights, to economic slavery, to fascism.

"Can we expect high regard for our ideals and institutions from a mass of people in other lands who are now, amidst the ruins and devastation of two continents, slowly working their way back from the ravages of fascism? Not if we show that America, out of step with the world, is marching rapidly backwards."

Religious Group Hits Taft Bill

"Legislation based upon fear and hatred will not right wrongs or correct abuses," the National Religion & Labor Foundation warned last week in a statement voicing strong criticism of the Taft-Hartley bill.

"To us, as religious leaders, the moral implications are clear," the statement said. It was signed by the Foundation's 30-man executive board.

"More sinister than any specific provisions in the bill," the Foundation noted, "is the claim that these laws are intended to protect workers and increase industrial peace, when the ulterior intent must be to strangle the unions and weaken the means whereby workers strive for better standards of living."

Savage's Victory

BLOW AGAINST REACTION

THE Democratic primary election victory of Charles R. Savage in Washington's 3rd Congressional District was another indictment of the legislative course being chartered by the 80th Congress, especially in regard to labor legislation. That comment came this week from PAC Director Jack Kroll in Washington.

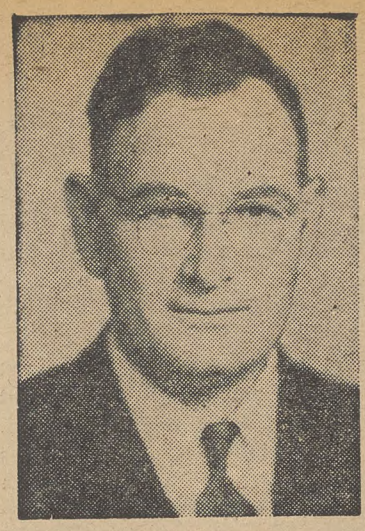
Savage is a member of the CIO Woodworkers Union. He was supported by united labor—CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Savage was high man in a three-cornered race, far out-distancing his nearest opponent, State Attorney General Smith Troy. Savage will face Russell V. Mack, Republican, in the run-off June 7th. The race is for the seat left open by the recent death of Rep. Fred Norman.

KNOLL cited Savage's victory statement that the American people will not tolerate attacks upon labor and that the people voted to repudiate reaction. "The election returns evidenced the real sentiments of the American people on the record of the Congress," the PAC head said. "The Washington victory is only a forerunner of things to come. 1948 will bring similar results.

"Savage's ..victory, ..following triumphs in Hoboken, Passaic, Minneapolis and Oakland, California, where labor-supported candidates announced their opposition to Congressional labor legislation, is clear-cut proof of the American people's belief that American unions must be kept strong and healthy.

"The victories demonstrate that the beliefs of Franklin D. Roosevelt are still alive, that the people will rally around those candidates who make his ideals the cornerstone of their political platform."



CHARLES R. SAVAGE
Nominated for Congress

You Can't Beat Danville! Workers Pay $5 To Vote

THE voting strength of organized workers will be pitted against the old-line reactionary machine of Sen. Harry Byrd when citizens of Danville, Va., go to the polls in municipal elections next July 3.

Thanks to the patient efforts of a Labor Legislative League, some 3,000 new voters have been added to the rolls since the 1946 elections, when only 7,100 persons out of the city's 40,000 were qualified to vote. This despite back poll taxes averaging as high as $5.

In the past the Byrd machine has had an easy time of it, since only 4,000 voters, on the average, showed up at the polls. This year, it is expected that most of the 10,000 registered citizens will cast their ballots.

Backbone of the quiet organizing drive has been the Labor Legislative League, whose support comes from CIO and AFL unions in the city, with the CIO Textile Workers Union a major factor. The TWUA has 8,000 members in the area.

The League's candidate for mayor is Pat Furguson, head of the AFL Typographical Union. Nomination in Virginia Democratic primaries assures election.

Difficulties in registering the 3,000 new voters can be understood by the fact that average poll tax payments amounted to $4.99, and back taxes must be paid up. With average textile wages up from a pre-war average of about 40-50c an hour to about a dollar at present, many workers have been able to afford payment of the tax for the first time.

Another fatcor which makes Danville liberals expect a victory over the Byrd machine is the registration of some 700 additional Negroes, through cooperation with C. K. Coleman, Danville Negro leader and head of the Independent Voters League.

United Labor Won In Minneapolis

By Federated Press

ENCOURAGED by the victories of its endorsed candidates in the Minneapolis primary elections on May 12, all labor is working for a smashing follow-up in the final elections June 9.

Despite a labor-baiting campaign by the city's three newspapers, all owned by the Iowa Cowles family, every candidate indorsed by the CIO and AFL cleared the primaries and won a place on the ballot for the final elections. Ten of the successful nominees were union members, including eight from the AFL.

One of the outstanding victories was that of Pres. Robert Wishart of the Hennepin County CIO Council, who led five candidates seeking the 8th ward aldermanic nomination.

The Minneapolis papers made Wishart their special target, blasting him with daily editorials and charging the city's union leaders with attempting to set up a "labor boss" rule in Minneapolis. Labor fought back on the air and through the columns of the CIO Minnesota Labor Review.

Proof of labor's strength was the fact that not only was Wishart nominated but Jens Christensen, incumbent 8th ward alderman whom labor had singled out for defeat, failed to win a place on the final ballot.

The Minneapolis voters also gave labor-indorsed incumbent Mayor Hubert Humphrey a 2 to 1 victory over his nearest rival. Although the primaries are nominally non-partisan, the GOP machine threw its support behind Frank J. Collins, who trailed far behind Humphrey in the voting.

The victory of the labor-backed candidates practically assured the continuation of a liberal majority in the city council. However, labor anticipates a renewal of the labor-baiting campaign in the Cowles papers and is putting on an intensive drive to get out the votes for its candidates on June 9.

A Blankety !*!*! Blank!

Sen. Martin of Pennsylvania "has let the mighty dollar cause his memory to become a blank so far as the working man is concerned," according to George Brown of Local 2657, CIO Steelworkers, Rexmont, Pa.

Brown went with a Pennsylvania delegation that came to Washington to see legislators about pending anti-labor bills. He said that "our representatives were given the brush-off when they wanted to ask a few civil questions of Mr. Martin."

Sen. Martin said in his campaign that he was out to "kill labor," Brown charged, adding: "It is time the public was given at least a decent representative in national affairs."

750,000 Negro Unionists

There are 750,000 organized Negro workers in the U. S., the majority of them in CIO unions, according to the new 1946-47 edition of the Negro Handbook edited by Florence Murray and published by Current Books, Inc., 23 West 47 St., New York City.

The two CIO unions with the largest number of Negro members are the Auto Workers with 100,000, and the Steelworkers with 85,000.

Negroes outnumber whites in 180 counties, Georgia leading with 46.

HOOK HIM!

It's a fact. You can do it. You can hit back hard. You—every member of the CIO—can hit back hard by taking from the political scene those Congressmen and state legislators who seek to crush our unions and lower our wages. You can do it by fighting back with political action, by fighting back with PAC. CIO's political arm—PAC—can answer labor's foes at the ballot box. A bigger, stronger PAC is the solution.

This means organization, political organization. It means money to build such an organization. It means a dollar for PAC, dollars to build PAC everywhere in America. CIO President Philip Murray says "It is absolutely and positively essential. It is a definite responsibility."

Yes, it is essential. It is a responsibility. Within a few weeks, PAC's 1947 $1 voluntary contribution drive begins. Give it your support. You want your union kept strong! You want it to be free to work for your greater security! Strengthen and develop the political structure which can assure this. Back PAC. Give your dollar to PAC.

'48 Is Coming!

Anti-labor legislators must face the voters in 1948. The voters must be informed and organized. PAC must build its organization for these crucial elections now! It's motto is "Build in '47 to win in '48." Support your PAC. Give your dollar to PAC.

Even in Good Times

UNEMPLOYMENT TOLL 7 TIMES MORE THAN LOSS DUE TO STRIKES!

TIME lost last year through unemployment was seven times greater than the time lost through strikes.

The time lost in one depression year—with 12 million people out of work in 1932—was 32 times greater than the time lost last year through strikes.

These are the figures:

- Time lost through unemployment in 1932 was 12 million man years, according to the figures put out by the employer-dominated Natl. Industrial Conference Board.
- Time lost through unemployment in 1946 was 2½ million man years. This is considered an irreducible minimum, due to job changes, etc.
- Time lost through strikes in 1946 was 376,666 man years, according to the NICB. This is about as much time as would be lost if the steel industry laid off one-third of its workers during a depression year.

Yet the same forces in Congress that support the Taft Bill "to stop strikes" helped to sabotage a bill to guarantee full employment.

Applicants for unemployment insurance jam the Washington, D. C. office of the U. S. Employment Service. Unemployment has increased in the apparel trades and light manufacturing industries, particularly in N. Y. City, New England, some of the South Atlantic states and California.

LABOR DEPT. WARNS OF 'SOFT SPOTS' IN EMPLOYMENT

SOFT spots in the economy, with 140,000 manufacturing workers laid off during April, hold a warning for the future and need to be watched. That was the advice this week from Ewan Clague, commissioner of Labor Statistics.

"A tendency toward rising unemployment in some industrial areas was most noticeable in New York with its concentration of apparel trades and other light manufacturing industries," the U. S. Dept. of Labor official said.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance in N.Y. City were double those of a year ago, he declared. They resulted from layoffs in women's apparel, leather goods and several luxury fields.

New England, several South Atlantic states and California reported a rise in unemployment insurance claims.

An expected rise in construction activity did not materialize, Clague said. About 62,000 new permanent dwelling units were started in April, 4,000 below the level of April 1946.

Clague blamed high prices. These were caused by removal of price ceilings, a move forced by Republican Congressmen in their successful drive to wreck nearly all price controls.

Total unemployment is about 2½ million, which Clague said "is near the minimum general considered unavoidable . . ." This is about half a million higher than the low point last fall, and about the same as in April 1946.

CLAGUE warned that 1¾ million veterans now in school on a full-time basis may soon be seeking their first post-war jobs. Hiring this year, he said, is on a much smaller scale than during last year, primarily for replacements and seasonal work.

Meanwhile, the Veterans Administration reported that during March 40,000 ex-GIs who claimed benefits under the unemployment program exhausted their allowances. This brought to 227,000 the total number who have left the unemployment rolls by exhausting benefits.

OFFICIALS of the Social Security Administration said that national and state unemployment claims reflected little in the way of trends, because of the fact that new benefit periods recently started in many states. It is uncertain whether unemployment increases in some states were due to layoffs or to the fact that additional workers are eligible due to the new benefit periods.

However, a first rate crisis was reported in Rhode Island, with unemployment of 28,000—5,000 higher than the last week in March. U. S. Employment Service officials said:

"The current labor market situation is the most depressing one witnessed in this state since the end of the war. It is marked by lowered activity, labor reductions, increasing unemployment, and doubtful prospects in most segments of business and industry.

"Since March the over-all situation has been growing rapidly worse. The number of workers laid off and those who are to be laid off in the next few weeks may well run into thousands, involving workers of both sexes and in all occupations.

"How much longer the present decline in industry will continue cannot be ascertained; the employers themselves don't know."

Main layoffs occurred in woolen mills, finishing and clothing printing establishments, shoelace and worsted mills.

Jobless Aid—From $10.90 to $23.05 a Week!

SUPPOSE you lose your job—just how much will you be entitled to in unemployment compensation?

The answer, according to the U. S. Social Security Administration figures, is shockingly little.

Actual payments made in March to unemployed workers were $17.72 a week. This is the average for the whole nation.

In two-thirds of the states, payments are lower than the average. The lowest is Kentucky, which paid an average of $10.90 a week.

The highest average payment was in Utah, with $23.05 a week. Even this sum is entirely inadequate to support the average family of four.

THE March average payments, state by state, follow:

Region I—	
Connecticut	$20.73
Maine	13.89
Massachusetts	21.58
New Hampshire	14.43
Rhode Island	16.85
Vermont	16.64
Region II-III—	
Delaware	15.25
New Jersey	19.47
New York	18.80
Pennsylvania	17.23
Region IV—	
District of Columbia	16.65
Maryland	18.30
North Carolina	11.17
Virginia	12.54
West Virginia	15.40
Region V—	
Kentucky	10.90
Michigan	19.74
Ohio	17.35
Region VI—	
Illinois	18.41
Indiana	16.80
Wisconsin	16.63
Region VII—	
Alabama	14.42
Florida	13.75
Georgia	13.12
Mississippi	11.97
South Carolina	13.42
Tennessee	12.44
Region VIII—	
Iowa	14.27
Minnesota	14.86
Nebraska	15.24
North Dakota	17.36
South Dakota	13.24
Region IX—	
Arkansas	12.11
Kansas	14.19
Missouri	16.72
Oklahoma	16.18
Region X—	
Louisiana	13.97
New Mexico	13.20
Texas	13.67
Region XI—	
Colorado	13.78
Idaho	14.86
Montana	13.19
Utah	23.05
Wyoming	18.77
Region XII—	
Arizona	14.08
California	18.70
Nevada	18.28
Oregon	15.21
Washington	19.56
Regions XIII and XIV—	
Alaska	21.90
Hawaii	19.22

'WE'LL SUPPORT VETO,' STEEL UNION TO TRUMAN

By VINCENT SWEENEY

THE Steelworkers' executive board this week took action to assure President Truman that he would be supported in a veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

The board, which met in Atlantic City this week, also took steps to follow through on the national CIO program to fight anti-labor legislation. Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO and the Steelworkers said:

"The most important activity during the next several weeks is the demonstration by our individual members of their vital concern about the effect of these bills.

"They should demonstrate their concern by sending to Pres. Truman and their senators and congressmen wires or letters and signed petitions. Anything that can be done with non-members of the union to enlist their activity on the same program should be done."

In addition to a full day's discussion of the legislation, the Steelworkers installed officers and board members for the ensuing two-year term.

THE board, in a final statement, affirmed its position that collective bargaining contracts must be observed. Pointing to the many gains won in the steel industry, the statement said in part:

"This victory was one of the most notable achievements in the annals of our nation's collective bargaining history. The wage agreement provides opportunity for stabilizing our country's internal economic affairs; it guarantees stability in the steel industry for a period of two years."

The statement to be sent to 3,000 locals, asserted "it is imperative that we understand thoroughly that:

"We must meticulously respect the provisions of the collective bargaining contract.

"That under no circumstances must there be work stoppages during the life of the agreement;

"We must resort to the orderly method of adjudicating our differences by taking recourse to the grievance procedures of the wage agreement up to and including arbitration."

The statement emphasized the respect and the admiration won by the union among its members and the public and declared that "to retain the confidence of the public, the union and management must display that spirit of labor-management cooperation so essential to the welfare of this great nation."

IT WAS announced that contracts have been negotiated with companies covering 500,000 workers, including 11,000 in iron ore mines operated by the Oliver Mining Co. and Pickands-Mather. Oliver is a U. S. Steel subsidiary and the two firms usually set the pattern for the entire iron ore range which employs around 28,000.

International officers elected at the biennial referendum last December, to take office June 1, include President Murray; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Van A. Bittner, vice-president, and James G. Thimmes, elected vice-president for the first time. Thimmes succeeds Clinton S. Golden who resigned last summer. Thimmes has served since then by appointment of the board.

Three new district officers also were elected: James Griffin, Youngstown, Ohio; James Dickerson, Houston, Texas, and James Nicholson, Nova Scotia.

The board consist of 36 district directors, the others of whom were re-elected, Charles Millard, national director for Canada, also re-elected, and the four international officers.

1,000 VOLUNTEERS SPUR DIXIE DRIVE

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 volunteer organizations are now working in close cooperation with field representatives of the CIO Organizing Committee, Director Van A. Bittner of the Committee announced this week.

"We now have a volunteer organizer set-up in every Southern state except Texas, where a 'volunteer' program will be launched at a statewide meeting May 31," Bittner said.

"About 200 representatives of the Organizing Committee and the various CIO international unions are now devoting full time to the Southern membership drive. The volunteers work part time with these field representatives."

The volunteers, Bittner said, are members of established CIO unions. Each pledges he or she will devote about 10 hours a month to active organizing work.

"During the first part of our membership drive we devoted much time to the building of a staff of field representatives and the establishment of offices and operating bases throughout the South," Bittner said.

"Then, early this year, we launched our volunteer organizer program in those states which were ready for it. The setting up of volunteer committees throughout the South should be near completion by the end of June.

"WE put the volunteer plan into operation because we wanted to give local union members throughout the South a greater opportunity to participate in the membership campaign and because we wanted additional manpower.

"The volunteers have done unusually good work in a number of local organizing drives. They have made good contacts for our field representatives, have distributed leaflets, appeared on radio programs and have signed up many members."

Bittner said that "the 1,000 figure represents only those volunteers who work with our field staff on any membership drive in their own localities" and does not take into account the volunteers who are employed at plants and mills where membership drives are in progress.

"I lost my job today. They want a man with SIX hands!"

SEND PACKERS PACT REOPENING NOTICES

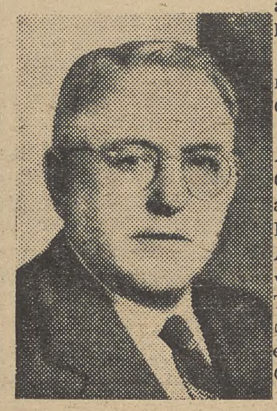
The CIO Packinghouse Workers this week notified six of the nation's leading meat packers that contracts would be opened for a 15c an hour wage increase. Some 80,000 workers are covered by the contracts.

Reopening notices were served on the Big Four packers—Swift, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy—and Morrell and Hygrade Food Products Corp.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Wyoming Silk Mill plant, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 96; against against 66. TWUA Director Charles Sobol handled the campaign.



George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Redtke Lumber Co., Culp Creek, Oregon, IWA-CIO 8; no union 1.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Los Angeles, Calif., reports: A-1 Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., ACWA-CIO 32; against 30. Reps. Griselda Kuhlman and Mark Ryo of ACWA-CIO were in charge. Western Airlines, Inc. (Mechanics), Los Angeles, Calif., voted by a ratio of 5 to 1 for UAW over IAM. The IAM had petitioned for the election, claiming it represented the majority of the employes. UAW-CIO Representative William Gillespie was in charge.

Roy W. Atkinson, CIO Reg. Dir., Seattle, Wash., reports: Addison CIO Packinghouse Workers 4; AFL operating engineers 0.

Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO, announces the signing of the following agreements:

Allen Tool Division of United Aircraft Products, Inc., Springfield, Ohio. The UAW-CIO obtained bargaining rights through a card showing. Intl. Rep. Dale Toler was in charge of negotiations. There are about 400 employes in the plant at this time. Agreement contains union shop with checkoff; plantwide seniority; standard grievance procedure; provisions for hours of work and overtime; paid vacations; wage increase averaging 22 cents per hour; six paid holidays and automatic progression.

Midland Steel Co. The agreement provides a blanket increase of 13½c across the board for all production employees and from 11½c to 18½c increase for all non-production employees. Midland Steel is the country's largest producer of automobile frames.

Champion Machine and Forge Co. Wage increase amounts to 15c across the board.

Local 500, UAW, Springfield, Ohio, repulsed a raid by the IAM at the Thompson Grinder plant by more than two to one. The Machinists petitioned for an election during the contract expiration period, and had delayed negotiations for several weeks. Negotiations will now proceed on the contract. Intl. Rep. Austin L. Patton was in charge.

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, CIO Oil Workers, reports: Workers on Division No. 5 of Great Lakes pipe line in Kansas voted 25 to 12 for the OWIU-CIO. The election was handled by Dist. Director William R. Wonsettler. Workers on the Champlin products pipe line in Oklahoma voted 36 to 1 for the OWIU-CIO. Lloyd Corp., Ventura, Calif., Research Dept., OWIU-CIO 20; against 5. Reported by Intl. Rep. W. A. Bertles.

CIO State Director Paul Christopher, Tenn., reports: Mid-South Concrete Pipe Co., Memphis, CIO Stone Workers 19; against 5. Railways Ice Co., Memphis, CIO Packinghouse Workers 77; against 1.

CIO State Director Carey Haigler, Alabama, reports: French Bake Shoppe, Birmingham, URWDSEA-CIO 13; against 0.

CIO State Director William Smith, N. C., reports: Highland Cotton Mill, High Point, CIO Textile Workers 270; AFL 99; no union 14.

CIO State Director Robert Oliver, Texas, reports: Armour Fertilizer Works, Dallas, United Packinghouse Workers of America—CIO 28, against 11. Crown Can Co., Houston, USA-CIO 57; against 9.

CIO State Director Charles L. Cowl, Florida, reports: Southern Box Co., Apopka, FTA-CIO 27; against 9. All Bound Box Co., Auburndale FTA-CIO 47; against 21.

The telephone strikes are finally settled. It is to be hoped and expected that the telephone workers now will see clearly that they need—a well-knit organization along industrial lines—attached to a movement that understands industrial organization and how to operate it to the best advantage.

The CIO, both its officers and members, local unions and councils throughout the nation rendered invaluable support both in the matter of raising money for local purposes and in supporting picket lines. Our national organizations also contributed to these strikers, as well as the national CIO and rendered many other services, too.

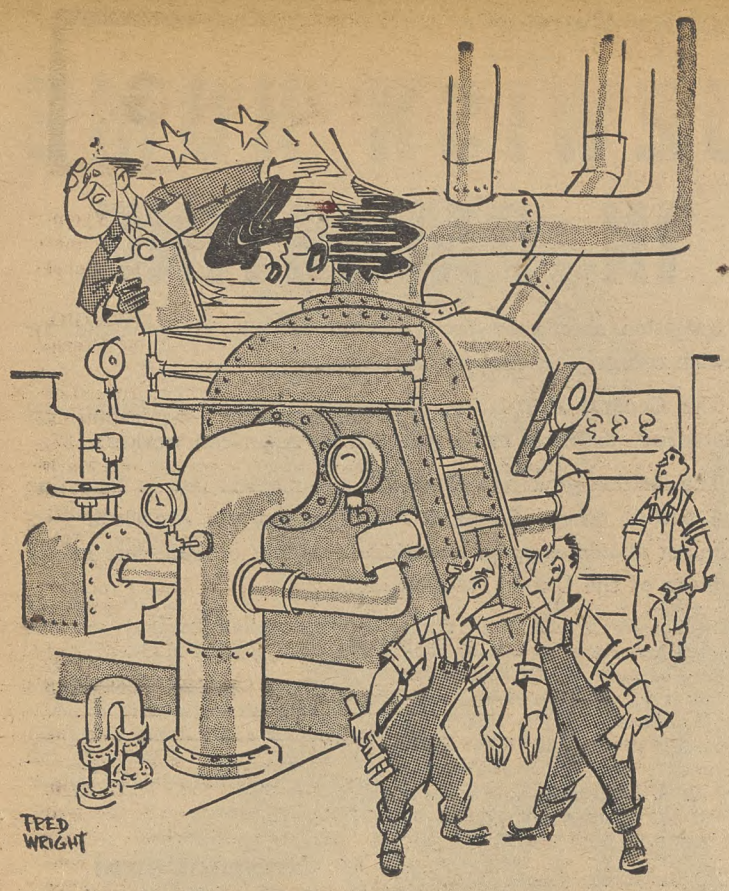
The spirt of the strikers was excellent. Many of the representatives and members have expressed their belief in our movement and the hope that they, too, can enjoy the pattern of the organization that CIO has built in mass production organizations. With a well-knit organization the results might have been greater and their contribution to the labor movement and the country would have been far more effective.

The Senate and the House committees on the anti-labor legislation are meeting to iron out their differences. Labor can expect nothing from them. The bill, sponsored by the National Assn. of Manufacturers, will soon be placed on the desk of the President of the United States. The President should waste no time in vetoing this unsound, unwarranted and unfair measure. Contact your Senator and Congressman, urging support of a veto now!

FINE CIO FISHERMEN $12,100

Local 36 of the CIO Fishermen's Union was fined $3,000 and 14 union members including Intl. Sec.-Treas. Kibre were fined from $10 to $2,000 in Federal Court in San Francisco this week following their conviction on anti-trust law violations. Fines totaled $12,100.

Intl. Pres. J. F. Jurich and Kibre asked for "the same protection for their union as is given other unions under the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act which exempt unions from the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."



Look at that time-study guy.... I told him he was speeding up too much....

SEA UNIONS UNITE TO SAVE CONTRACTS

THE CIO Maritime Committee this week concluded its five-day meeting at San Francisco with the adoption of a national program to meet the ship owners cancellation of maritime contracts.

A hard-hitting program was set up, uniting all of the CIO maritime unions in a common front behind any union faced with a lockout June 15, as well as behind those seeking to improve their contracts. Each union pledged unanimous support.

Another CIO maritime conference is set for June 14 in N. Y. City, 24 hours before the deadline of June 15. All maritime unions, regardless of their affiliation, will be invited to attend the sessions of this enlarged and delegated meeting of the CIO Maritime Committee.

The CIO Maritime Committee will meet with CIO Pres. Philip Murray prior to the June 14 meeting to ask his advice and support and to get through him the official backing of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

'CAMEL' STRIKE APPEAL

AS the strike of 10,000 employes of the R. J. Reynolds Co., Winston - Salem, N. C., makers of Camel cigarettes, entered its fourth week, John Brophy CIO director of industrial union councils appealed for support of the strike to all state and city councils.

The ranks of the strikers held solid, and the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers announced that production of Camel had been cut to 20% of normal.

Brophy's letter included a statement by FTA Pres. Donald Henderson who said that the strike was called "after the company made a final offer of 5½ cents an hour, cancelled all union security clauses in the contract and proposed wage cuts for seasonal workers.

Henderson pointed out the need of immediate assistance as 500 strikers and their families have been evicted from their homes.

He called on CIO Councils to send strike contributions to Willie Grier, treasurer, Committee for the Relief of Reynolds' strikers, Local 2, FTA-CIO, 247½ North Main Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

UPHOLD GUARDS' LABOR RIGHTS

THE U. S. Supreme Court this week upheld the right of the CIO Steelworkers to bargain for plant guards, a right which the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. had refused to recognize for 4 years.

The steel firm has been fighting the union on the issue ever since March 15, 1943, when the Steelworkers asked the NLRB for certification as collective bargaining representative of the guards. The company maintained that the guards "perform certain assigned work that is strictly representative of management."

The Supreme Court agreed with NLRB, asserting:

"When the employer retains unfettered power to fix the wages, hours and other working conditions of militarized guards, the guards stand in the same relation to the employers regarding these matters as do production and maintenance employes."

LABOR BOARD KNIFE STILL CARVING CIO

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

THE administration of the National Labor Relations Act by the Board shows an increasingly reckless disregard of employes' rights and of the Board's own precedents.

In connection with craft petitions the Board has abandoned all pretense of objectivity and fairness. Since last November the Board has issued a long series of decisions in which it has carved up industrial units into petty crafts.

In every single case involving the issue of a craft against an industrial unit the Board has ordered a craft election. As each case arises the Board invents new "principles" to justify its prejudice against industrial units.

Three cases recently decided by the Board are particularly striking, one case involving the iron ore mines of the Kaiser Co.

In this case, the Board itself had ordered an industrial unit among the production and maintenance employes of the mines in 1943. After a bargaining history of 4 years the Board reversed itself and directed an election among the employes in the machine and repair shops of the mines.

NLRB's 3 Reasons

Three of the grounds which the Board assigned for permitting the employes in the machine and repair shops a separate election demonstrate how tortured is the Board's groping for some pretext to break up an industrial unit:

1 The Board said that the employes involved constitute a "traditional craft group." The group which the Board separated is a hodge-podge consisting of machinists, truck mechanics, heavy duty mechanics, welders and apprentices, and is obviously not a "traditional craft group" but a miscellaneous collection of occupations.

2 The Board further disregarded the prior collective bargaining history on an industrial basis by arguing that in some cases in open pit mining in the copper industry there had been collective bargaining on a craft basis.

What the Board completely suppressed is the fact that in the iron ore mining industry, the very industry involved in the case, collective bargaining on an industrial basis is universal.

The Board was so desperate to find a justification for destroying an industrial bargaining pattern that it avoided using an example which would require a finding that an industrial bargaining unit was the appropriate one.

3 A third ground which the Board used to disregard its own prior finding that a production and maintenance unit was appropriate is the fact that it had never before considered whether a craft unit was appropriate. Accordingly, the Board ignored four years of industrial bargaining and ordered an election among an artificially segregated group of employes.

Tortured Reasoning

The same kind of tortured reasoning forms the basis of the Board's decision in a recent case involving the Neoprene Plant of the DuPont Company at Louisville, Kentucky. The Board here disregarded 4 years of bargaining on an industrial basis and ordered an election among a group of 85 employes from among 1300 in a plant-wide unit.

The group excluded, as in the Kaiser case, was not along craft lines but embraced such employes as pump operators, boiler firemen, refrigeration men, coal handling operators, bull dozer operators, filter plant operators, oilers and maintenance men assigned to the power and refrigeration department of a large integrated plant.

Here we again see that the Board's anxiety to carve up an industrial unit has led it to order separate elections for employes who obviously belong to no particular craft group. In addition it has lumped together in one unit various types of these miscellaneous employes.

Such a decision would be illogical and troublesome at all times since it could only promote industrial disputes in a large mass production plant. It is particularly fantastic for the Board to carve out these employes in this case for two special reasons:

1 The unit had been established as a result of a Board election conducted on a plant-wide basis.

2 There was four years of successful bargaining history on an industrial basis subsequent to the Board election.

Arbitrary Decision

In a third case, the Board again demonstrated its determination arbitrarily to carve out small groups from an industrial unit. In this case involving the Tivoli Union Co. of Denver, there had been an industrial bargaining history of at least 10 years. The Board nevertheless ordered an election among a small group of boiler room employes and disregarded the prior bargaining history.

The Board's strange decisions on the craft issue are matched by its decisions in other fields.

The Board has increasingly shown its willingness to depart from a vigorous enforcement of the Act on all fronts. A recent case involving the Hercules Motors Corp. and the UAW-CIO shows how far the Board is willing to go in denying protection to employes' rights under the Act.

The UAW was defeated in an election and thereafter presented objections to the employer's pre-election conduct which were based upon the following activities:

1 Six anti-union statements made by supervisory employes to rank and file workers. These remarks included interrogation about the election, the warning that the Company did not need a union and the threat that a strike would occur within 30 days in the event that the UAW won the election.

The Board tossed off all of these remarks with the comment that they were not "reasonably likely to have restrained the employes' choice of bargaining representative."

2 A long series of notices and letters sent out by the employer to the employes during the month before the election vigorously opposing the union, listing the various benefits which the employer claimed the employes enjoyed, and indicating that the benefits would be withdrawn if the organizing campaign were successful.

In a letter sent to the employes only four days before the election the employer told the employes in effect that the choice of the union would mean a loss of their benefits. The Board again found nothing in these remarks to justify setting aside the election.

A Changed Board

When the Act was enforced more whole-heartedly than it is today, the Board would never tolerate an employer threat that the choice of the union would mean the loss of benefits. Such a threat is an obvious violation of the Act and the Board in the past has consistently regarded it as such.

3 In addition to the above conduct, the Company also sought to intimidate the employes through the action of supervisors in lining up the employes in separate departments and checking their names against a prepared list before they voted. This stunt, which is one of the most familiar devices used by employers to intimidate employes, drew no criticism from the Board.

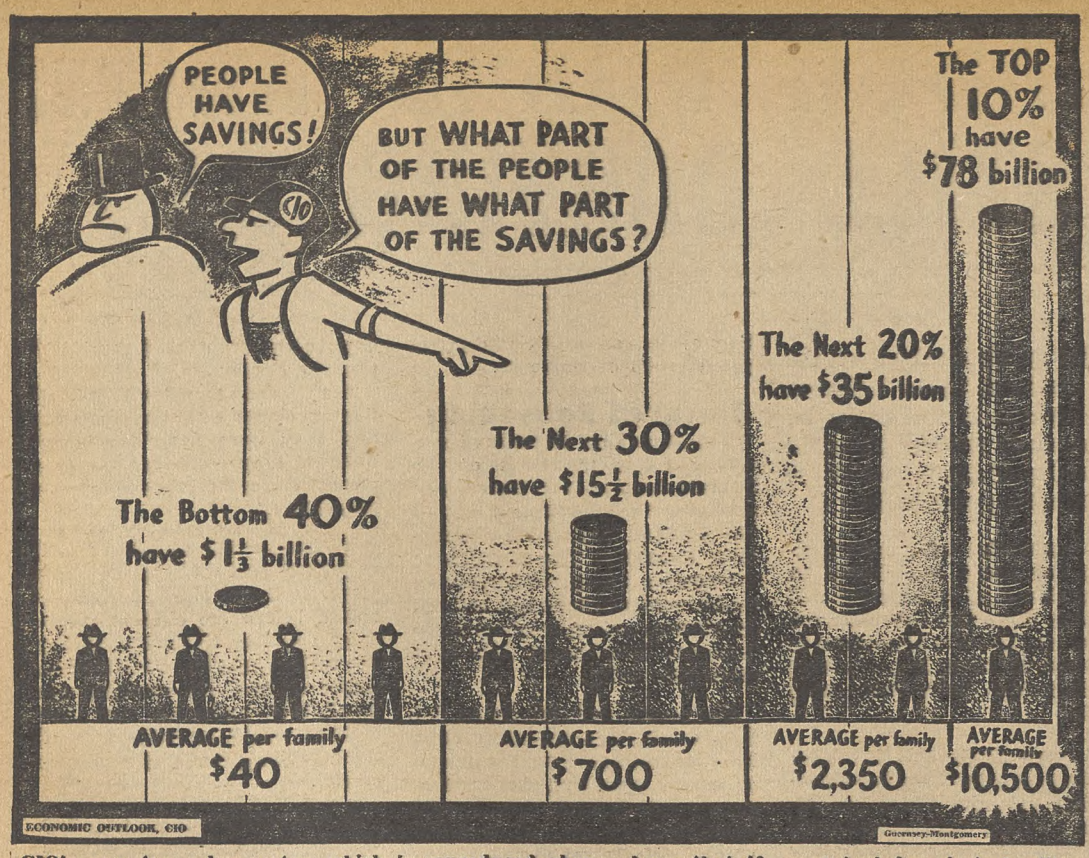
4 The Union protested the fact that the employer supplied transportation to the polls. The Board likewise found in this no attempt by the employer to influence the employes.

The Board found that an additional charge concerning a 10% wage increase granted 5 months before the election was not within the scope of its order granting a hearing on the Union's objections. A motion to enlarge the scope of the order was denied.

This decision is disturbing because the Board appears to disregard the fact that the Act is supposed to guarantee to employes the absolute right to choose a bargaining representative free from employer interference, coercion, restraint.

The Board's approach is remarkably naive for an administrative agency which is supposed to be an expert in its field. The Board did not realize that the totality of the employer's conduct, its cumulative impact, was such as inevitably to impress upon the employes the dangers to their livelihood if they disregarded his preference. The Board artificially treated each act by the employer as if it were completely unrelated to the act which preceded and followed it.

By approaching the Union's charges with blinders on, the Board succeeded in whitewashing the employer.



CIO's new two-color poster, which is reproduced above, shows that 40 percent of America's families have only $40 per family in savings, while 10 percent have $10,500 per family. The poster, which is 17 by 22 inches, can be ordered from the CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at the following prices: 10¢ a copy; $7.50 for 100 copies.

CIO UNION SHOWS HOW TO CUT PRICES AS NEWBURYPORT PLAN FLOPS

THE hullaboo was terrific. The story was page one in almost every newspaper. Prices were going to drop—"plunk"—and the woes of consumers would be lifted.

But this week the awful truth was told—the Newburyport (Mass.) 10% price reduction plan just hadn't worked.

Merchants who experimented with the widely heralded plan decided to abandon it. The reason, they said, was that wholesalers did not cooperate.

"Some manufacturers cut prices" the Associated Press reported—but the majority did not.

MEANWHILE, at Canton, Ill., the CIO Farm Equipment Workers (without benefit of ballyhoo) did somewhat better.

The union figured that recently-won wage gains from Intl. Harvester might be wiped out by higher prices.

Intl. Rep. Tom Kelley and FE Local 233 Pres. George Weir approached 40 leading merchants, who took a full-page ad in the Canton Daily Ledger to publicly promise that they wouldn't boost prices as a result of the Harvester wage hike.

Congratulating the merchants on their cooperative spirit, the union said:

"The CIO Farm Equipment Workers, while fighting to increase wages, also recognizes its responsibility to fight against higher prices, in order to protect any wage increase that we win.

"The wage increase granted to our union by the Intl. Harvester Co. was given with assurances from the company that prices of farm amchinery would not be raised as a result of the wage boost. The CIO feels that this is the sane and sensible approach toward a higher standard of living for the American workers.

AND in Detroit, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers proposed that the federal government name industries whose profits are too high.

"The public," he said, "should be informed that the greed of such industries is pushing us toward disaster, and other industries in like position should be warned that their turn for public exposure will come next unless they act first to reduce their prices.

"A government which did not hesitate to act vigorously against rail and coal strikers should be courageous enough to publicly castigate dangerous profiteering."

CIO Says:

Vets Need More Aid

NATHAN E. COWAN, CIO Legislative director, this week warned that greater subsistence payments are needed to keep the GI education and on-the-job training program in operation and to prevent throwing close to two million veterans into the ranks of the unemployed.

Cowan wrote Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.), chairman of the subcommittee on labor and welfare of the Senate Labor Committee, that the present grants do not allow the GI Bill of Rights to "do its job of giving our ex-servicemen and women the education and training to which they are entitled."

He said that one million had already dropped out of the program without completing their courses. There were 1.1 million studying and 700,000 taking on-the-job training as of April.

Cowan urged favorable action on S 407, which would eliminate the $200 ceiling on combined wages and subsistence and the two-year limit on on-the-job training, and on S 326, which would boost subsistence to $100 a month for a single veteran, $125 for a veteran with one dependent and $150 for a veteran with two or more dependents.

'FORUM FOR LABOR-HATERS'

THE House unAmerican Activities Committee has "provided a forum for every labor hater in America," it is charged in a statement signed by more than 500 CIO and AFL union officials.

Issued by the Civil Rights Congress, the statement said that Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R. N. J.) of the committee "has announced to the nation that his intended victim is the American trade union movement.

"In the name of hun'ing Communists, the committee is seeking to rob all America and especially members of labor unions of their basic freedoms," the statement said, "freedom of speech and religion, freedom of political opinion, freedom to organize for collective bargaining, freedom from involuntary servitude through abrogation of the right to strike."

The statement said the committee "aims to create fear" and to shatter the unity of trade unions and progressives. Signing the statement were presidents of 10 CIO national unions and numerous other national and local union officers.

Labor Backs:

JEWISH HOME IN PALESTINE

- Palestine should be preserved as a national homeland for Jewish refugees throughout the world.
- The General Federation of Jewish Labor of Palestine—the Histadrut—deserves full support from American workers.
- The British government should end martial law in Palestine and permit entry of Jewish refugees, and the American government should support traditional backing of Palestine in the councils of the United Nations.

These were principal decisions reached last week at a 3-day conference of some 300 CIO and AFL members at an emergency meeting sponsored by the American Trade Union Council of the Natl. Committee for Labor Palestine. CIO Pres. Murray and AFL Pres. Green are honorary chairmen of the group.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey praised the working unity of members of the two labor organizations at the meeting. "At the very least," he told the delegates, "the surviving Jews of Europe, who were the greatest sufferers from the war, should be allowed to enter Palestine, where the Histadrut is ready to welcome them and make a place for them in the economy of Palestine."

AFL Pres. Green described the Palestine issue as a "major test" for the United Nations.

Throughout the speeches ran a thread of praise for the Palestinian Jewish labor organization, described as the "most important factor in building Palestine."

They cited its economic achievements in organizing wholesale and retail cooperatives, labor-owned transport lines, and labor banks to finance the federation's projects. Histadrut also has a big-scale welfare program, carried out through schools, hospitals and sick and death benefit funds.

Speakers praised Histadrut's help to Arab workers in organizing unions and helping them win the best wage standards and working conditions in the Middle East.

International Labor Parleys

Five CIO officials left New York May 24 for a two-week visit in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where four important international labor meetings are scheduled during the first half of June.

In the group were Sec.-Treas. James Carey; Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum; Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross; and John Abt, general counsel of the clothing workers—all headed for meetings of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

At the same time, Pres. Milton Murray of the American Newspaper Guild departed to attend a convention of the Intl. Organization of Journalists, to which the Guild is affiliated. Murray is an officer of IOJ.

The WFTU meetings include sessions of the nine-man executive bureau; the 26-man executive committee; and the 70-man general council.

Lesson from Europe

Protect U. S. Timber, CIO Woodworker Warns

BACK from an international timber conference in Czechoslovakia, Al F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers has a message for Americans: "Protect our lumber reserves from waste and loss."

Hartung was a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions delegation at the meeting, which was sponsored in the early part of the month by the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization. The confab was staged at Marianske Lazne, a resort town about 100 miles from Prague, capital of the Czech Republic.

The wood union official, together with several labor spokesmen from other nations, served on the manpower sub-committee of the conference. Suggestions of the committee were contained in the final, formal report of the conference, which is now submitted to the UN for action by the various nations.

Principal suggestions adopted on the manpower issue called for plans to make lumber employment more stable and secure; payment of wages comparable to other occupations and consideration for the seasonal nature of the work; a program to seek methods of providing off-season work for lumber workers; establishment of technical training centers and apprenticeship courses; improved safety, food, health and housing; and education opportunities for children of lumber workers.

Hartung said that reports to the conference and his own observations in other European countries during his month abroad convinced him that the U. S. must move quickly to preserve its forest resources.

"Without adequate timber supplies, the economy of many European countries is depressed," Hartung commented during a two-day stop-over in Washington before leaving for the northwest.

"It seems to me there is a vital lesson here for the U. S., which we must learn while we have the time. We must learn to stop the terrible waste that has marked forest cutting in the past. We must learn to replant, systemmatically and scientifically.

WHY am I sounding off about our membership meetings? Brother, I'll tell you...

Here's Why the attendance has DOUBLED in the last few months...

My idea is that maybe you should have a little notice in the paper every week, asking the locals to subscribe to The CIO NEWS, as we did.

It informs members who never come to meetings, and I'm sure helps attendance at meetings, as OUR MEETINGS HAVE DOUBLED SINCE WE HAVE BEEN GETTING THE CIO NEWS.

From a letter written by an officer of a CIO United Steelworkers local which recently subscribed to The CIO NEWS for all its members.

YOUR LOCAL too can have The CIO NEWS mailed each week to all its members at their home addresses—or to a more limited list of committeemen and other leading members, if you prefer—for any desired period, at these SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES: If a group subscription is placed by a CIO Local Union for 100 or more members, the rate is ONLY 1¼ CENTS PER MEMBER PER WEEK —plus a charge, payable once only, of 4 cents per member for the initial cost of cutting the mailing list stencils.

Remember ... A GOOD UNION MAN AND GOOD CITIZEN IS A WELL-INFORMED MAN!

TAKE THIS MATTER UP AT YOUR NEXT MEETING
Send Subscriptions To The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Individual subscriptions $1 a year; $1.50 in Canada. Group rates as above. Reduced rates for bundle orders.)

the CIO NEWS

HEAR UE ON THE AIR

THE first union-sponsored series of news commentaries ever to be broadcast on a national scale in this country is the weekly program presented by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers over the Mutual network on Wednesdays. The program is now in its fifth week.

Leland Stowe, author and war correspondent, is the news commentator of the UE program sponsored by the 600,000 members of the union under the slogan, "An Informed America is a Free America."

During his work as a war correspondent in World War II, Stowe served with the armies of seven different nations, reporting the war from 44 different nations and colonies. He was overseas for three and one-half years and was bombed five times by different air forces. He also has been a featured radio commentator and has lectured from coast to coast.

A member of the CIO American Newspaper Guild, Stowe is a Pulitzer prize winner and has received other outstanding journalistic awards. He lives in Bronxville, N. Y., is married and has two young sons.

IN HIS broadcasts to date, Leland Stowe has discussed a number of challenging questions facing the American people today. The prevention of another war, he said in his first broadcast, is "the biggest job any of us has today. Another war would imperil the lives, the jobs and the homes of every one of us."

Talk about another war being inevitable, Stowe said, "merely poisons our minds. It paralyzes our efforts. That's why this kind of talk needs watching and reporting . . . I shall try to do my small part in reporting it—quietly, I hope, but frankly."

LELAND STOWE

In all his broadcasts Stowe not only comments on outstanding current events of interest to Americans as a whole, but, unlike the great part of the news commentators, who consciously or unconsciously reflect the interests of big business, he is not afraid to dig down to fundamental questions affecting the vital welfare of the people.

"CAN free enterprise discipline itself for the nation's general welfare? In other words, will big business act to prevent our threatened recession by reducing prices in time?" Stowe asked in his second broadcast. Reviewing what has happened since OPA was thrown out last summer, he reported, "So far—almost no action."

"I can't help wondering what a serious recession would do to the political thinking of the American voters," Stowe remarked. "The industrialists who made far greater profits last year than they made in '45 don't seem to be thinking about that. . . . Do they think it's impossible for the American people to vote for a Re-Deal? I wouldn't be so sure.

"For one thing, the American voters have not yet repudiated the New Deal in a presidential election. But we do know one thing very definitely by now. We do know—or should know — that a depression releases an awful lot of social and political dynamite in this country. To play with that dynamite is to invite more governmental controls in business. The champions of free enterprise can't have it both ways. Now it's their turn to act—to take the lead in cutting prices. . . ."

STOWE is taking full opportunity of his union-sponsored program to bring information and explanation of events of vital importance to all Americans — events neglected or inadequately mentioned by most of the daily press and radio. This was shown particularly in his May 7 broadcast devoted to the trial of the big industrialists in Germany, which he described as "probably the biggest long-range event that's yet happened this year.

"For the first time in history," he said in explaining significance of this trial, "powerful industrialists were charged with preparing and waging aggressive wars . . . with helping enslave, torture and murder millions of persons."

Stowe pointed out the lesson America should learn from what grew out of the IG Farben trust in Germany. "In our own country the tendency toward bigger and bigger corporations persists," he said. ". . . the colossal power and ramifications of the Farben monopoly should be a warning to all who believe in the American way, and especially to those of us who champion free enterprise."

THESE excerpts from Stowe's comments may give some indication of the general quality and tone of the program sponsored by the UE. All CIO members, as well as the public in general, should find them well worth listening to each week.

The program is now broadcast over some 55 or more Mutual stations, at 7:30 P. M. Eastern Daylight Time in most cases, and later during the evening in others. Consult your newspaper's radio schedule.

UE leaders chat with Leland Stowe after his broadcast. Left to right are UE Director of Organization James Matles, Pres. Albert Fitzgerald, Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak, and Stowe.

Methodist Conference Backs Labor's Fight

STRONG support for labor's fight against the "punitive and crippling labor legislation" passed by the Senate and the House was voiced at the New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 15-19.

The Rev. Charles C. Webber, recently re-elected as president of the Virginia CIO Council, who attended the conference as a member, was instrumental in explaining labor's viewpoint.

CHARLES C. WEBBER

The conference, representing 600 ministers and laymen from parts of New York and half of Connecticut, called upon Pres. Truman to use his veto power against this legislation "which strikes a severe blow to a free labor movement."

Referring to the Social Creed of the Methodist Church, under which free collective bargaining has been repeatedly championed, the report of the Social Security Committee, approved by the conference, declared that Methodism "is now in duty-bound to cry out against punitive and crippling labor legislation."

Maintaining that "the welfare of persons is higher than the claim of profits," the report stated that "the greater labor organizations of America have given ample evidence of increasing maturity and responsibility. If not crippled and repressed by vengeful political adversaries, we feel that they will continue to advance the economic welfare of the nation's millions, thus preparing the soil for Christian advance."

The report reaffirmed endorsement of the cooperative movement "as more Christian in its ethics than capitalism," and urged the Conference "to carry its convictions into action by investing some of its funds in cooperative enterprises as well as capitalistic ones."

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE is the rule of friendly parties, and party lines. If you're sharing a telephone party line, remember the other fellow. Try to keep your calls brief . . . space them at reasonable intervals . . . be prompt to answer. Your co-operation will help *everybody* get better telephone service. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.

HOTEL SUED BY CIO MEN

Latest development in the discrimination case which had its origin at the National CIO education conference, held last March in Columbus, Ohio, is a report by CIO legal counsel that petitions have been filed on behalf of the four plaintiffs in the Court of Common pleas, Franklin County, Ohio.

The four Negro CIO members concerned are asking $1,000 each because they were refused service in the Neal House coffee shop. They were Boyd Wilson, Phil Weightman, Mary Davis and Dollie Lowther.

CIO Girl Leads Chorus

Miss Cleomine B. Lewis, a secretary in the National CIO office in Washington, is director and organizer of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Chorus of 15 voices broadcast over the local Mutual station WOL every Saturday at 5:30 p. m. Eastern Daylight Time. The program will go on the network in the very near future.

Sponsor of the weekly broadcast is the Booker T. Washington Memorial Institute, now under construction in Franklin County, Va., birthplace of the famous Negro educator who rose from slavery to the Hall of Fame. A national program of trade and industrial training for Negroes below high school level will be conducted at the institute.

To finance the program, the 79th Congress authorized coinage of five million Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars which sell for $1 each, half the money being returned to the U. S. Treasury, and half going to the Institute.

Sprucing Up

IMPROVING YOUR FIGURE

By HANNA SHERMAN

IS figure improvement one of your pre-vacation plans? You still have time, you know, before the vacation season is seriously under way to achieve a figure you'll be proud of.

Bathing suits are briefer than ever this year, some of the new play and date dresses have bare shoulders. So you need to be as well proportioned as possible.

That goes, of course, even for the girl who does not wear extreme styles. Summer time calls for casual clothes and casual clothes have a way of revealing our figures whether we like it or not.

You can start a program of exercising today and work magic changes in your figure—provided you keep at it and pass up those chocolate nut sundaes, soft drinks and other fattening foods. Take your measurements today and then every week for the next four weeks.

You'll end up with that svelte look—usually the result only of high priced massages and an expensive course of exercise in a beauty salon. All this will cost you is a little will power and fifteen minutes of actual work every day.

HERE'S a fine exercise for trimming the hips. This is done lying down and is one of the best you can do. Lie on one side on the floor, legs straight down, one on top of the other. Raise the upper leg 12 or so inches from the floor, and swing it away out in front, then back and up. Hold for a second and swing forward again. Ten counts will be enough for a starter but later on you can do 20. Rest, then roll over on the other side and repeat.

Want to put your girdle in moth balls for the summer, trim your waist? Just do this. Stand with the feet wide apart, toes pointing straight ahead, arms hanging at the sides.

Twist to the left, so that the shoulders are facing left, and stretch both arms over the head. Stretch through the waist too. Bend and touch the floor on the outside of the left foot with both hands. You may bend the left knee.

LIFT both arms over the head again with the shoulders still facing left. Stretch again through the waist. Come back to position and relax. Repeat in four counts to the right in the same manner. Do this ten to 20 times, alternating first to the left then to the right.

Just one more, a good slimmer for the thighs. Lie flat on the floor. Flex your knees to the chest. Extend the legs vertically and lower them slowly to the floor, ten times.

(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

GRANDPARENTS—ASSESTS OR LIABILITIES?

Whether grandparents add to family happiness or cause difficulties will depend on parents as well as grandparents. Grandparents can be more indulgent and less strict than parents because as a rule they can keep out of the day to day situations which demand discipline. Wise are those parents who encourage happy relationships and give their parents the fun of indulging their children. To the elders, with so much of life spun out, grandchildren offer needed emotional outlet. To the children it is enriching to know they can turn to their grandparents for devotion, understanding companionship and occasional indulgence.

(Photo Ilse Bing—Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

WOMEN AT WORK

HOUSEHOLD WORKERS will no longer count Thanksgiving or Christmas as just another work day, if planned household employment projects surveyed by the U. S. Women's Bureau come to pass.

Such occasions will mean holidays, provided programs initiated in Cincinnati, Syracuse, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis are accepted by the local citizens, particularly housewives.

Already many housewives are serving on the household employment committees, and in some cases, were active in the formation of the committees in their own towns.

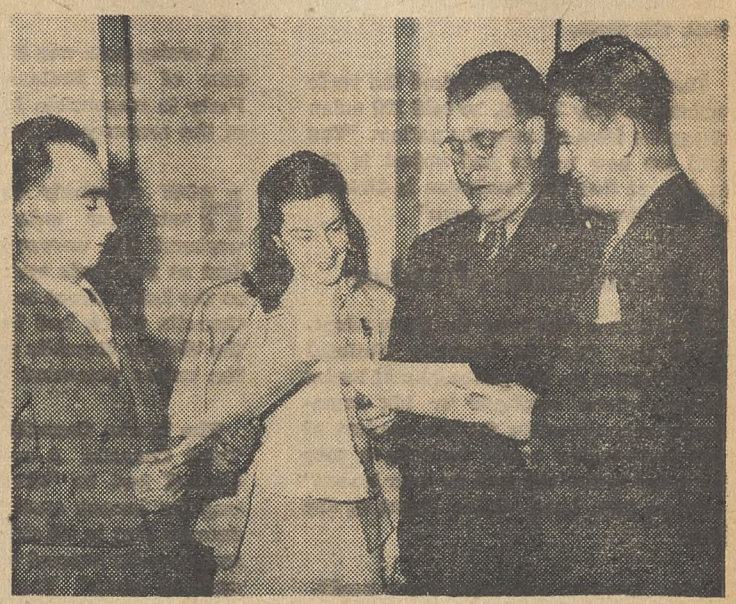
Paid vacations and sick leaves are also being taken up by some of the committees.

The Bureau's full report on the survey, to be published soon, will discuss the household employment standards proposed by agencies in 19 cities.

DAR Keeps Racial Ban

The policy of the Daughters of the American Revolution of permitting "white artists only" to perform on the stage of the DAR's Constitution Hall, principal auditorium in Washington, was reaffirmed at the DAR convention meeting this week in the Nation's capital. Negro patrons, however, will be permitted to buy tickets to performances without segregation.

Reason given for the policy was local custom. This is the same reason the National, Washington's only theater for stage productions, gave for an exactly reverse policy under which Negro performers may appear, but Negroes attending are segregated.



"My heroes," says Bertha Pataky, pretty college senior, as she inspects the TWU Public Service Honor Awards of Joseph Evangelista (left) trackwalker, and Patrick Connolly, motorman, who saved her life. Miss Pataky was pushed in front of an incoming train at New York City's Canal Street station, and was saved by the quick-thinking subway workers. Austin Hogan (right) president of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers Union, gave the awards.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

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PATTERN FOR SLAVERY

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WHICH WAY AMERICA?

(Continued from Page 3)

The order called for "special favor" to be shown "to unattached civil servants who are qualified for service and animated by a national spirit."

What this order meant to the legitimate government unions is told in a "brief account of the new system":

"The Executive Committee of the German General Federation of Civil Servants decided that the organization should be dissolved, on account of political events. Several affiliated bodies had already left the Federation. The Chancellor of the Republic then instructed Mr. Sprenger, member of the Reichstag and chief of the Public Servants' Section of the Natl. Socialist Party, to reorganize the public servants' unions."

Denial of Liberties

(Today, in America, President Truman has issued Executive Order 9835, which, according to the CIO Public Workers Union, "throws open the door to the most widespread and flagrant denial of civil liberties . . ." The Union points out that the order is supposed to provide for the elimination of "disloyal" persons from government. "Under this order," the union declares, "one individual, the Attorney General, is given the power to designate any organization or person as 'subversive.' The accused employe is not guaranteed a statement of specific charges, is not permitted to confront his anonymous accusers, is refused the right to cross-examine witnesses. He is presumed to be guilty until proven innocent, which is the exact reverse of the American way.")

IN THE light of these patterns—with their startling similarities—it is well to examine further the pretensions of the Nazi system and to compare them with the facts.

One day before Hitler seized the trade unions on May 2, 1933, he told 100 union delegates from all over the nation: "You will see how untrue and unjust is the statement that the revolution is directed against the German workers."

Regulation of Labor

Less than a year later the Nazis adopted a new "Act to Regulate National Labor" based on the philosophy of leader loyalty. "The employer or his representative responsible for the conduct of the undertaking would henceforth take his place before the staff as their leader," said an Intl. Labor Office digest of the law.

The program proceeded (very profitably for employers) under direction of the Labor Front, the "substitute" for the broken unions. Hitler himself was quoted as saying that "the Labor Front should not be the place where the material questions of the daily life of labor are decided." Wages, hours and working conditions are what Hitler meant by "material questions."

A clarification of the situation by Labor Front leader Robert Ley said that new orders concerning the organization "must not be taken to mean that organizations affiliated to the Labor Front, such as the former trade unions, etc., are now to be dissolved. They will continue to administer their funds and the institutions dependent on them, but will no longer be required to concern themselves with the representation of the economic interests of their members in such matters as the conclusion of collective agreements, etc., but solely with education and the organizations of the workers' spare time."

UNDER this "education and spare time" program, the position of German employers was clear. A Mr. Stiehler, labor trustee for Saxony, in April of 1934 declared that as a result of the new labor act, Saxony, "which formerly suffered from numerous industrial disputes, at present enjoys social peace." The ILO report of Stiehler's remarks said that "he emphasizes, however, that employers have not been asked to make impossible sacrifices."

How any employer had to make "sacrifices" (pay higher wages) under the Labor Front setup is difficult for a trade unionist to understand. The Labor Front took in everyone—wage and salary workers and employers "on a footing of complete equality."

Nazi Supervision

An ILO digest of the law establishing the Labor Front said that it "must ensure industrial peace by seeing that heads of undertakings understand the just claims of their staff, and that the staff understand the situation and possibilities of the undertakings in which they are employed."

A crafty note was added: "The Treasurer of the National-Socialist (Nazi) Party is responsible for the supervision of the treasury of the Labor Front."

HOW effectively could this "substitute" for unions represent the workers? The answer lies in the record. Just as the Nazis took over the unions, so the Labor Front took over the Works Councils which had been set up under the Weimar Republic and through which the unions presented their demands.

The Works Councils became the Nazi Trust Councils. A member of a Trust Council had to "offer evidence of exemplary human qualities and every assurance that in all circumstances he will unreservedly support the interests of the national state." The employer worked with a Nazi official in choosing the Council members. And, according to the ILO digest of the law, the Nazi-appointed Labor Trustees might "cancel the appointment of any member of the Council on account of his practical or personal unsuitability." The Labor Trustee, as might be expected, was appointed "to promote the maintenance of industrial peace."

This, of course, was a valid objective, leading to higher production, regular wages and fatter profits. That it led also to industrial slavery was, to the Nazis, an unimportant by-product.

Ruthless Treatment

Workers who had the courage to object to some of the Nazi speedup methods got ruthless treatment. "Any person who deliberately and persistently disregards general regulations issued in writing by the Labor Trustee in the execution of his duties is liable to a fine, which in especially serious cases may be replaced or supplemented by imprisonment."

The Labor Trustees were empowered to set minimum working standards. These standards demanded that a worker "must be constantly mindful of his duty to devote his energies wholeheartedly to the services of the undertaking and to subordinate himself to the general good."

Among persons who were regarded as violating this regulation were those who were "maliciously fostering discontent among their fellow employes" and those who "repeatedly address frivolous and baseless complaints and appeals to the Labor Trustee . . ." Penalties for these acts ranged up to 10,000 marks fine and removal to a different place of employment.

THE LABOR FRONT thoughtfully continued the Labor Courts established under the Republic, but the ILO reported that under Hitler's regime "there was marked decline in the number of disputes brought before all classes of these courts." Most of the cases concerned employer-employe relations. In 1932 (before Hitler seized power) there were 371,592 cases brought before local Labor Courts. In 1933 there were only 261,530 cases. In 1932 there were 17,220 cases brought before district Labor Courts. In 1933 there were only 10,774 cases.

No Pay Increases

One might conclude either that employers had recognized their "duty" to the workers or that workers had found it inadvisable under the Nazi system to militantly press their claims.

However, Mr. Stiehler, the Labor Trustee for Saxony, serves as a significant witness for both propositions. As reported by the ILO, "Mr. Stiehler concludes that the masses feel that they are being treated with justice, even though under the new system wages have not been increased, and consumption has been restricted by sacrifices which are acknowledged to be necessary."

But Mr. Stiehler gave the show away completely by adding: "Thanks to this conviction, **no request has been made for increase of wages,** and this is evidence of the genuineness of the state of social peace."

There, as naked as it probably has been stated, is the true purpose behind the Nazi employer dictatorship: NO REQUEST HAS BEEN MADE FOR INCREASES IN WAGES. That was the "spirit of the National-Socialist (Nazi) State." And Hitler destroyed the unions and set up his Labor Front with this main object: "The education of all laboring Germans" in that spirit.

Secret Promises

HITLER came into power on March 5, 1933. He was a product of employer support for the ruthless dictatorship which he had secretly promised the monopolists, as well as a product of working class dissension. His new regime was greeted by a statement from the German Federation of Trade Unions, which maintained its independence "of the employers and also of political parties." In the light of history, the statement was a heart-breaking admission of isolation. It said:

"Enjoying the confidence of workers—both men and women—the trade unions will, as in the past, stand in future for the improvement of working conditions, for social justice and for rational economics. They are, however, as a result of the fateful decision of March 5, more than ever thrown back on their own resources.

Political Losses

"What the German workers have lost in the sphere of politics, so far as influence in the shaping of social life is concerned, must now be made good by the strengthening of the trade unions."

A few weeks later Hitler took over.

TODAY, in America, there is division within the labor movement. Political action by labor is in its infancy. A Republican-polltax Democrat gang in Congress is passing laws that in their subtle way write an eventual death sentence for the labor movement.

This legislation, in Philip Murray's words, "is the first real step toward the development of fascism in the United States of America."

It is with this warning, and with the destruciton of the German labor movement staring us in the face, that CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods face the sternest years of their existence. Whether they prosper and grow depends on the fateful battle over the Taft Bill, on their organizing gains, and on their political action in the next 17 months. '48 is coming—and it may well decide the future of democracy in these United States.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

REALIZING THAT AT LAST A UNION HAS COME INTO THE TOWN HE RAN BEFORE AS A RUTHLESS DICTATOR, CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — MAKES ONE LAST ATTEMPT AT REVENGE ...

AL

GASOLINE

HA! HA! I'M GOING DOWN— BUT I'M NOT LICKED YET! IF I CAN'T RUN THIS TOWN **MY WAY**, NOBODY'S GOING TO RUN THEM. I'LL BURN THEM DOWN... AND THEY CAN STARVE!

LET THEM TRY AND STOP! HA! HA! HA! WHAT A JOKE ON THEM!

THEY'VE GOT A UNION NOW... BUT THERE WON'T BE ANY MILLS FOR THEM TO WORK IN! HA! HA!

MEANWHILE, NOT FAR AWAY... ON WARRENTOWN'S MAIN STREET.

A STRONG UNION MEANS STEADY WAGES... GOOD WAGES FOR THE PEOPLE WHO WORK... AND THE WHOLE TOWN... THE WHOLE COMMUNITY BENEFITS.

THE BUTCHER, THE BAKER, THE GROCER, THE DOCTOR, THE FURNITURE SALESMAN... EVERYBODY CAN MAKE A DECENT LIVING IF LABOR MAKES THE KIND OF WAGES THAT ENABLES THEM TO BUY GOODS

HE'S RIGHT... I NEVER THOUGHT OF IT THAT WAY!

I'M NOT GOING TO FALL FOR THE ANTI-LABOR PROPAGANDA OF THE **NAM. AND I'M GOING TO MAKE SURE MY FRIENDS DON'T EITHER.**

WITH THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SUPPORTING THE WORKERS, CARRUTHERS WILL HAVE TO RECOGNIZE THE JUSTICE OF THEIR DEMANDS AND —

A FIRE! FROM THE MILLS! GOOD LORD!

FIRE! THE MILLS ARE BURNING! THE FIRE DEPARTMENT!

NEW HEALTH BILL URGED

A NEW effort to improve the country's welfare through adoption of a nation-wide health insurance program was launched in Congress last week. It was the fifth try in eight years to make the program law.

Introduced by six liberal Senators and one Representative, the health insurance bill (S. 1320) would set up a national program of payroll contributions to protect the population against sudden, whopping medical expenses that upset the best-laid budgets of many families.

A message from Pres. Truman, made public just before the bills were introduced in Senate and House, called for speedy action on the program. It has wide support from liberal, labor and civic organizations, as well as from large numbers of physicians' groups.

Hearings on health legislation—both the insurance bill and a much more limited charity measure (S. 545) introduced by Senators Taft, Ball, Smith and Donnelly—are already in progress. A CIO witness will testify in support of the health insurance program, probably in mid-June.

Supporters of the bill complain that the committee has allotted some 10 days of the hearing to foes of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell proposals, while allowing labor and other groups favoring the measure a mere two days to present their views

THE liberal bill was introduced by six Democratic Senators: Murray (Mont.), Wagner (N. Y.), Pepper (Fla.), Chavez (N. M.), Taylor (D. Ida.) and McGrath (R. I.). Sponsor of the companion bill in the House (HR 3588) is Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.), who took similar action during the 79th Congress last year.

All usual medical services would be performed by a physician chosen individually by persons insured under the government health plan. The payments would also cover payments for specialists' services, hospital care, unusually expensive medicines, special appliances and eyeglasses.

DESCRIBING the bill, the Committee for the Nation's Health—a strong supporter of the measure—said that under its provisions "everyone has free choice of his doctor, hospital, group clinic, dentist or nurse" from among all doctors and organizations in the community that wish to participate in the insurance program.

All doctors, nurses, dentists, hospitals and clinics meeting minimum standards would be guaranteed the right to participate if they choose, although none is required to do so.

Financing of the program would be done through a 3% tax on incomes up to $3,600, with employer and employe each bearing one-half the cost.

Also included in the program are provisions for giving federal aid to the states to pay for health services of needy persons; for improving federal grants for public health services; for helping finance hospitals and health facilities, and funds to aid non-profit professional and research groups.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Hartley Anti-Union Bill HR 3020	Curbs every phase of union activity—with delays, injunctions, law suits, red tape, govt. intervention.	Senate-House Conference Committee adjusting differences in two versions of bill.	Write, wire Pres. Truman to veto this bill. Ask Senators and Congressmen to vote vs. conference bill and uphold veto.
"Swiss Cheese" Rent Control Bills HR 3203 S. 1017	Senate bill extends rent control but weakens enforcement. House bill has wide loopholes, kills remains of vet housing program.	HR 3203 passed by House; S. 1017 due for vote soon. "As is" rent control bills (S. 528, HR 3100) ignored so far.	Wire Congressmen and Senators to strengthen rent control by passing bills like S. 528 and HR 3100.
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866, HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to demand hearing by Banking Comm.
Knutson "soak poor" tax bill HR 1	Offers variation of inequitable "across the board" tax cut, with big help to wealthy.	Passed by House; under consideration by Senate.	Ask Senators to pass tax bill placing heaviest burden on biggest incomes.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3548	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Seamen's Rights Bill HR 476	Gives war service seamen death & injury benefits, medical service, education program rights.	Held in House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Comm. for over three months.	Write Comm. Chrmn. Bradley (R., Mich.) and get your Congressman to get fast action.
Veterans Aid Bills S.407, S. 326	Ends limits of $200 monthly ceiling for combined wages & vets aid for on-job training. S. 326 increases vet subsistence allowances.	Bills under study by Senate Labor Sub-committee.	Ask Sub-comm. Chrmn. Morse (R., Oreg.) and your Senators to speed action on these bills.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House Judiciary Committee.	White Chrmn. Michener (R., Mich.) and your Congressman to get fastest possible action.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Hike Minimum Pay, CIO Asks Congress

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week made public a letter sent to six Congressional leaders—Senators Taft, Vandenberg and Barkley; and Representatives Martin, Hartley and Rayburn—calling for an increase in minimum wage standards to 65c and 75c an hour.

Noting that provisions of the new portal-to-portal law (HR 2157) contain serious dangers for the general enforcement of all of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Murray wrote:

"This is particularly unfortunate at the present time. The present minimum wage of 40 cents an hour is clearly obsolete and grossly inadequate under economic conditions. Even the inadequate protection of the present law is denied to many millions of workers in excluded occupations in which they labor for long hours at indefensibly low wage rates.

"I have been and am extremely fearful that under these circumstances the weakening of the enforcement of the law resulting from enactment of HR 2157 will undermine the minimum protections now provided.

"THIS situation puts upon Congress a special responsibility to the nation. Congress can prove to the people its support for sound and meaningful minimum wage and maximum hour legislation if it will act to raise the minimum wage to an immediate level of at least 65c, with full provision for expeditious adjustment to the entirely justified level of 75c an hour.

"Congress can prove its support of a sound Fair Labor Standards Act by extending the coverage of the Act to the many under-privileged groups now denied its protection.

"Congress can minimize the dangers of the inadequate two-year statute of limitations contained in HR 2157 by providing for the enforcement of the Act sufficient funds to assure more frequent inspection and permit earlier discovery of violation of the law."

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

RENT CONTROL: Fears are growing that friends of the powerful real estate lobby are moving for a squeeze play on extension of rent control that will leave the country armed with little protection against living costs.

Belief is being expressed that Republican strategy on the bills (S. 1017 and HR 3203) will be to wait until the latter part of June, then to rush through the swiss-cheese proposals endorsed by the realtors' lobby. Republican leaders would claim they were forced to act the last moment in order to save any vestige of controls before the present June 30 expiration date.

Democratic leaders predict the GOP will send the weasle bill to Pres. Truman on June 30, the day controls expire, so that he must either sign it or leave the country without controls of any sort.

The Wolcott bill, passed by the House, not only knocks the props out from under rent control enforcement, but also kills remaining sections of the old Wyatt homes-for-vets program. The Buck bill, approved in Senate committee, is less vicious, but it leaves the door open for widescale lifting of ceilings and removal of controls on an area basis.

Supporters of rent control will try to substitute the Wagner-Murray bill in the Senate, and the Douglas bill in the House, which extend the government lid on rents on an "as is" basis. Failing that, they will try to tack strengthening amendments on the bills now under consideration.

ANTI-BIAS BILL: Hearings on the anti-discrimination bill, introduced by a group of liberal Senators a couple of month ago, will open before a Senate Labor subcommittee starting June 11. The hearing group includes three Republicans—Donnell (Mo.), Smith (N. J.), Ives (N. Y.)—and two Democrats, Pepper (Fla.), and Ellender (La.).

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL: HR 3488, to make lynching a federal crime, has been introduced in the House, and a companion bill will shortly be thrown into the Senate hopper.

No hearings have yet been ordered. Letters to Rep. Michener (R. Mich.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and to your own Congressmen should help speed action on this long-overdue measure.

SEAMEN'S RIGHTS: A better break for the men who manned our wartime merchant marine despite great personal danger, was asked by the CIO Maritime Committee at House Merchant Marine Committee hearings on HR 476.

The bill extends U. S. Employes Compensation benefits to protect disabled war service seamen and dependents of war dead; gives U. S. Marine Hospital medical care to cover seamen disabled by accidents suffered in the course of wartime work; and extends education benefits to veterans of the wartime shipping service.

CIO's brief showed that, contrary to widespread propaganda, members of merchant crews received little more than navy men, considering benefits, tax exemptions, mustering out pay, etc., given to members of the armed forces.

EDUCATION: CIO's belief that the federal government must act quickly and forthrightly to assist the nation's school system was emphasized last week to the House Labor Committee by Kermit Eby, CIO Research and Education director.

"Equalization of educational standards, at as high a level as possible, would benefit the whole country," Eby testified. "It seems absolutely imperative that a program be legislated which will eliminate educational inequalities and insufficiencies."

Eby noted that the federal government has a military budget of 10 billion dollars, but less than 85 million for education.

CIO SETS UP TELEPHONE WORKERS COMMITTEE

See Page 7

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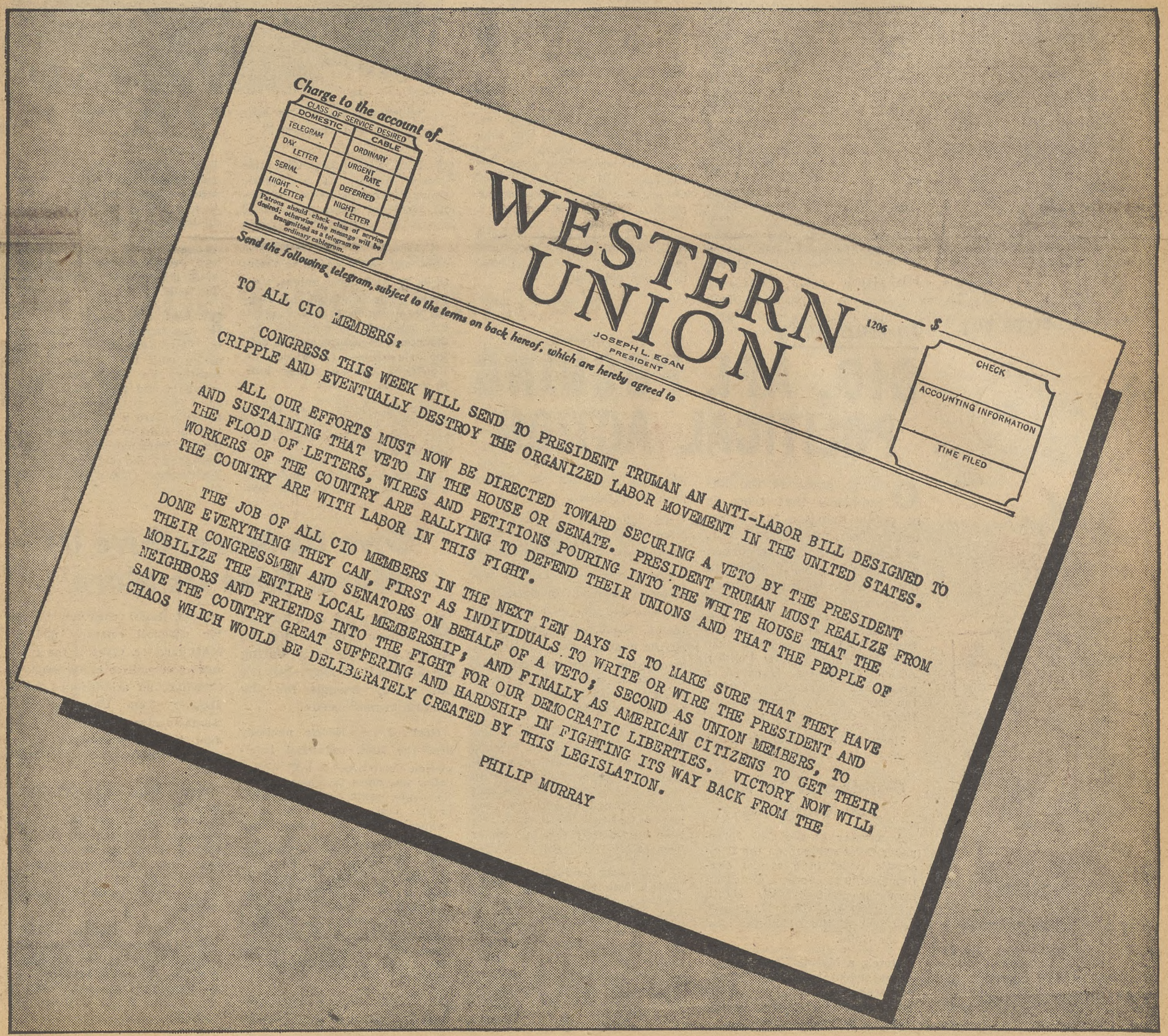
June 2, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS



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TO ALL CIO MEMBERS:

CONGRESS THIS WEEK WILL SEND TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AN ANTI-LABOR BILL DESIGNED TO CRIPPLE AND EVENTUALLY DESTROY THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL OUR EFFORTS MUST NOW BE DIRECTED TOWARD SECURING A VETO BY THE PRESIDENT AND SUSTAINING THAT VETO IN THE HOUSE OR SENATE. PRESIDENT TRUMAN MUST REALIZE FROM THE FLOOD OF LETTERS, WIRES AND PETITIONS POURING INTO THE WHITE HOUSE THAT THE WORKERS OF THE COUNTRY ARE RALLYING TO DEFEND THEIR UNIONS AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY ARE WITH LABOR IN THIS FIGHT.

THE JOB OF ALL CIO MEMBERS IN THE NEXT TEN DAYS IS TO MAKE SURE THAT THEY HAVE DONE EVERYTHING THEY CAN, FIRST AS INDIVIDUALS TO WRITE OR WIRE THE PRESIDENT AND THEIR CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS ON BEHALF OF A VETO; SECOND AS UNION MEMBERS, TO MOBILIZE THE ENTIRE LOCAL MEMBERSHIP; AND FINALLY AS AMERICAN CITIZENS TO GET THEIR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS INTO THE FIGHT FOR OUR DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES. VICTORY NOW WILL SAVE THE COUNTRY GREAT SUFFERING AND HARDSHIP IN FIGHTING ITS WAY BACK FROM THE CHAOS WHICH WOULD BE DELIBERATELY CREATED BY THIS LEGISLATION.

PHILIP MURRAY

THE NAM HELD A CLOSED SESSION

SAID, "TIME FOR UNION SUPPRESSION

"PAY SHOULD BE CUT.

"AND PROFITS PILED UP..

"TO BUY APPLES IN THE COMING DEPRESSION"

PAC Board Meet

Fund raising for the CIO Political Action Committee will be the main subject discussed at a meeting of PAC's Executive Board June 2 at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in N. Y. City.

Ask Court Review

"A MAN'S HOME is his castle." That principle should continue as a basic factor in American civil rights, the CIO suggested last week to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A brief prepared by General Counsel Lee Pressman and signed by counsel for 19 other unions, urged the Court to rehear a case involving the right of police officers to search private dwellings without a search warrant.

The Court gave its okay to such a procedure in a 5-4 decision handed down May 5 in a case involving one George Harris. Police, in entering Harris's home in connection with one alleged law violation, searched his home and discovered a batch of blank draft board registration cards.

These cards, which were seized by the police, served as state's evidence in a new case against the man. The Court upheld the police search and seizure.

CIO's brief charged that results of this decision are "far-reaching." It said the decision gives police officers "an almost unlimited means of search and seizure unhampered by the cherished safeguards of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

"Aware that the destruction of any of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights constitutes a threat to the existence of that climate of democratic liberty which is essential to the functioning of free trade unions, the CIO believes that the decision in this case is of vital importance to it," the brief stated.

GRASS ROOTS UNITY FIGHTS TAFT BILL

IT'S grass roots unity that will defeat the Taft anti-labor bill—and in three big industrial areas this week CIO, AFL and independent unions achieved that unity.

In central Pennsylvania, delegates from CIO, AFL and independent unions held a mass protest meeting against anti-labor bills at Harrisburg, under the auspices of the United Labor Committee, headed by George Medrick of CIO and John Schelhas of AFL.

Wires from both Presidents Murray of CIO and Green of AFL congratulated the delegates for the service to their unions and their country.

The meeting wired President Truman to veto the Taft Bill to preserve a "free, strong and healthy" America. It was signed by every person attending what was said to be the largest united labor rally ever held in central Pennsylvania.

From St. Paul, Federated Press reported that the local AFL Trades and Labor Assembly was so impressed with the Taft bill's danger to all unions that it agreed to depart from policy and cooperate with the St. Paul CIO Council in fighting anti-labor legislation.

The AFL action was in response to a request by the CIO that committees of the two groups meet and plan joint action.

"Witherspoon, you've been with the firm 42 years. That's long enough—you're fired!"

IN LOS ANGELES, CIO this week opened up a gigantic community campaign as the second phase of "Operations Veto" in a battle to stop the Taft bill.

Thousands of CIO members, organized and assigned to their tasks by their local unions, mobilized this weekend to ring 400,000 doorbells in Los Angeles and adjacent communities, to distribute literature and to ask for signatures addressed to President Truman urging him to veto the Taft bill.

Marching orders issued by the PAC office outlined the quickest, most persuasive methods in getting signatures.

Canvassers carried copies of a 400,000-run special CIO tabloid explaining the nature of the Taft bill, identifying those who are for it and those against it and telling what it will do to labor and the entire American public. They were also equipped with petitions, pencils, call-back sheets—and a solid determination to get the job done.

BEFORE the community blitz was launched, the first step in "Operations Veto" was completed with the signing of 1,500 petitions by thousands of CIO members and their fellow workers. These petitions then were loaded aboard a Constellation airliner in the care of Southern California Regional Director Irwin DeShetler who carried them to Washington. (See picture, page 3).

In Kentucky

CIO, AFL PUSHING POLITICAL ACTION

OUT to prove to the Republicans that there is no public mandate to destroy unions, both the CIO and AFL at Louisville, Ky., have opened a full-scale political drive to put the state back on the map of progress.

A conference in Louisville between CIO leaders and Chairman Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee launched a grass-roots movement to "swing the key state of Kentucky into the right corner in 1947 and 1948."

Normally a Democratic state, Kentucky increased its Republican congressmen from one to three and elected a Republican senator last November. The state administration is also Republican.

Elated over recent election victories in Oakland, Hoboken, Minneapolis and the state of Washington, Kroll said: "There is a terrific undercurrent, a sentiment among the people generally that the action of this Congress is going contrary to the best interests of the country."

IN A LETTER to all AFL unions in the state, Sec.-Treas. Edward H. Weyler of the Kentucky Federation of Labor asked them to check which members had not registered, and to get them and members of their families "to register immediately and to register Democrat."

"This may be hard," Weyler added, "but it is certainly justified—try to get every member who is now registered Republican to change his registration to Democrat. THIS MUST BE DONE QUICKLY, as the last day of registration is June 2. We are dealing with politicians. They understand only one thing—that is, the loss of votes."

Guildsman To Run For Congress

A member of the CIO Newspaper Guild will run on the Democratic ticket in a special election Sept. 9 to choose a Congressman for Pennsylvania's eighth district. He is Phil H. Storch, president of the Allentown local of the Guild.

Storch, a Marine Corps combat correspondent in World War II, will seek the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. Charles L. Gerlach, a Republican.

'Give Us More, Give Us More, Give Us More'

A COOL third of a million dollars dropped into the NAM's publicity kitty during the first half of May—but it's not nearly enough for the manufacturers' needs!

Goal of the NAM's publicity arm—the Natl. Industrial Information Committee—is a $3 million dollar war chest to finance advertisements, radio programs, pamphlets and other propaganda weapons during the coming year.

Out of the kitty has come the money to pay for a whole series of newspaper ads designed to whip up public support for the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bills. Manufacturers who complain about taxes, labor costs, social welfare programs, etc., have found the wherewithal to contribute liberally.

THE NIIC campaign was opened formally by Lammot duPont, board chairman of the big chemical company and an NAM director. Chief of the fund-raising committee is Frederick C. Crawford, an acid-tongued open-shopper from Cleveland who wants to give business the "freedom to live dangerously again . . . and freedom from labor leaders."

Walter Geist of Allis-Chalmers, who fought the Auto Workers for months, has directed fund-raising meetings in Minneapolis and Milwaukee. Other regional conferences throughout the nation are being used to put the bee on the big business moguls to push the campaign.

The NAM's anti-labor ads appeared in hundreds of daily and weekly papers across the country, and their cost is estimated to have run into hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars.

WRECK-LABOR BILL GOES TO TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE will receive this week the sharpest piece of anti-labor legislation passed by Congress in the country's history.

A bill whose provisions to curb free union activity were far more severe than the earlier Senate version of the Taft bill, was reported out by a joint Senate-House conference committee just before Memorial Day.

On the basis of earlier votes in House and Senate, passage of the bill is assured. President Truman has yet to indicate whether he will veto the bill or sign it. Nor was there any sign whether a veto message would be strong and militant—in which case it would probably be upheld in the Senate; or whether the President would veto it in language so mild that many Democratic Senators would have no fear of voting to over-ride the President.

A FLOOD of letters, postcards and wires has been pouring into Washington during recent weeks, government leaders acknowledged, and the overwhelming majority have called for a vigorous veto. Huge stacks of petitions, bearing thousands upon thousands of signatures of citizens, are due to be presented at the White House during the week.

Some 60,000 postcards and letters urging a veto have been delivered at the White House during May, according to Federated Press, labor news service. The agency quoted a White House official as reporting that the mail on the Taft-Hartley proposal is arriving at the rate of about 3,000 a day at the present time.

ONE effect of the stiff bill brought out by the House-Senate conference committee was to kill for all time the notion that the finished product would be a "moderate" bill aimed only at correcting a few "abuses."

Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.), who pushed the House bill through Congress, admitted last week that "entirely too much emphasis has been laid on the differences between the two bills, and on what the House is conceding . . .

"We got more into the House bill than anybody expected. This forced the Senate's hand and they passed a stronger bill than expected," Hartley announced with some pleasure.

HERE is the way the bill shapes up:

INJUNCTIONS: Can be obtained by the Attorney-General, through recommendation of employers, in case of any threatened strike which he considers would "imperil the national health or safety." This would apply presumably to almost any major walkout in the country's big mass production industries.

Strikes to enforce demands for pay for "call-in" time or other periods when no actual work is done become an unfair labor practice and can be prosecuted. Similar prohibitions govern strikes to enforce demands for extra workers, who may not actually work but are present as a safety factor.

SUITS AGAINST UNIONS: Unions can be sued for contract violations committed by any of their members, in any federal district court. Suits can also be filed against unions for damages if members refuse to handle unfair or scab-made goods. In both cases the union may become liable for the acts of any of its members—even if they are company agents or paid spies.

UNION SECURITY: Closed shop contracts, providing that the employer must hire union members only, are outlawed. Union shop contracts, providing that employes must join the union, are permitted only if approved by a majority of all employes covered by the agreement. A separate, special election is required for this purpose.

Any state law restricting union security is given protection and priority by the bill.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS: No union may spend any of its funds for political activity in primaries or elections. This applies both to contributions to candidates, contributions to labor political groups such as PAC, or even for the union's own leaflets, advertising or meetings on political matters.

Individual contributions to such organizations as PAC are of course still permitted.

RESTRICTION ON BARGAINING: No union can file a petition for certification, for a union security election or for unfair employer practices unless it has filed a record of its finances, etc., with the Labor Board. It must show that these records have been furnished to all members of the international union. In addition, a company need not bargain if the union fails to file affidavits from all its officers swearing that they are neither Communists nor supporters of communist principles.

No employer may be charged with unfair labor practices solely on the words or actions of supervisory personnel, unless in the unlikely situation that he has specifically authorized them to speak for him on such policy matters. Thus, while broadening the legal liability of unions, the act narrows the liability of corporations.

The historic NLRB practice of setting up a bargaining unit in one section or department of a company—in cases where the union has not yet succeeded in organizing the whole plant—is over-ruled by the law. At the same time, the bill gives the NLRB a clear mandate to disrupt industrial unions by forcing the establishment of craft splinter bargaining units.

Welfare funds are outlawed unless they are jointly controlled by union and management. Earlier versions of the bill were softened a mite to permit continuance of union-controlled funds established before Jan. 1, 1946.

LABOR BOARD CHANGED: The NLRB will be enlarged from three to five men—at a time when the reactionary-controlled Congress will be unlikely to approve appointment of anybody suspected of the least liberalism. The General Counsel of the Board becomes a Presidential, rather than an NLRB appointment, and must be confirmed by the Senate. Formal rules of court evidence become mandatory for all NLRB hearings.

CONCILIATION SERVICE: The functions and personnel of the Conciliation Service, now lodged in the Dept. of Labor, are pulled into a new, independent organization.

UNFAIR LABOR CHARGES: For the first time, unions become liable to charges for failure to bargain; for coercing or restraining workers during the course of organizing campaigns; or for seeking to force an employer to bargain through a regional or national employers association.

In any situation where a union security clause is in effect, the NLRB can determine that "excessive" union initiation fees are an unfair labor practice, and the union can be prosecuted. This gives the government virtual power in many types of cases to regulate the finances of labor organization.

Bad Legislation Made Worse

The joint House-Senate conference committee which handled the Taft-Hartley bill, "made a bad piece of legislation worse," two committee members charged.

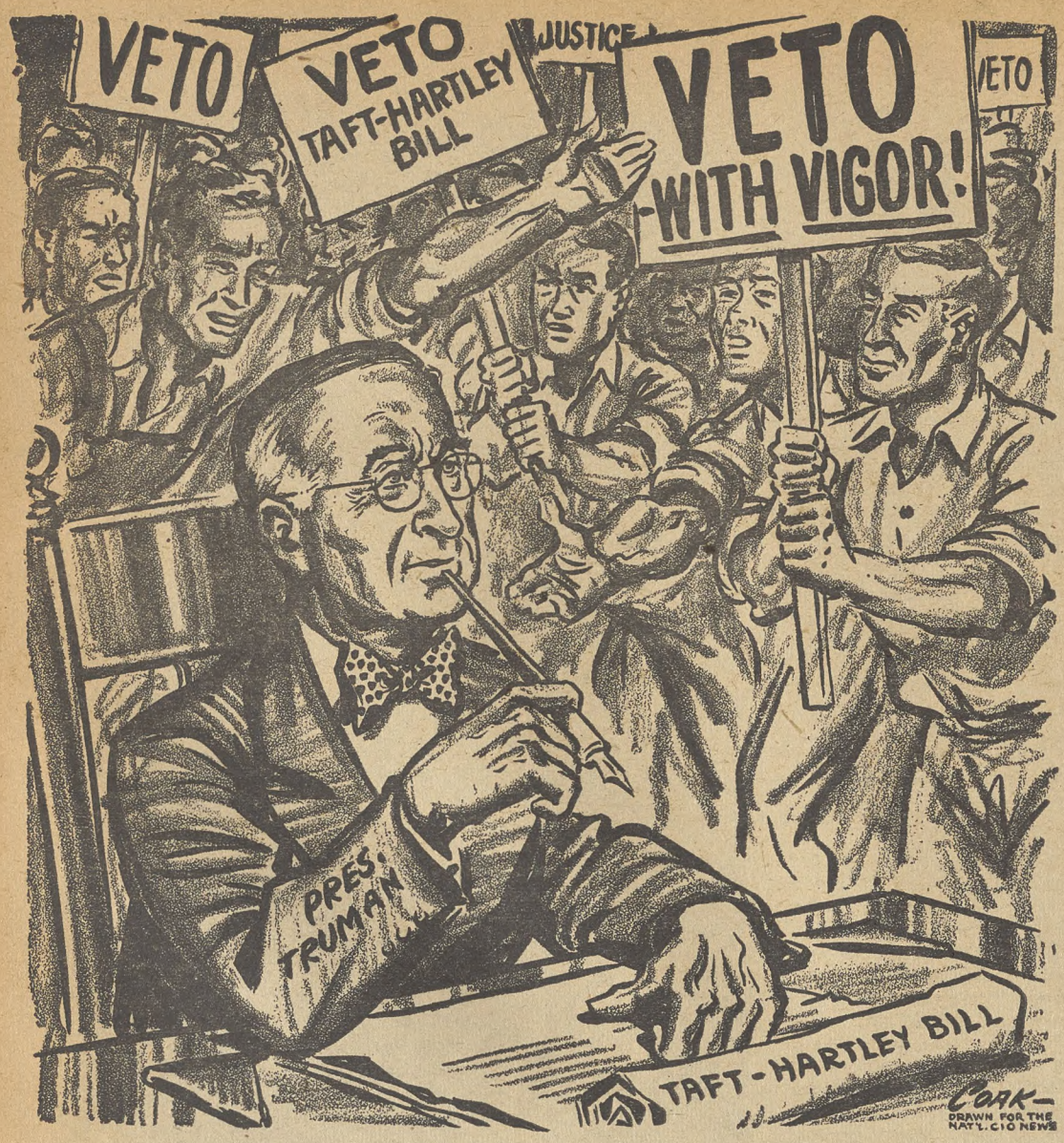
Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) and Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.), who voted against the conference bill, declared:

"The conference report, because it is self-defeating, unfair and undemocratic, is bad legislation. Because it strengthens every tendency in American life toward industrial concentration and profiteering, while it weakens the chief agency that protects the purchasing power of American consumers, it is bad economics.

"We fervently hope that the President will exercise his constitutional power to veto this legislation and that an informed and aroused public will make its power felt to defeat finally this reactionary measure."

Handcuffed veterans protest the Taft anti-labor bill on N. Y. City streets, to demonstrate the fate of the labor movement if the bill becomes a law. The vets are members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers employed by motion picture firms.

Sen. Knowland (R., Calif.) listened to a two-hour demonstration of CIO-AFL unity against the Taft bill this week. And he got 40,000 signatures against the legislation on petitions circulated by the Los Angeles CIO Council and Regional Office. The Senator (second from right) spent most of the time listening to Charles Smith (left), district director, CIO Steelworkers; Irwin De Shetler, Southern California Regional CIO director (with petitions), and Robert Gilbert, AFL attorney. The three came to Washington with instructions to tell the Senator what his labor constituents think. While he voted for the Taft bill, he says he now has "an open mind," according to his visitors.



FOR A VETO THAT WILL STICK

AS WAS anticipated, the Senate and House conferees have agreed on an anti-union measure which includes all the worst features of the Taft bill, adding some additional wrinkles to make it even more poisonous, though some of the more obvious crudities of the Hartley bill have been eliminated.

The bill is designed to do the maximum of damage to labor unions and the workers' rights without alienating too many of the Senate votes needed to over-ride a veto.

So far from being "moderate," it is the most vicious possible union-crippling legislation believed to have any hope of passage.

★ ★ ★

THIS BILL would so restrict collective bargaining as to make it practically unworkable.

It strips workers' efforts to organize of the protection from employer coercion granted by the Wagner Act, and subjects them to crippling government restraint and coercion.

It subjects effective exercise of the right to strike to the will of management and of government acting on behalf of the employers.

It revives the federal strikebreaking injunction, making this weapon even sharper than ever before, by constituting the government itself as the employers' agent to procure such injunctions.

It virtually outlaws union security, promotes company unionism, breaks up industrial unions, and weakens the workers' bargaining power in a hundred other ways.

★ ★ ★

ONCE THIS bill is finally approved by Congress, the American people will have no recourse, no protection from its tyrannies, except through a Presidential veto.

President Truman must veto this shameful measure.

But a simple veto may not be enough to prevent its enactment into law. The anti-labor forces are confident of a two-thirds majority in the House to override a veto and are putting on tremendous pressure to get similar action in the Senate.

The President can be sure of having a veto upheld only if he makes his veto message so sharp and vigorous, and his demand for support so clear to every member of the party he heads, that enough Congressional support will be forthcoming.

★ ★ ★

ACCORDING to Asst. Press Secretary Eben Ayres, the White House received some 40,000 postcards and 20,000 letters on anti-labor legislation in the first three weeks of May, and the volume is steadily increasing.

While he would not say what proportion called for a veto, Ayres admitted such requests were in a majority.

As the deadline draws nearer, the people's demand for a vigorous veto of the Taft-Hartley bill must increase still more in volume and insistence.

★ ★ ★

BUT TO get a veto that will stick, more is needed than a flood of letters, petitions, etc., to President Truman.

The same Federated Press item that reports the increasing flow of veto requests to the White House, notes that "at the same time, the heat on the Senate and House is slowing down."

Herein lies a great danger. A Presidential veto is without effect unless it is upheld by Congress.

Besides asking the President for a vigorous veto, do not fail also to write your members of Congress, urging them to vote against the Taft-Hartley bill and to uphold a veto.

It is especially urgent that you write your Senators, particularly the doubtful middle-of-the-roaders who may have voted for the Taft bill but may be persuaded to uphold a veto.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

LET'S NOT underestimate the demand for anti-labor legislation.

Take a suite in the Waldorf-Astoria and poll your fellow-suite-holders. You'll find they long for it.

Mingle with the flossy yacht-club crowd. Even their chance remarks will leave you in no doubt.

Go to the grass roots of any country club, and listen to the grass-uprooters. Unions get cussed more than even errant golf balls.

From Bar Harbor, Maine, to Palm Beach, Fla., and Palm Springs, Calif., and similar resort spots in between, a great cry goes up, "Hurrah for Taft and Hartley!"

★ ★ ★

OR VISIT the workaday haunts where the fortunes of the fortunate are made.

Look into the upper offices of Wall Street or LaSalle Street, where financiers finagle with our industrial future.

Call your stockholders together (the big ones, of course—the small fry won't show up) and ask them where they stand.

Go slumming among the suckers even, in brokers' offices where eyes are glued on an illuminated moving tape and ears are tuned to funny little buzzing sounds, as each rise and fall in stock prices is registered.

Put it to a vote in any such assembly: "All those in favor of the Taft bill say Aye." Then listen to the answering roar. All those opposed (if any) will be blackballed by the financial fraternity.

★ ★ ★

A GREAT loss was felt in all these circles when Franklin Roosevelt died. "That Man" was their greatest and most personal hate.

With all the fury of a drowning man who struggles against his rescuer, the financial overlords hated him for his salvage operations, after the stock-market had tumbled like a house of cards and banks were closing right and left.

Having fallen from their pedestal through their own folly, they blamed FDR for the damage to their self-esteem.

★ ★ ★

THEY HATED nearly everything FDR did—though his program led to better business and greater profit for themselves.

They resented his New Deal legislation and his alleged "coddling of labor."

They hated the growing labor movement, especially the CIO, which won the greatest gains for the workers in better wages and conditions.

So now that FDR is gone and his New Deal program is being abandoned, the financial fraternity is concentrating all its accumulated hatred on the unions.

★ ★ ★

FRONTING the drive against labor are the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce.

But the ordinary run of manufacturers and businessmen are not directing the fight. Many of them (particularly those directly concerned with production and labor relations) have grave misgivings about the disruptive results of union-busting laws.

The NAM is run by a minority clique of Wall Street big businessmen. These financial monopolists also lord it over most of American industry, by the granting or withholding of credit.

They set the tone of thinking in the financial and business world. Their Little Sir Echoes are tory politicians, publishers, columnists and commentators, who aspire to their favors and their social set—but who also influence the opinions of much of the public.

Senator Aiken estimates as much as $100,000,000 has been spent on the recent propaganda campaign to put over anti-union legislation.

★ ★ ★

RIGHT NOW, there's a lot of emotion mixed with the Wall Streeters' calculations on expanding profits at the expense of wages, if unions are weakened, on the stock-market effects of passage of the Taft bill, etc.

They thirst for revenge on FDR and the New Deal. They passionately desire to "put labor in its place," regardless of consequences.

But most of the American people are not stock manipulators and don't give a hoot for their emotions or their social set. What they want is a prosperous economy, with a square deal for all who work for a living.

These are the folks, the great majority, who can be mobilized to fight anti-labor legislation, and to vote out the rascals who would sell our democratic birthright for a mess of Wall Street pottage.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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450,000 JOBLESS IN N. Y. CITY

By Federated Press

UNEMPLOYMENT in the New York City area has hit 450,000, a 50% increase over two months ago, according to a survey released this week by the Greater New York CIO Council.

The council, which announced a special conference on layoffs and unemployment for June 12, said the main reason "for the increasing number of layoffs and halted production of consumer goods is the ridiculously inflated level of prices being asked for such goods . . . The profit margin still has a wartime bonanza tone which is driving the employment barometer down to prewar depression depth."

First survey taken by the council March 21 showed 300,000 out of work. Its second survey May 21 showed an "even more aggravating picture," with all signs pointing to "a serious economic crackup."

THE spreading joblessness is hitting CIO and AFL unions alike, the survey showed. Layoffs for the most part have occurred in consumer goods shops and plants, although a slight beginning of layoffs in industrial manufacture was evident in the May survey.

"Many small consumer goods manufacturers have closed down without any hopes of reopening," it found. "Many small manufacturing plants are being gobbled up by larger corporations . . . Hundreds of neighborhood retail shops are shutting their doors."

A dangerous feature of the rising unemployment is the rapid increase in the number of people "disqualified" for insurance benefits, the CIO said. Unions report that workers are being denied continued unemployment insurance for refusal to accept jobs at their own trades, in open shops, at salaries far below the established union scales.

50,000 Unemployed

UE ASKS GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE WORK

FIFTY thousand workers in the electrical manufacturing industry are out of work, it was reported this week by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Executive Board, meeting in N. Y. City.

The Board placed the major responsibility on American monopoly, "which hopes in this way to depress wages through the job-hungry men and women who will be standing outside factory gates when there are millions of unemployed."

UNDER "what to do about it," the Board proposed a three-point practical program for guidance of UE locals and called on the federal government to take steps to guarantee full employment.

The UE criticized Congress and the Administration for "failure to act effectively to establish the right to work" and called for government planning for full employment.

"Whenever private enterprise fails to provide jobs for all those able and willing to work, the government must take whatever steps necessary to provide full employment," the UE declared.

The UE also proposed that locals include the following provisions in their contracts to ease the strain of unemployment:

1. A ban on overtime when there is unemployment in a shop.

2. A ban on hiring of new employes so long as a recall list of laid-off employes exists.

3. A proposal that laid-off workers get severance pay.

U. S. ON 'BRINK OF DEPRESSION,' CIO LEGAL COUNSEL WARNS

A WARNING that the U. S. is "now on the brink of a depression" was sounded by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, speaking this week in N. Y. City before a meeting of the Natl. Assn. of Public Employment Services.

"While we pretend to be realistic we are actually as unprepared and as helpless in the face of the disaster which confronts us as we were in that other tragic depression which so badly scarred our economic system and the human resources of our country," Pressman declared.

He said that there is grave doubt about the accuracy of reports that only 2,500,000 people are unemployed (considered a minimum number due to job changes, etc.). Noting a reported increase in the number of people "voluntarily" unemployed, Pressman pointed out that a "spot check" by the Census Bureau recently showed that almost one fourth of them either had got jobs temporarily or were looking for work. Addition of this "voluntarily" unemployed group would raise the unemployment figure by 50%.

THE CIO Counsel said that uncontrolled free enterprise is a "tremendous threat to economic security."

"Every practical citizen is aware that unless the government develops a positive and far-sighted economic program, business operating as it has in the past can never maintain continuous employment opportunities for everyone in this country.

"Even before Roosevelt's death and the end of the war in Europe in 1945, we saw unfolding the steps leading to a recurrence of the disaster of 1929.

"The tremendous war profits of the corporations were protected by special tax legislation. The vast productive machinery built and used for war was rapidly taken over by giant corporations.

"Unbelievably generous financial arrangements for corporations were made for the reconversion period. However, nothing was done to meet the human problem of reconversion. On the contrary, every measure designed to forestall a depression and to cushion its shock was gutted by reactionaries in Congress.

"The Full Employment Bill was reduced to a virtually meaningless declaration of hope. No program was projected to transform our wartime economy to the peacetime job of providing economic security for our people and maintaining living standards.

"Wages were depressed while prices soared as a result of a reactionary coalition in Congress which destroyed price control. The resulting inflation has eaten away the wartime savings of the people, put millions in debt and already has pressed millions of families to below health and decency standards of living."

Profits Up 34%, Yet Prices Still Rising!

FAT from one of its greatest profit years in history, big business is soaking consumers with even higher prices. That was the picture drawn this week by a report in the N. Y. Times and by comment from the CIO Auto Workers.

The Times announced that a survey of 79 industries showed that only 13 had smaller incomes in 1946 than 1945. For all the 79 industries—including 942 companies—net income totaled $3,656,933,912 last year as compared with $2,738,686,374 in 1945, 34% greater.

The Times attributed the remarkable gain chiefly to two factors: repeal of the excess profits tax, and credit allowed under the federal carry-back, carry-forward tax program, which allowed tax adjustments during a two-year period following the end of the war.

THE UAW report came from Consumer Counsel Donald Montgomery, who said that "prayers for price reductions are falling on deaf ears." He pointed to a Bureau of Labor Statistics report showing that three groups of manufactured commodities—metals, house furnishings and "miscellaneous"—hit new wholesale price highs during the week ending May 17.

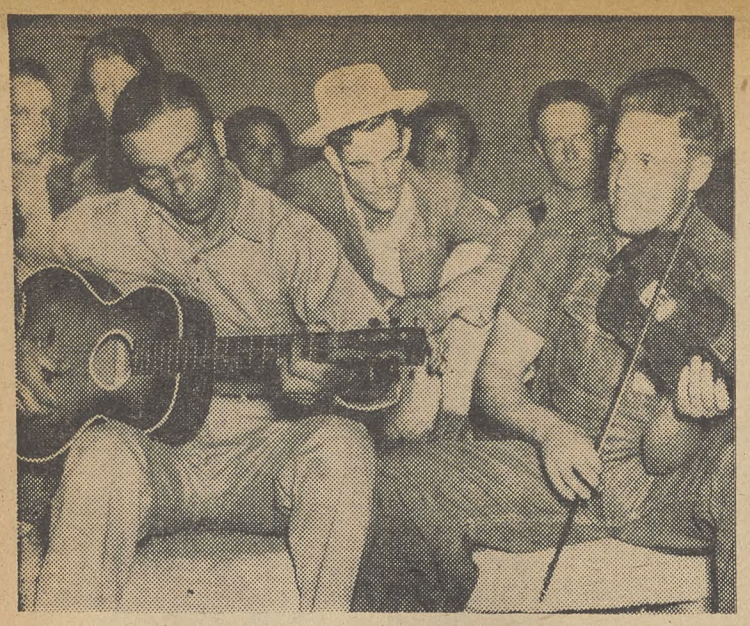
"In the whole price list only commodities with an agricultural origin have shown any response to the President's repeated pleas for lower prices," Montgomery said. "Manufacturers' spokesmen answered the President's price pleas by saying that high farm prices are to blame. The expected drop in farm prices has begun, but important groups of manufactured products are still on the way up."

Congressmen's Blind Spot

It seems that Congressmen don't think there is any danger of Fascism in America.

After weeks of prodding by Rep. Patman (D. Texas), the House Administration Committee will meet June 3 to hear the Congressman tell why it should authorize publication of the report on Fascism prepared by the Library of Congress at Patman's request.

After sitting on this report for several weeks a subcommittee had reported out the document without any recommendation. Rep. John McDowell (R. Pa.) and Rep. Richard Vail (R. Ill.) of the subcommittee on Fascism of the House un-American Activities Committee this week said that athough they had given little study to Fascism, they saw no danger of it in the U. S.



These musician-workers who helped maintain morale during the 26-day strike of the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Harp Food Mfg. Co., Shawnee, Okla., had another reason to sing this week—a contract providing a 30% wage increase. The strike was marked by violence when

Panama—No Land Of Milk and Honey

WHEN we think of Panama, we may accept the movie version of a land of happy and perpetually smiling people showered by nature with the necessities of life.

But take it from Vice-Pres. Thomas Richardson of the CIO Public Workers who has just returned from the Canal Zone where the union has 17,000 members, Panama is not a land of milk and honey. The economic life of the adjacent Republic of Panama depends on the Canal Zone.

The CIO Public Workers went to the Zone about a year ago after Pres. Philip Murray referred to the union a number of requests for organizers. These came from clergymen and other public-spirited residents of Panama.

THE Canal Zone has two kinds of workers. The "gold workers" are the U. S. citizens who are the supervisors, foremen and highly skilled employes whose pay is in the neighborhood of $400 a month.

The zone's hard, gruelling work is done by the "silver workers" who earn about $60 a month. They are the Panamanians, other natives of South and Central America and of the Indies, the Chinese, the Indians and the Hindus—a veritable United Nations.

THE union has made a number of improvements in the lot of the silver workers, and is planning to do more. At the Public Workers' request, Jim Crow signs have been removed from most commissaries, clubhouses and public toilet facilities. Discrimination remains, for there are separate colonies and buildings for the gold and silver workers.

Both categories of workers—with the exception of some of the gold workers who have detached dwellings—live in apartments in army-like barracks. But there is a great difference between the quarters of the gold and silver workers.

The latter live in flats, about 22 by 10 feet, divided into two rooms—living quarters for as many as 10 members of a family. The silver workers must supply their own furniture, but the gold workers' apartments are furnished and have baths, stoves and ice boxes—all lacking in the silver workers' flats.

THE Public Workers have a two-fold program for improving the conditions of the silver workers—legislative action and cooperation with Major Gen. J. C. Mehaffey, U. S. Governor of the Canal Zone, and his staff, and the Administration of the Republic.

Through cooperation with the U. S. authorities in the Zone the Public Workers have obtained maternity leave, time and a half for more than 40 hours of work, a sick and rest policy—similar to annual leave granted U. S. government workers in this country—and grievance machinery.

On the legislative front, the Public Workers have persuaded Senators and Congressmen to introduce bills providing for equality of job opportunity irrespective of citizenship, for retirement, for a study of housing conditions and for minimum wages of 40c an hour.

'I'll Be Judge, I'll Be Jury'

CIO and Textile Workers representatives this week charged that H. Edward Gipson, Jr., a county judge, ordered police to raid a picket line during the TWUA strike at the Guerney Mfg. Co., Prattville, Ala.

Gipson, it is alleged, took part in the raid during which the peaceful pickets were beaten with clubs and blackjacks. Then Gipson levied heavy fines and jail sentences on the strikers. It is also charged that the local sheriff took part in the attack.

Chief of Police Taylor of Prattville this week is alleged to have ordered TWUA Organizer Lloyd David, a war veteran with many citations, and the local union president to leave town.

This order was said to have been accompanied by threats, according to sworn statements obtained by TWUA.

At the request of John Edelman, Washington representative of TWUA, the U. S. Dept. of Justice has ordered the U. S. Attorney at Montgomery, Ala., to conduct an investigation of these alleged violations of civil rights.

SHIP UNION ASKS 25c PAY HIKE

A 25c hourly increase heads the list of demands announced this week by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

The union will resort to direct wage negotiations. This policy was decided on at a conference at Philadelphia, where Shipbuilding Workers national officials reported that the employers are failing to attend meetings of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee through which negotiations were previously handled.

The union's general executive board and representatives of 31 locals attended the conference.

The union is demanding 25c retroactive to Jan. 1, to make up partially for the cost of living rise since Dec. 5, 1945, date of the last wage increase. An effort also will be made to clear up the remaining issues before the stabilization committee. Other demands include:

Pay for holidays not worked, night shift bonus increase, differential for repair work on all coasts, liberalized vacations, elimination of second and third class mechanics' rates and handymen's classifications; health, welfare and pension program, improved reporting and call-in pay, union shop, and provision by employers of quarterly wage data.

All locals were directed to authorize the national office to file strike notices at least 15 days prior to the contract expiration date of June 23—in the event negotiations prove fruitless.

Fishermen To Appeal

LOCAL 36 of the CIO Fishermen chose this week to fight out its battle to protect labor's exemption from anti-trust prosecution when it appealed fines totaling $12,100 levied against it by a Los Angeles federal judge for "a conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Judge Peirson M. Hall fined the union $3,000 May 21 when he pronounced sentence on Local 36 and 14 of its officials after a predominantly middle-class jury had found them guilty of violating the antitrust laws, in the first such decision in the west.

Hall stunned the courtroom audience when he divided the defendants into "tools" who followed the leadership of their officials, and "men who sought to secure only their own power" rather than the benefit of their union members by leading a strike against fish dealers last summer.

Five of the leading union officials were tagged as power hungry and fined a total of $9,000. The remaining nine individual defendants were put in the dupe category and fined only $10 each.

Rather than accept the decision Local 36 is filing an appeal "to prevent a wedge from being established that will allow any union to be prosecuted under the Sherman act." The cost of an appeal is estimated at about $50,000.

Union leaders fined were: Intl. Sec.-Treas. Jeff Kibre, $2,000; Local 36 Sec.-Treas. Gil Zafran, $2,000; Charles McLaughlin, $2,000; Ray Morkowski, $1,500, and Charles McKittrick, $1,500.

AUTO WORKERS REJECT FORD PACT PROPOSALS

THE CIO Auto Workers this week rejected the offer of the Ford Co. to an increase equivalent to 15c an hour because no agreement had been reached on old age, retirement and social security benefits.

Richard T. Leonard, UAW vice president and director of the union's Ford dept., and Pres. Thomas Thompson of UAW's Local 600, asserted:

"The issues between the company and the union involve more than just a wage increase. Equally important factors are the human needs of the workers involving old age, retirement and social security benefits."

Before the company made this offer the union asked the government for permission to take a strike vote in 30 days, and asked the locals representing nearly 40 plants whether they wanted to take a strike vote.

Meanwhile, UAW this week broke off negotiations with the Briggs Mfg. Co. and threatened to strike June 5 because the company was demanding contract changes "that are designed and would result in the destruction of the union and the forfeiture by Briggs workers of their collective bargaining rights."

CIO ENDS SLAVE WAGES IN WACO, TEXAS

ONE CIO member in Waco, Texas doesn't waste words when he runs across a merchant opposed to labor unions.

He extracts two well-worn payroll stubs from his wallet.

One dated December 1936 shows $8.70 for a week's work.

One dated December 1946 shows $89.40 for a week's work.

"There," he snorts, "is the story of CIO in Waco."

But seldom does he get a chance to flash the stubs. Anti-union ranks are thinning.

Most merchants know why Waco is no longer known as the "cheapest wage town in Texas."

They realize CIO has added an estimated $3 million annually to industrial workers' paychecks since 1944.

The low-wage pattern was dented in 1944 when a textile local was chartered in this city of 65,000. CIO membership now stands at approximately 3,000 in 12 plants, 6 organized since October, 1946 by Director Robert Oliver's Texas organizing staff.

OLIVER credits the United Rubber Workers local, chartered in 1945, with setting off the spark that fired the whirl-wind organizing drive in Waco.

Offered a 14c hike in 1946, the young local held firm for the full 18½c industry pattern and finally struck at General Tire & Rubber Co.

"General Tire imported an expert to break the strike," Oliver recalls. "His first full-page ad asked why highly-paid CIO workers were striking for more money. And, in an effort to show that the rubber workers were drawing top wages, the ad carried photostats of $100-a-week payroll checks.

"Workers in unorganized plants recalled their own wages of 40 to 45 cents an hour, took another look at the CIO workers' checks and m-m-m-m-med.

"Three organizers were rushed to Waco, and the stampede was on."

EMPLOYES of three textile plants, a clothing plant, a chemical plant and a cotton oil mill came into CIO within three months. Victory margins at the polls ranged from 72 to 98½%.

Victories were rolled up in Clifton Manufacturing, Crawford-Austin Co., Douglas Co., Swift & Co., Cotton Oil Mill, Waco Garment Co. and Spencer Chemical Co.

CIO wage increases in Waco have caused several employers to increase wages and install vacation plans in unorganized shops.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Thos. J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, IUMSWA-CIO, reports: Higgins No. 1 plant, Higgins Industries, New Orleans, La., IUMSWA 660; AFL 521; no union 57. General Smelting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUMSWA 69; no union 9. Ventnor Boat Works, Pleasantville, N. J., IUMSWA 79, against 38.

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Erie, Pa., reports: Stromberg-Carlson Radio Corp., Erie, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 98; Rochester Independent Workers 93; no union 3. Drive conducted by UE Reps. Fred Gardner and William Grieshober.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: March Logging Co., Roseburg, Oregon, IWA 39; AFL 24. Setzer Box Co., Greenville, Calif., IWA 62; AFL 3. Porter Creek Logging Co., Roseburg, Ore., signed union shop contract with the IWA May 22.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Regional Director, Los Angeles, Calif., reports: Chrysler office workers, UAW-CIO 35; against 33. UAW-CIO Intl. Rep. William Goldman in charge of election.

CIO Chemical Workers defeated the AFL Intl. Chemical Workers Union by a vote of 139 to 14, with 7 voting for no union, among the production and maintenance workers in Heyden Chemical Co., Fords, N. J. In another election, office workers in Heyden Co. at Fords, N. J., also voted for CIO Chemical Workers by vote of 13 to 1. Plant protection guards voted for the CIO union by a vote of 4 to 0. In charge of organizing was David Elliot, Reg. Dir. and Dominick San Giovanni.

Mechanics of Western Airlines, Inc., voted to retain the UAW-CIO as their collective bargaining agent. The vote was a ratio of 5 to 1 for the UAW-CIO against the IAM. The IAM had petitioned for the election, claiming it represented the majority of the employes.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Regional Director, announces settlement of five-week-old strike at Bendix Westinghouse Co., Elyria, Ohio. A thousand employes of Local 971, UAW-CIO, voted unanimously to accept the strike settlement which includes:

Wage increase of 11½c per hour and six paid holidays; unqualified maintenance of membership; increased from 6c to 12c per hour in 13 job classifications; vacation pay of 40, 60 and 80 hours; social security and retirement program to be negotiated 6 months after date of contract. Strike settlement makes the Bendix Westinghouse wages the highest in Elyria.

At this writing the Joint Committee of the House and Senate has about agreed on the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Bill, the bill to shackle labor. It will now go before both Houses. Liberal forces everywhere are calling upon the President to veto this vicious anti-labor measure, and upon Senators and Congressmen to support the veto if obtained. Let your Congressman, Senators and President hear from you, and from your buddy and your neighbor.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia May 31 and June 1 with the officers of different telephone workers union who recognize clearly now the futility of independent unions, after their experience in the nation-wide telephone strike, which received the support of the CIO, its officers and members everywhere. On account of looseness of organizational structure, the strike failed to accomplish what the experience of the workers on the picket lines and elsewhere warranted.

Retaining the loose structure will not solve the problem. The telephone workers need one organization patterned after such splendid unions as are in the CIO, where an injury to one is the concern of all. The CIO is working with these groups and at their request has offered them affiliation through an organizing committee, having for its purpose the building up of an organization of and for the telephone workers.

SHORT BUT SIGNIFICANT

THE CIO Food & Tobbacco Workers and the R. J. Reynolds Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., makers of Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco, this week resumed contract negotiations after FTA Pres. Donald Henderson appealed to the U. S. Labor Dept. to direct resumption of conferences.

The Labor Dept. put Conciliator D. Yates Haefner in charge of the case "in an effort to bring the parties together."

The strike of 10,000 workers at the Winston-Salem plant has been in progress a month. It began when the company made a final offer of a 5½c an hour wage increase.

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The CIO Office & Professional Workers this week accused the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, N. Y. City, of attempting to force a " wage-freeze" on employes of the federation's constituent agencies.

This accusation was made after the agencies offered salary increases of 2½ to 6c an hour to their workers.

The union warned that the effect of the Federation's policy will be "to put the agency in a position of either having to refuse a legitimate request of its employes, or to drastically curtail services."

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C. V. O'Halloran, West Coast regional director of the CIO Auto Workers, this week announced the winning of 5 NLRB elections by the union during May. The victories were:

Office workers at Chrysler plant, Maywood, Calif.; General Motors parts plant, Portland, Ore.; Eastern Air Line, Burbank, Calif.; California Slide Co., Los Angeles, Calif., and the General Motors truck division, Oakland, Calif.

CIO FILLS THE NEED OF PHONE WORKERS

THE CIO stands ready to fulfill the need of the telephone workers for industrial organization, Allan S. Haywood, chairman of the newly-created CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, asserted this week on the eve of a conference of telephone workers' leaders at Philadelphia.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray named Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, as head of the committee following a conference he and Haywood held May 25 with telephone workers leaders in Atlantic City. Haywood declared:

"Convinced that the CIO method of organization and ability to deal with gigantic corporations was what telephone workers needed, leaders of telephone workers unions representing 100,000 who just came through a nation-wide strike called upon President Murray. They asked the CIO to take definite steps to bring their membership into affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"These leaders had seen the gallantry of their rank and file displayed. They had seen greater support given to the strike than to any other strike in the history of the nation, yet they found themselves helpless to withstand the resistance of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to national bargaining.

"THEY had watched unit after unit make settlement, while other units remained out. They realized that the confusion of the top leadership was in striking contrast to that of the CIO, whose Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Textile Workers and other unions came through with sizeable gains and without strikes.

"They had also witnessed the great support given the telephone workers by CIO members everywhere throughout the nation on the picket lines, financially and otherwise.

"With these facts before them, they wanted to bring to their membership this kind of affiliation and structure.

"The telephone workers of the nation cannot continue divided and without national affiliation. That national affiliation must give full and complete recognition to industrial organization such as is offered only by the CIO.

"REMEMBERING their experience, these leaders requested the CIO to set up an organizing committee. The leaders will take this proposal to their membership in a democratic manner. We realize that the CIO will not only have the opposition of some of the telephone workers' leaders but of the AT&T as well.

"The CIO was born in this kind of opposition and thrives on it.

"Craft unionism cannot serve the workers of the telephone industry.

"The doors are open for all to affiliate and if the telephone workers really want an industrial organization, the CIO can and will assist them in every way to realize this goal."

Murray Offers 'All Rights, Privileges' Of CIO Affiliate

CREATION of a "full-fledged telephone workers international union of the CIO" for telephone workers, with "all the rights, privileges and status common to every other CIO international affiliate," was announced this week by CIO President Philip Murray as the goal of a newly-created Telephone Workers Organizing Committee.

"At the request of the officers of a number of telephone workers unions, CIO Vice-President Allan S. Haywood and myself met in conference with these officials at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on May 25," Murray said.

"All in attendance expressed a desire for affiliation with the CIO.

"The officials present represented more than 100,000 telephone workers. In addition, officers of many other telephone unions which had applied to the CIO for affiliation were unable to attend the Atlantic City meeting.

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"THE recent telephone strike demonstrated a magnificent fighting spirit on the part of the telephone workers. Unfortunately, the loose federation structure of the telephone unions was ill-adapted to dealing with a tremendous, well-knit corporation like the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

"This fact has convinced large numbers of telephone workers that they have a real and immediate need for a strong industrial union, and that it should logically be affiliated with the CIO.

"After due consideration, the CIO has decided to create a Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, representative of the groups in attendance at the conference and of other telephone unions and workers which have already indicated a desire for affiliation with the CIO.

"At the request of the representatives of the telephone unions who attended the meeting, I have assigned Allan S. Haywood, vice-president and director of organization as chairman of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. In addition to the officers of the telephone unions who will comprise this committee they will be assisted by four CIO representatives: Timothy Flynn, New York City; Michael Mann, Chicago; Delmond Garst, St. Louis; and Charles Gillman, Atlanta.

"The Telephone Workers Organizing Committee will have the same status and representation on the CIO Executive Board as all other CIO affiliates. The CIO will render financial and other assistance as is necessary in connection with its organizing and administrative functions.

"Opportunity for affiliation will be extended to all other telephone workers in the United States.

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"THE Organizing Committee will be representative and in due course will call a Constitutional Convention to adopt a constitution for an international union, elect officers and establish itself completely as an organization of by and for the nation's Telephone Workers.

"This new organization will be a full-fledged international union of the CIO, having all rights, privileges and status common to all other CIO international unions."

MURRAY HITS 'LOADED' TAFT STATISTICS

CAN loaded questions and phony statistics solve American's important economic problems?

By no means, CIO Pres. Philip Murray told Sen. Taft (R. O.) last week, in a hotly-worded letter addressed to the Ohio Senator in his capacity as head of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Murray referred to a questionaire distributed by Dun & Bradstreet, a big Wall Street financial reporting service, which has been hired by the Congressional group to gather information on what businessmen, labor and agricultural groups think about the economic prospects for the nation.

THE CIO President told Taft that:

1. Questions in the Dun & Bradstreet survey were "carefully designed to produce a pre-conceived result."

2. The result of the questionnaire desired by its sponsors appears to be a conclusion that nothing need be done to guarantee full employment.

3. Dun & Bradstreet's methods of lumping all the replies together in a summary will undoubtedly "create considerable bias."

4. Taft's committee is already four months late in providing a report to Congress and the nation, as required by the so-called Full Employment Act, which was passed shortly after V-J Day.

5. Public hearings rather than a questionnaire farmed out to a private financial institution would be the best way of bringing important viewpoints before the entire public.

Murray told the Ohio Senator that if hearings had been held earlier in the year, the Congressional Committee would have found that "our price structure, since decontrol days, and even before, has reached close to the peak in many lines and all-time highs in many others.

"The Committee would have also found that the savings of American workers have been depleted and that the rate of savings has been reduced; also that the consumption value of the American dollar has greatly depreciated.

"Something has to be done to bring the price-wage-profit picture into line if we are to avert a serious recession," Murray warned the Senate's No. 1 Republican.

Recent wage boosts, he said, have been a step "in promoting purchasing power," particularly since there has been some stabilization of prices. But "this wage-price development will stave off a recession only temporarily," the CIO President asserted, and more fundamental adjustments must be made.

Congress Booms Veteran For Forgotten Man Title

THE new forgotten man is the World War II veteran, the subcommittee on veterans of the CIO Legislative Committee reported this week.

The subcommittee—headed by Eugene Cotton—found that the 80th Congress in 4½ months has "accomplished nothing toward" the solution of the key problems facing veterans—jobs, housing, adequate allowances for training and education, disability and unemployment.

The Administration also "has done nothing to fight for adequate aid for veterans," the committee pointed out.

Statistics show the ex-servicemen's needs are great. The number of veterans drawing unemployment compensation in January and February averaged 1.1 million; 200,000 ex-servicemen had exhausted this form of aid ($20 a week for 52 weeks); 45% of them were living doubled-up, and in basements and attics.

In the face of these figures, the only bill passed by Congress weakens the GI Insurance Act by repealing provision for the reinstatement of lapsed term policies within 6 months of expiration by payment of two premiums and evidence of good health.

The House Veterans Committee this week reported out a bill keeping subsistence allotments for single vets going to school and taking on-the-job training at the present level of $65, raising allotment for married vets to $105 with $20 additional for first child and $15 for each additional child.

The bill contains a "joker" denying subsistence to ex-GIs belonging to organizations condemned by the FBI and providing penalties for such veterans who obtain allotments.

Sen. Taft (R. Ohio), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, which held two days of hearings on bills that would raise subsistence allowances and the $200-a-month ceiling on on-the-job training, said allowance increases don't "stand the chance of a snowball in hell."

As far as Congress is concerned, the boys for whom nothing was to be too good—remember—can spend the rest of their days in cellars and attics. The House has passed the Wolcott bill (HR 2549) which would repeal most of the provisions of the Patman veterans' housing act.

315 Families To Be Evicted

MEMBERS of the Veterans Eviction Committee of the Parklawn housing project, Milwaukee, Wis., are planning a trip to Washington to protest eviction notices sent to 315 families.

No family making more than $2,300 a year may occupy a home. The average family income at Parklawn is now $3,038, but the tenants at an indignation meeting this week pointed out that the rule was not interpreted so literally during the war, and that the limit should be raised because the cost of living has gone up. One ex-serviceman said:

"Maybe we can get a law passed raising the income ceilings. After all, prices are away up, with food about doubled what it was when the project was built. Let them raise the rents."

"That's what we want to talk about," declared James H. Jones, 25-year-old vet and chairman of the committee. "That's what I want to go to Washington for. I'll see the President, our Congressman and Senators."

The meeting raised $150 for the trip to Washington and plans were made to raise more money.

WORLD LABOR

CO-OPERATIVE clothing will be established shortly in Italy, thanks to a $500,000 fund-raising campaign just completed by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

August Bellanca, an Amalgamated vice-president, left for Genoa and Naples last week. He will remain in Italy for several months to speed plans for erection of the plants. Also slated to confer on the plans is ACW Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, who will visit Italy after attending World Federation of Trade Unions sessions in Prague in early June.

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117 CARE food relief packages are on their way to European trade unionists as the result of a first purchase by the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee through its newly-established CARE food fund.

The packages were bought with $1,170 contributed to the fund by CIO national and local unions. They will be delivered to trade unions in Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Belgium and Hungary for distribution to most needy cases.

CSC Director Leo Perlis, in announcing the purchase, asked all CIO unions to make gifts directly from their treasuries or from membership contributions. Individuals desiring to send packages can send $10 checks or money orders to CARE, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Delivery is guaranteed to most European countries.

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DISSOLUTION by the government of all Brazilian free labor unions violates a solemn pledge made at the Intl. Labor Organization conference at Philadelphia in 1943.

That charge was made by Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin-American Federation of Labor, in a cable to Pres. Enrico Dutra last week.

The government's decision "against the Brazilian Federation of Labor violates this promise and categorically contradicts the principles of the United Nations," Toledano said.

"At the moment in which the United Nations are making every effort to amplify the rights of men and social guarantees, any attack on the freedom of labor association constitutes a blow to international democracy."

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NOTES: Indian laborers on 240 rubber plantations in British Malaya have threatened to strike unless they get equal treatment with that of Chinese workers in the areas. The Indians seek a 100% increase from their present daily pay of $1.10 in Straits Currency . . . Chu Hsueh-fan, head of the Chinese Assn. of Labor and a WFTU vice-president, reached Paris en route to WFTU meetings in Prague. He reported that unions are growing in Shanghai despite activities of Chiang Kai-shek's special police . . .

Ten thousand copies of CIO and AFL constitutions have been translated into Japanese and distributed by the Japanese Welfare Ministry to the country's new unions. They're offered as "samples" rather than definite "guides." . . .

"If only he had bought more."

Every insurance man has heard those words. Perhaps they were spoken by a young mother, whose children cannot quite understand the mysterious mission called "work," that takes her from them during the day, and leaves her tired and worn in the evening.

The words are not soon forgotten. Even though every effort was made to show the father that his income, and his family's income, were one and the same, the words "If only he had bought more" are disturbing.

So when an insurance man calls on you, remember, won't you, that he is there to help you. And remember, too, that only you can make certain that your wife will never say "If only—"

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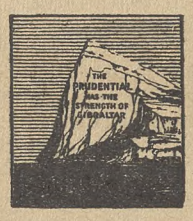

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Sprucing Up

SO NEAT — SO PRETTY

By HANNA SHERMAN

AT A PARTY recently, we met a young woman who claimed that she didn't care anything about the way she looked. But during the course of the evening she seemed to be more absorbed in her appearance than in any one present. She was nervous and very much occupied with fixing a shoulder strap on her too long slip, smoothing her skirt and using her hands awkwardly to conceal their uncared-for look.

We felt sorry for her, knowing that she really cared a great deal —and was merely being defensive about her carelessness that particular evening. Her poor grooming made her self conscious, lacking in poise. She worried about her appearance at a time when she should have been relaxed and having fun. And I thought that a little attention to her grooming before she left home might have made it a happy evening for her.

Besides the psychological reassurance that good grooming gives you, there are other dividends to be collected. To many people, the look of immaculate cleanliness is more attractive than mere prettiness and expensive clothing indifferently worn.

THESE dividends are yours almost for the asking. There's nothing magic about it, just a little common sense and consistent care are all that's required. Check your good grooming habits with these. They are by no means a complete list, but they are pretty basic. From them you can work out a schedule to suit your individual needs.

Your daily bath is a must and the basis of that clean feeling and that fresh look—especially important in the coming summer months. Under-arm care is just as necessary. Use a non-perspirant every two or three days and keep the arm pits free of hair with a clean razor. Use dusting powder and matching scented light toilet water even during working hours. It's another boon on hot sticky days.

Hair improves with frequent washing and brushing. Shampoo your hair at least once a week and brush it daily. Learn to "place" it at night with a few pin curls. It will look much neater the next day and be easier to fix in the morning. Make your face up carefully but don't expect that smooth look to last indefinitely. At the end of the day remove all traces of the old lipstick, rouge and powder and start the evening with a freshly made up face.

TAKE the time to give yourself a complete manicure at least once a week. In between times, repair your nail polish and file down any hangnails with an emory board.

Good grooming not only means being clean but looking clean, neat and well put together. It means well pressed clothes, even hemlines, spotless accessories, buttons and fasteners sewn securely in place. It means a daily change of underclothing and frequent changes of foundation garments.

Your shoes should be well shined or brushed, and of course, you'll always carry clean gloves and handkerchiefs. And try to keep your pocketbook so orderly that it might be ready for inspection at any moment.

Meticulous cleanliness and apple pie neatness tell the world that you think enough of yourself to give yourself the care you deserve—that you care enough about others to want to please them. It's sure fire for winning friends and influencing people.

(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

Mrs. Ervin Dies

Mrs. Mary McKee Ervin, wife of Charles W. Ervin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, died May 15, at the age of 81. The couple were married for more than half a century. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Ervin is survived by three children and four grandchildren.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

WHEN EXAMS LOOM LARGE

This month and next will find boys and girls "cramming." We're delighted if they're interested in their work and it's all to the good if they have a sense of success at the end of the school year, but often we would do well to ration the midnight oil. Many a conscientious student has lost his chances to come out with flying colors by stealing hours from sleep for study. A cheerful curfew set up by mutual agreement is worth trying for. And how about accompanying the "to bed" suggestion with milk and cookies or a sandwich and a cool drink?

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Home Education

THE FRIENDLY PUSH

By HELEN GREGG GREEN

RECENTLY I heard a mother say, "Children need a friendly push—a little honest criticism — now and then."

I recalled some of the friendly pushes my mother had given me during our happy but all-too-brief twenty-two years together and what they had meant in character and personality development.

The most memorable friendly push was one that had acted as a challenge. Mother and I had been discussing my hobbies, interests, and accomplishments.

"Dear," said she, "you dabble in a lot of things, but you don't do any one thing well!"

I was completely dumfounded by her remark. However, it started me to thinking. I must have said to myself, "I'll show you, Mother!"

From that day, "Do at least one thing well" was my motto. I became so engrossed in becoming outstanding in at least one thing that it acted as an incentive in everything I did.

My friends frequently commented, "Anything Helen undertakes she does well." But had my mother not given me that friendly push, would they have had reason to say this? I doubt it.

SO while we, as parents, do not want to give our children inferiority complexes—heaven forbid!—neither should we wish to shower them with extravagant praise when little effort has been made to deserve it.

Very young children take it for granted that other persons will contribute in large measure to their happiness and well-being. The frequent tendency is to sulk when moods and desires are not catered to. Such an unhealthy habit should be discouraged by treating boys and girls on these occasions as objectively as possible, lest pleasure be derived from their self-pitying thoughts.

This means a judicious discrimination with regard to solicitude, since it is natural for a child, if he is given an overabundance of attention, to acquire an exaggerated idea of his own importance.

Most youngsters realize that they play a large part in their parents' scheme of things, and they often discover it takes little to please them. They notice that their very presence is often such a source of joy they scarcely need to exert themselves at all to gain admiration and attention.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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Harold Russell, (left) Academy Award winner and actor in the popular film, "The Best Years of Our Lives," meets James B. Jones of Baltimore, also a double amputee war veteran.

SUMMER SCHOOLS AT HUDSON SHORE

Brophy Talks at CSC Institute

UNIONS have a crucial function to perform in helping their members achieve a feeling of greater security, John Brophy, director of CIO Councils, told the Institute of Community Services held the week of May 26-June 1 at Hudson Shore Labor School.

"We are probably running into rough water politically, economically, and socially," Brophy said in his speech at the opening session. "In periods of trouble and turmoil, candidates for dictatorship arise. One of the appeals they make is to the need which each person feels for security.

"The demagogue always offers economic and emotional security, the protection of a powerful leader. . . . If our unions can be strong enough and wise enough to give their members real security, the appeal of the demagogue will be weaker."

Leo Perlis, director of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, was chairman of the Institute which was attended by some 40 local CIO representatives on community chest programs in various cities throughout the country. In addition to Chairman Irving Abramson and other CSC-CIO representatives, officers of city and state CIO Councils and International unions also participated as speakers and discussion leaders.

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UNION MEMBERS will be given intensive training aimed to fit them for leadership in local and shop educational work at the second annual summer school of the Greater New York CIO Council to be held at Hudson Shore Labor School, June 2 through June 7.

Some 35 local union members enrolled for this year's session will learn about the CIO's wage program, political action and educational work, use of movies and other visual aids and labor history. Classes will be conducted on the spacious lawn of the school grounds.

Students will have a chance to swim, play volley ball, badminton and other games. Hikes through the beautiful countryside along the Hudson River are also planned.

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AN ADVANCED COURSE designed especially for union officers and former students of labor schools will be offered at the Hudson Shore Labor School for a two-week period from June 14-28. The course will be devoted to an intensive study of current labor and economic problems.

Another special two-week course for Service Workers will be held at the school from July 12-26. The special problems of household and restaurant employes and beauty operators will be considered. The course is aimed to interest those who work in small groups or alone as compared to those who are employed in large industrial establishments and have strong union organizations.

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HUDSON SHORE'S regular eight-week summer session will be held June 14-Aug. 9. For the benefit of those unable to attend the entire session, it has been broken up into a series of four two-week periods.

In addition to its eight-week summer session, the school is also open for the use of unions and other community groups to hold their own educational institutes. Last year more than 1,000 persons came to the school from May to January.

For further information write to Hudson Shore Labor School, 95 Liberty St., New York 6, N. Y.

NEGRO RIGHTS UNDER HEALTH LEGISLATION

NEGRO AMERICANS, a group most seriously in need of better medical care, would fare very badly under the Taft "Health" Bill (S. 545), reports the Committee for the Nation's Health.

Two bills concerned with national health problems have been introduced into the 80th Congress — the National Health Insurance and Public Health Act (S. 1320) and the Taft Bill. Although both contain a provision forbidding discrimination on account of race, creed or color, there is a crucial difference between them in the matter of administration.

The Insurance Bill calls for enforcement by a Federal agency, but under the Taft Bill, administration of the program would be left in the hands of the states. It is obvious what this would mean when applied to many southern states.

The minimum need for hospital beds is considered to be at least four beds per 1,000 people. In 1940 Southern States had an average of only 2.2 beds per 1,000, with a ratio of only .03 beds per 1,000 for use of Negroes.

Furthermore not enough money is appropriated under the Bill to cover more than a fraction of the need.

The Committee for the Nation's Health urges that the contrast between the two bills be brought to the attention of the Negro public.

New Pamphlet On Race Bias

A light but very effective presentation of the case against racial prejudice in rhymed verse is made in a humorously illustrated pamphlet, "Discrimination Costs You Money," just issued by the Natl. Labor Service, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Price 5c a copy, $3.50 per 100 copies.

Book Review

DRAMATIC STORY OF BIG '37 GM STRIKE

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

MANY a man in the labor movement—and perhaps a woman or two — has dreamed of some day writing a book on his impressions of events he has witnessed personally in the course of his trade union activities. It's too bad that so few ever really get around to doing it.

Henry Kraus is one who did. He has written the story of the great General Motors sit-down strikes of 1937 in an exciting book, "The Many and the Few," which every active CIO member will get a thrill out of reading.

At the time of the strikes, Kraus was editor of the CIO Auto Workers first paper, and under pressure of events became also an active leader of the strikers at GM's two Fisher body plants in Flint, Mich.

Newspapers at the time were full of screaming headlines about the strike. They carried lengthy accounts daily of the bitter conflicts going on between union and company forces, and of the tense conferences between Big Shots from both sides as they argued for hours in smoke-filled hotel rooms. Magazine writers were busy "interpreting" the strike, but the real story of what actually went on in the minds of the striking workers and their leaders was little understood and seldom explained correctly.

"THE Many and the Few" now tells the connected story from the inside. Kraus has an observing eye and a reporter's instinct. His book brings to life personalities and developments that are still an active influence in the American scene. Some of the hate and misunderstanding now showing up in the anti-labor legislation pending in Congress, for instance, can be traced to seeds planted during the sit-down strikes of ten years ago.

Much water has passed under the bridge since those days. Some of the union leaders of 1937 have passed from the scene. Some who were then friends are now enemies. One or two, like Homer Martin, then president of the UAW, have shifted over to the bosses' side of the fence.

Kraus wisely refrains from bringing in the union situation as it is today. He writes in terms of the labor scene as it was then, and leaves out factional fights. The people he writes about are seen again as they were in '37. Reading the book gives the effect of looking through an old photograph album. It makes you smile and yet feel sad at the changes time brings.

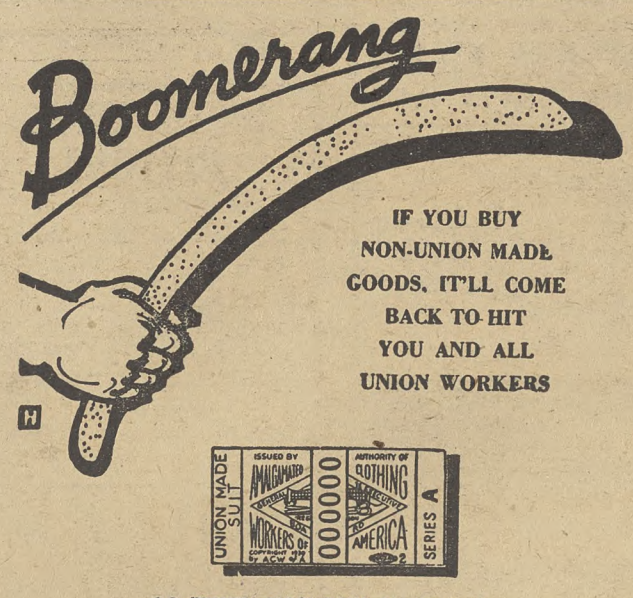
THE author is not harsh in his judgments. He writes about people with kindliness and understanding, and with tolerance for their human weaknesses. Even those in the enemy's camp, when they show signs of latent decency, are treated gently. You may find yourself, for instance, feeling sorry for the perspiring, unhappy Sheriff Wolcott, "Old Tom," who was forced against his will to take part in hostilities he hated and did not understand.

But Kraus also makes you detest the underhanded and hypocritical leaders of the Flint Alliance who did GM's dirty work under cover of being pretended friends of poor workers misled by a bunch of "outside agitators." You'll be enraged at the attempts made to intimidate the workers by the circulation of what the strikers called "I Love My Boss" petitions, and other low tricks described.

Some inside stories not generally known, of what went on behind the scenes, a few of them very funny, add to the book's interest. As for suspense and drama, the story told of the Battle of Bulls' Run at Fisher Body No. 2, is certainly one of the most thrilling in labor's whole stormy history.

This is really a book that no CIO'er should miss.

A second special trade union edition of "The Many And the Few" has just been issued, as the first was quickly sold out. The price to all CIO unions in group lots is $1.25 each. The regular bookstore edition sells for $2.50. Money orders and checks in payment should be sent with orders to: The Plantin Press, 1052 Manzanita St., Los Angeles 27, Calif.



Ohio Compensation Laws Threatened

Organized labor in Cincinnati is fighting an attempt to turn Ohio's industrial compensation law into a gravy boat for private insurance companies.

Legislators have submitted bills permitting private insurance companies to sell industrial compensation and to finance the administration of the law out of premium income rather than the state general fund. Worst of the lot is a bill encouraging private companies to challenge the payment of benefits, difficult enough to collect under present law.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

STOPPED IN HIS ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE UNION AT THE WARRENTOWN MILLS, CARRUTHERS SETS FIRE TO THE FACTORY BUILDINGS...

THE MILLS ARE BURNING!

FIRE!

SOMEBODY DO SOMETHING...

CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT!

EVERYBODY'LL HAVE TO PITCH IN IF THE MILLS ARE GOING TO BE SAVED! GRAB BUCKETS, POTS AND PANS, BARRELS—ANYTHING THAT'LL HOLD WATER!

HEY! LET US THROUGH!

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THEM? WHY DID THEY STOP?

WHAT'S HOLDING EVERYBODY UP?

I DON'T KNOW... SOMEBODY WITH A GUN...

SOMEBODY WITH A GUN...

STAND BACK! FIRST ONE WHO MAKES A MOVE TO STOP THE FIRE'S GONNA GET SHOT!

CARRUTHERS, HAVE YOU GONE MAD? THE MILLS ARE BURNING.

SURE THEY'RE BURNING! I SET THEM ON FIRE! I'M A-GONNA SEE MY MILLS DESTROYED BEFOR I SEE A UNION IN THE PLACE!

THE MILLS DESTROYED. BUT WHAT ABOUT THE PEOPLE? HOW ARE THEY GOING TO EARN A LIVING...

THE PEOPLE BE DAMNED! STAND BACK!

NO USE ARGUING WITH HIM, MAYOR... HE'S GONE PLUMB CRAZY!

GET OUT OF THE WAY, CARRUTHERS! I OWN STOCK IN THE MILLS!

ME, TOO! I'M NOT A'GOING TO SEE A MADMAN RUIN—

SURE YOU GOT SOME STOCK—BUT I'M RUNNING THINGS MY WAY!

THERE'S INSURANCE... YOUR MONEY'S SAFE! BUT WHILE THE MILLS ARE BEING REBUILT—THE MILL HANDS WILL STARVE! AND THET'S WHAT I WANT TO SEE!

YOU FOOL! WE WON'T COLLECT A PENNY INSURANCE FOR THIS!

AT THAT INSTANT...

AL

State Laws

CRACKDOWN ON LABOR

WHILE Washington has been holding the spotlight, state legislatures did a thorough job of passing dozens of anti-labor bills.

The new state laws cover a wide variety of union activities—strikes, union security, boycotts, disputes in public utilities, union activities of government employes, etc.

Bills to limit strike activity have been passed in Delaware—home of the du Ponts, which has passed one of the worst of the state anti-labor laws—and in Utah and Texas.

New drastic restrictions on the right to picket have been placed on the law books in Delaware, Georgia, North and South Dakota, Texas and Utah.

All efforts of union workers to refrain from handling unfair or scab-produced goods have been outlawed in Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon and Utah.

INDIANA, New Jersey, Texas, Virginia and Missouri have passed laws limiting or outlawing the right to strike in public utilities. Under the Texas statute it becomes illegal to picket a public utility plant or to "intimidate" any utility employe with the intent of halting the service. The New Jersey law is aimed at prohibiting strikes altogether, while the Indiana statute would force a system of compulsory arbitration.

New York and Texas both prohibit strikes by state employes. Texas goes a step further by setting up a public policy against state officials entering into a collective bargaining agreement with a labor organization.

The Minnesota statute goes a step further by banning strikes in charitable institutions and hospitals.

New provisions for filing damage suits against unions were approved by the legislatures in Arizona, Delaware, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas.

ALMOST a dozen states have passed laws or constitutional amendments to bar union security. Such provisions have been passed in Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, North Dakota, Virginia, and North Carolina.

The state laws on union security have gotten the nod from the national Congress, where the conference version of the Taft-Hartley bill stated that any state action on the subject would overrule the national law.

One of the stiffest laws was that passed in Missouri. The King-Thompson bill, signed by Governor Donnelly and due to become law in September, provides $10,000-a-day fines against unions calling strikes in public utilities. In addition, it levies a $1,000-a-day fine against union officers leading such strikes. and deprives all strikers of their seniority rights.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Hartley Anti-Union Bill HR 3020	Curbs every phase of union activity—with delays, injunctions, law suits, red tape, govt. intervention.	Senate-House Conference Committee adjusting differences in two versions of bill.	Write, wire Pres. Truman to veto this bill. Ask Senators and Congressmen to vote vs. conference bill and uphold veto.
"Swiss Cheese" Rent Control Bills HR 3203 S. 1017	Senate bill extends rent control but weakens enforcement. House bill has wide loopholes, kills remains of vet housing program.	HR 3203 passed by House; S. 1017 up for debate in Senate; Strengthening amendments to be offered.	Wire Congressmen and Senators to strengthen rent control by passing bills like S. 528 and HR 3100.
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866, HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to demand hearing by Banking Comm.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3548	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm. Senate hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Seamen's Rights Bill HR 476	Gives war service seamen death & injury benefits, medical service, education program rights.	Held in House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Comm. for over three months.	Write Comm. Chrmn. Bradley (R., Mich.) and get your Congressman to get fast action.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House Judiciary Committee.	White Chrmn. Michener (R., Mich.) and your Congressman to get fastest possible action.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees. Senate sub-committee headed by Donnell (R. Mo.) opens hearings in June.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

TRUMAN URGED TO PRESS BILL TO BAN LYNCHING

PRES. TRUMAN was urged last week to take the lead in pressing for passage of federal anti-lynching legislation.

Officers of the CIO United Auto Workers sent a wire to the Chief Executive repeating the union's request that he take the lead in "seeking federal action to prevent such tragic violations of democratic justice as the recent legal farce in Greenville, S. C., which resulted in a 'not guilty' verdict for 23 confessed lynchers."

Nothing less than a federal anti-lynch law will serve to uphold "justice and decency in cases such as this," the wire said. It was signed by Pres. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Addes and Vice-Presidents Thomas and Leonard.

"From all corners of the earth the eyes of people of many races and colors are turned upon America today to see if we can practice the principles we preach in the councils of the United Nations," the statement added.

"So long as lynch mobs are permitted to murder American citizens and go unpunished, these peoples of other nations will look with skepticism on our claim that we are the most democratic nation in the world."

Power Trust On Rampage

The power trust is in the midst of its most brazen and aggressive drive since 1920.

That charge was made by Pres. James Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union before the Senate Appropriations sub-committee studying allotment of funds to the Interior Dept.

Patton described the proposed cuts in funds for reclamation and irrigation projects as "gutting" the most valuable portions of the Interior Dept. budget.

Rent Control

ONE MONTH TO LIVE?

A MAJORITY group in Congress appears bent on performing a 1947 version of last year's operation on price control.

The Senate began consideration of the Buck Bill (S. 1017) amidst an even greater than usual flurry of double talk. What emerged was a clear goal on the part of many Senate Republicans to legislate rent control to death when the present act expires on June 30.

The Buck Bill as reported out of committee extends controls only until next spring, and it would permit state or regional governments to take the lead in decontrolling rents on a local basis.

Not satisfied with this, the Senate majority is moving to make the bill an even closer replica of the Wolcott bill passed in the House. That measure would run for a year, but it permits "voluntary" agreements between landlords and tenants to raise rents 15% on a lease. This clause has been described by the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards as the best way of killing rent control.

The House bill also ends all special allocations of building materials to veterans homes projects under the Patman Housing Act.

THE SENATE majority has been casting envious glances at both these clauses, which may be amended into the Senate version early this week. In addition, the Senate has voted for an arbitrary system of decontrolling 30 of the country's 600 rent control areas each month.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

SMEAR PROBE: The House Un-American Activities Committee—fresh from a fishing expedition to Hollywood and an unsuccessful effort to find any trace of fascist activity throughout the nation — is planning to butt into union activities.

The committee, headed by Rep. Thomas (R. N.J.), has ordered an investigation of the strike of Local 22, CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, against the powerful R. J. Reynolds Co. at Winston-Salem, N. C.

The CIO local, with about 10,000 members at the plant where Camel cigarettes are made, went on strike when the company sought to tear up a union security clause and to hold back on wage increases. The strike has been in progress for five weeks, amidst a wave of anti-red hysteria in the local press.

The Un-American Committee announced that the inquiry had been asked by Rep. Bonner (D. N.C.), who fears that the union is being used by the "communist high command" to stir up interracial difficulties. Much of the excitement about the strike is believed to have developed from the fact that the union helped elect the first Negro alderman in Winston-Salem in several decades.

ANTI-BIAS BILL: Hearings on the new bi-partisan bill to outlaw racial or religious discrimination in hiring will open June 11. A CIO representative will testify in support of the bill during mid-June.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D. N.M.), a leading sponsor of the bill, told the Senate last week that it should be adopted since job discrimination is "un-American."

"It results in low income for minority groups," he said, "thus limiting the market for goods and employment generally. It leads to inter-racial conflicts."

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VOTE AGAINST THE PEOPLE: Congress voted 180-174 against the farmers and the school kids of America when it refused to recommit for further study the Agriculture Dept. Appropriation Bill.

Rep. Clarence Cannon (D. Mo.) offered the motion, as a means of increasing appropriations for the triple AAA, which gives soil conservation benefits to farmers; for the Rural Electrification Administration, which helps cooperatives bring electric power to remote areas; and for the federal lunch program, to provide decent meals for school kids.

"A vote against the motion to recommit will be a vote against the farmers, the farm families and the hungry children of America," Cannon said. Whereupon 180 votes were cast against the motion.

As a result the school lunch program gets only 45 million dollars, rather than the 75 million sought by its supporters; AAA lost 135 million; and REA lost 24 million.

THE CIO NEWS

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

To President Truman:

I have read the Taft-Hartley bill and I have followed its history. I write as one who has been in the labor movement for 45 years, as one who has deeply pondered the entire bill and each of its provisions. This bill is not merely unfair to labor. This bill is not merely one-sided. This bill is not merely immoderate and extreme. This bill is all of these things and more. Under this bill workers have fewer rights than they did a generation ago . . . The bill will not forward industrial peace. On the contrary it will stimulate a tremendous industrial unrest. The elimination of the closed shop, the burial of other forms of union security . . . the outlawry of the checkoff, the encouragement of company unions and of strike breaking, these provisions alone will reduce labor relations in the next few years in this country to a shambles if this bill becomes law.

Philip Murray

58-16 to Up Your Rent

HOPES for another year of firm rent ceilings went out the window with this 58-16 vote on June 2 to defeat a proposal for "as is" control through June 1948. The vote was on an amendment to the rent control bill offered by Sen. Taylor (D. Ida.) The amendment was based on the Wagner-Murray bill filed earlier in the session.

Fourteen Democrats and two Republicans voted for the Taylor amendment to maintain rent control (R), while 36 Republicans and 22 Democrats voted against (W). Twenty-one Senators did not vote (NV).

After defeating this proposal the Senate adopted without any record vote a bill permitting "voluntary" 15% rent hikes in new one-year leases. The bill now is in a conference committee for compromising House and Senate versions.

Alabama
Lister Hill (D) ..... R
John J. Sparkman (D) ..... R

Arizona
Carl Hayden (D) ..... W
E. W. McFarland (D) ..... W

Arkansas
J. W. Fulbright (D) ..... NV
J. L. McClellan (D) ..... W

California
Sheridan Downey (D) ..... R
Wm. F. Knowland (R) ..... W

Colorado
Edw. C. Johnson (D) ..... W
E. D. Milliken (R) ..... W

Connecticut
Raymond E. Baldwin (R) ..... NV
Brien McMahon (D) ..... W

Delaware
C. Douglass Buck (R) ..... W
J. J. Williams (R) ..... NV

Florida
Spessard L. Holland (D) ..... W
Claude Pepper (D) ..... R

Georgia
Walter F. George (D) ..... W
Richard B. Russell (D) ..... NV

Idaho
Henry C. Dworshak (R) ..... W
Glen H. Taylor (D) ..... R

Illinois
C. Wayland Brooks (R) ..... W
Scott W. Lucas (D) ..... NV

Indiana
Homer E. Capehart (R) ..... NV
Wm. E. Jenner (R) ..... W

Iowa
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R) ..... W
George A. Wilson (R) ..... W

Kansas
Arthur Capper (R) ..... W
Clyde M. Reed (R) ..... NV

Kentucky
Alben W. Barkley (D) ..... NV
John S. Cooper (R) ..... W

Louisiana
Allen J. Ellender (D) ..... W
John H. Overton (D) ..... NV

Maine
Owen Brewster (R) ..... W
Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) ..... W

Maryland
Herbert R. O'Conor (D) ..... W
Millard E. Tydings (D) ..... W

Massachusetts
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) ..... W
Leverett Saltonstall (R) ..... W

Michigan
Homer Ferguson (R) ..... NV
Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) ..... W

Minnesota
Jos. H. Ball (R) ..... W
Edw. J. Thye (R) ..... W

Mississippi
James O. Eastland (D) ..... W

Missouri
Forrest C. Donnell (R) ..... NV
James P. Kem (R) ..... W

Montana
Zales N. Ecton (R) ..... W
James E. Murray (D) ..... R

Nebraska
Hugh Butler (R) ..... NV
Kenneth S. Wherry (R) ..... W

Nevada
George W. Malone (R) ..... W
Pat McCarran (D) ..... R

New Hampshire
Styles Bridges (R) ..... NV
Charles W. Tobey (R) ..... R

New Jersey
Albert W. Hawkes (R) ..... W
H. Alexander Smith (R) ..... W

New Mexico
Dennis Chavez (D) ..... R
Carl A. Hatch (D) ..... W

New York
Irving M. Ives (R) ..... W
Robert F. Wagner (D) ..... NV

North Carolina
Wm. B. Umstead (D) ..... W
Clyde R. Hoey (D) ..... NV

North Dakota
William Langer (R) ..... NV
Milton R. Young (R) ..... W

Ohio
John W. Bricker (R) ..... W
Robert A. Taft (R) ..... W

Oklahoma
E. H. Moore (R) ..... W
Elmer Thomas (D) ..... W

Oregon
Guy Cordon (R) ..... W
Wayne Morse (R) ..... NV

Pennsylvania
Edward Martin (R) ..... NV
Francis J. Myers (D) ..... R

Rhode Island
Theodore F. Green (D) ..... R
J. Howard McGrath (D) ..... R

South Carolina
Olin D. Johnston (D) ..... W
Burnet R. Maybank (D) ..... W

South Dakota
Harlan J. Bushfield (R) ..... W
Chan Gurney (R) ..... NV

Tennessee
Kenneth McKellar (D) ..... W
Tom Stewart (D) ..... W

Texas
Tom Connally (D) ..... W
W. Lee O'Daniel (D) ..... W

Utah
Elbert D. Thomas (D) ..... R
Arthur V. Watkins (R) ..... W

Vermont
George D. Aiken (R) ..... R
Ralph E. Flanders (R) ..... W

Virginia
Harry F. Byrd (D) ..... W
A. Willis Robertson (D) ..... W

Washington
Harry P. Cain (R) ..... W
Warren G. Magnuson (D) ..... R

West Virginia
Harley M. Kilgore (D) ..... R
Chapman Revercomb (R) ..... W

Wisconsin
Joseph R. McCarthy (R) ..... NV
Alexander Wiley (R) ..... W

Wyoming
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) ..... NV
Edward V. Robertson (R) ..... W

LANDLORDS' FIELD DAY

JUNE 2 was a gala day for the real estate lobby, one of the wealthiest and most powerful in the nation's capital.

On that day the Senate gave its approval to an in-name-only "rent-control" bill which allows 15% rent increases in all voluntary one-year leases signed by landlords and tenants.

The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards has described the 15% formula as a major step toward smashing all rent control.

The victory for big landlords came on a 48-26 vote to approve the 15% "voluntary increase." The proposal had been offered by Sen. Hawkes (R. N.J.). A later effort of New Deal Senators, paced by Sen. Glen Taylor (R. Ida.) to give the country another year of tight enforcement of rent ceilings was smothered, 58-16.

With only 28 days then remaining before the present rent control law expires, Taylor warned of widespread hardships once the lid is forced off the nation's rent bill. Rent control has been the most effective brake on climbing living costs during the postwar periods.

BY ACCEPTING the 15% amendment, the Senate bill was brought into line with the weak-kneed Wolcott bill passed a month or more ago in the House. The House bill runs until June 30, 1948, however, while the Senate version would extend control only until the end of February.

The major difference between the two bills lies in the House-approved proposal to repeal the Patman Veterans Housing Act, under which the government allocates building materials to construction of veterans' homes. Numerous Senators took the floor during debate on the bill to indicate in no uncertain terms that they would have none of this stab in the back of ex-GI's.

THE shape of things to come if rent control is killed was indicated in clippings from Idaho newspapers inserted into the Congressional Record. Items:

● Roy Lindell of Twin Falls—where rent control ended recently—is faced with a rent increase of $150 a month.

● A 73-year-old grandmother occupying a three-room cabin was told that her rent would jump from $21.95 a month to $120, and "OPA officials were unable to help her."

● A. E. Robison of Twin Falls appealed to the mayor for help when his landlord raised the rent of his seven-room house—occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robison and their five children—from $30 to $100 a month.

If rents are increased to that extent in a rural area, Sen. Taylor commented, "the Lord only knows how much rents will go up in heavily populated communities."

SEN. TOBEY (R. N.H.), one of the two Republicans who voted as a small, unsuccessful minority for substitution of an "as is" extension bill, soberly warned the Senate that loosening of controls will lead to disaster.

"What is going to happen when we take these controls off is an increase in rentals that will stagger people, particularly those with small incomes," Tobey predicted.

The "voluntary" rent increase provision, Tobey said, "will mean that the landlord will say: 'Come across and agree—or else.'"

THE last real chance for preserving decent rent control probably lies in the joint Senate-House conference committee appointed to bring out a final version of the bill.

The Senate conferees are divided, 3-2, with a majority on record in favor of the 15% increase, and at least one member—Sen. Buck—favors repeal of the Patman Act. The House conferees are similarly weighted in favor of softening the rent control law.

Letters to the conferees should demand a preservation of existing rent control laws and should stress the need for continuing the veterans housing act in order to help build more homes throughout the nation.

Members of the conference committee are Sen. Buck (R. Del.), Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), Sen. Cain (R. Wash.), Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), Rep. Gamble (R. N.Y.), Rep. Frederick Smith (R. O.), Rep. Kunkel (R. Pa.), all opposed to strong rent control extension, and Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.), Sen. Taylor (D. Idaho), Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), Rep. Paul Brown (D. Ga.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex.).

GIANT N. Y. RALLY POINTS UP CIO DEMAND FOR TAFT BILL VETO

A gigantic N. Y. City parade and mass meeting June 10 will add the exclamation point to CIO's nationwide protests against the Taft-Hartley bill.

The meeting, in Madison Square Garden, will feature as chief speakers CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Mayor William O'Dwyer.

The parade is expected to draw nearly 100,000 CIO members and supporters to the Garden, where the rally will be broadcast to overflow crowds in the streets.

O'Dwyer, in a plea this week for a Presidential veto of the bill, declared that the union movement is imperiled by it and that it "would be detrimental to the national welfare and our democratic system."

MEANWHILE, other CIO forces were conducting a last-minute battle to halt the anti-labor legislation.

Eight thousand members of Retail & Wholesale locals in N. Y. City took one hour at noon Wednesday to gather an estimated 100,000 signatures on petitions urging a veto.

A delegation from the Dayton, Ohio CIO Council arrived in Washington with 40,000 signatures on veto petitions.

The Bridegport, Conn. Common Council passed a resolution protesting the Taft-Hartley bill.

In Bloomfield, N. J., CIO unions invited all the town's businessmen to a luncheon addressed by General Counsel David Scribner of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The CIO had invited Rep. Hartley to debate the "merits" of his legislation, but he declined. Welcoming the businessmen was Mayor Huck of Bloomfield.

In Mobile, Alabama, CIO and AFL leaders joined in letters to Pres. Truman and Sen. Sparkman asking for a veto and for support of it in the Senate.

The Natl. League of Women Shoppers urged Pres. Truman to veto the bill, with Natl. Chairman Julia Algase charging that "in one form or another" the bill would destroy labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

AS a by-product of the struggle for labor's fight for its life, a 100-man state-wide CIO-AFL policy committee was formed in Des Moines, Iowa to direct the battle against anti-labor legislation.

The committee will consist of one representative from each international union operating in Iowa—CIO, AFL and independent. Head of the policy committee is Pres. A. A. Couch of the Iowa Federation of Labor.

Meanwhile, in final wires urging a vigorous veto and support for it in Senate and House, the CIO Office & Professional Workers declared that the Taft-Hartley bill "represents an attempt by big business to undermine the democratic fabric of the country by shackling the labor movement."

TRUMAN FACES SHOWDOWN

A 13,000-WORD request for veto of the vicious Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill was sent to the White House this week by CIO Pres. Murray.

In a searching, point-by-point analysis of the bill and its effect on American unions and American democracy, Murray ridiculed efforts of sponsors of the bill and of the press to label it as mild and moderate.

The statement was sent to Pres. Truman shortly after the Senate had completed action on the conference committee version of the bill. The House had approved it by a 320-79 margin. That vote revealed a drop of nearly 30 votes against the legislation from the earlier action on the Hartley bill, a month or two ago.

THE CIO President voiced two major objections of principle to the bill:

1. That HR 3020 is a "repressive measure of unprecedented proportions."

2. That the bill, "completely and radically" altering our federal labor policy, has not been the subject of "calm objective discussion" concerning its detailed and intricate provisions.

Murray also launched a bitter attack on the alleged "mildness" of the bill.

Throughout the confernce committee sessions, Murray charged, a continous campaign of propaganda aimed at convincing the public of the mildness of the changes was carried on.

"What was ignored during this entire process—and what a cold analysis would have demonstrated—was that the Senate bill as it emerged from the Senate Committee had already approximated the Hartley bill in extremely important respects."

MURRAY said he had read the bill, followed its history and pondered its effects in the light of his long union experience.

"This bill is not merely one-sided, to labor," he wrote. "This bill is not merely immoderate and extreme. This bill is all of these things and more. Under this bill, workers have fewer rights than they did a generation ago."

Not only does the Taft-Hartley bill repeal most of the vital protections of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, Murray added, but it converts the Wagner Act into an instrument for defeating collective bargaining and discouraging self-organization.

MURRAY said that he felt confident the provisions of HR 3020 "cannot survive the objections which you offered on June 11 of last year to the Case Bill" since HR 3020 is "immeasurably more repressive in every respect than was the Case bill."

"HR 3020 marks a momentous cross-road" for the nation, Murray concluded.

"On the one hand, it marks the path to a repetition of the union-busting which followed the last war—only this time employers are promised an even more vigorous cooperation in the project by the government. It marks the path to 'normalcy', witch-hunts, the extinguishment of the bright flame of popular liberty, reaction, want and despair.

"On the other hand, there is the path of the economic bill of rights, the path of democracy, of civil rights for all, of universal dedication to a free and productive America . . ."

WHILE THE bill was passed speedily in the House, it was subject to longer debate in the Senate. Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) described it as opening a Pandora's box of trouble for labor, industry and the nation, and Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) was prepared to deliver a long criticism of the proposals.

The President has 10 days to sign the bill or veto it. While the size of the House majority for the bill rules out any possibility of sustaining a veto there, the story in the Senate is different. Strong pressure from back home, and from the Democratic Party organization could swing the necessary votes to prevent the bill from becoming law.

Labor's case against the Taft bill was taken to the people in Pittsburgh last week. Thousands of signatures on giant petitions were collected on the streets by members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. AFL unions circulated petitions, too.

'MILESTONE ON THE ROAD BACK'

THE Taft-Hartley bill is "a milestone on the road back," according to two of the leading New Dealers in Congress.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) and Rep. Lesinski (D. Mich.), the two members of the Senate-House conference committee who voted against the bill, had this to say:

"We have previously stated that this legislation will cause domestic strife and uncertainty, and that it will be used abroad to discredit American institutions as marking a reactionary, anti-labor trend.

The weakening of the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Acts, the impediments placed in the way of legitimate trade union activity, the denial of settled rights, make this legislation a milestone on the road back.

"The conferees have worsened rather than improved it. They have added further restrictions on the right of unions to conduct their internal affairs.

"Trade unions are denied the right to engage, like other organizations, in political activity. Statements by employers, unlike those of all other citizens, are not to be used in evidence. In an attempt to outlaw 'feather-bedding' the bill restores the speed-up.

"THE conference bill is not only bad legislation—it is worse economics.

"It goes to the very root of our critical economic situation. It must, therefore, be judged by its effects on our economic future.

"If there is any mandate this Congress has from the American people it is a mandate to avoid the mistakes of 1929—to prevent the return of bread lines and apple stands. Already the first signs of recession are appearing. Business leaders have begun to dig economic storm cellars. . . .

"No propaganda can convince the American people that we have ever been 'picketed' into a recession or 'struck' into a depression. The American people know that we are speculated into panics and profiteered into depressions. They will not long be deceived by the hollow slogan that labor has become too strong."

CYANIDE SHOULD BE SO 'MILD!'

SPONSORS of the Taft-Hartley bill—the most severe restriction voted against unions in the nation's history—want you to think it's a mild cure of alleged abuses.

Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, says the bill is even worse than the Taft bill first passed by the Senate.

"It is far worse, far more loaded with subterfuge and insidious legal technicality intended primarily to disrupt and confuse collective bargaining relations," Cowan said.

But you should judge for yourself. Look over these key provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill. Think how they would affect **your** union and **your** collective bargaining. Weigh them against your own experience as a union member.

And if you agree that "mildness" is just a cover phrase to sugar-coat a vicious anti-labor bill, write or wire today to President Truman and your Senators demanding that the Taft-Hartley bill be thrown out. Under the bill:

● The employer, during an organizational campaign, can escape all responsibility for anti-union talk or actions of his supervisors, unless he has formally and technically made them his "agents"—which means you'll never pin charges of anti-union unfairness on the employer. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

● If the employer fires you on a technicality for union activity or other forms of discrimination, he can escape all penalty by showing "good cause"—that is, by producing an alibi. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

● Splinter, craft groups which ask the Labor Board for separate splitting elections are given an automatic, compulsory "yes" for an answer. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

● The Attorney General, after deciding that any strike affects "an entire industry or a substantial part thereof" and imperils the national health or safety, can apply for a 75-day strikebreaking injunction. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

● If you're on strike and the employer hires a strikebreaker for your job, you can no longer vote in a Labor Board election. If he hires enough strikebreakers, they can ask for a vote and cancel your union's collective bargaining contract. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

● If you refuse to handle scab products made by strikebreakers, or products made under sweatshop, non-union conditions, the government can prosecute you for an unfair labor practice or get out an injunction. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

● If you want to collect "call-in pay" for hours put in when you must come to the plant but there's no work—or if you want extra workers for safety reasons—that's an unfair labor practice. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

● If, in 1948 or 1950, your union wants to lick Sen. Taft, Rep. Hartley or any of the men who voted for this bill, it can't under the law buy any advertising during the campaign; can't print leaflets or give contributions to friendly candidates; can't give money to PAC. **MILD OR TOUGH?**

Are these mild or tough? Have you had enough? Write to President Truman and your Senators!

BANNER WITH A STRANGE DEVICE

STRANGE things are happening in this land of ours. Hardly have we emerged victorious from a world war against fascist tyranny than our Congressmen proceed to enact legislation to destroy some of our basic democratic liberties.

Like our defeated enemies they strike first at the rights of the workers, the staunchest defenders of democracy. They forge shackles to restrict them from freely organizing in unions and bargaining collectively.

On the banner of freedom and democracy, to which they proclaim hypocritical allegiance, they have placed a strange device—chains for labor.

The Taft-Hartley bill, passed by Congress and now on President Truman's desk, is a "repressive measure of unprecedented proportions," as CIO Pres. Philip Murray points out.

It runs counter to all our national professions of democratic freedom and mocks the proclamations of our statesmen to the rest of the world.

This bill destroys most of the rights which American workers have won in a generation of struggle. It gives anti-union employers new weapons against the workers—governmental weapons never at their command before.

It repeals the labor safeguards of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. It reverses the purpose and effect of labor's Magna Carta, the Wagner Act, making it into an instrument for defeating collective bargaining and hampering self-organization of the workers.

President Truman must heed the swelling demand of the working people, of all sections of labor, and of all true believers in democracy; he must veto this anti-democratic measure.

Congress, too, can undo the wrong it has done, by voting to uphold such a veto.

Let the President and Congress hear from you, before it is too late.

A WARNING TO LABOR'S ENEMIES

THE MEMBERS of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley bill might spare a few minutes to look back over some political history, before they decide how to vote on a veto of this anti-labor legislation.

Early in 1920, Congress passed the Esch-Cummins act, which not only removed the railroads from government control but also contained anti-union provisions vigorously opposed by railroad labor.

In the elections that followed, Senator Cummins, Representative Esch and most of the other leading supporters of this act were defeated, one after the other. Eight years after the anti-labor measure was passed, only 16 of the 47 Senators who voted for it still held their seats.

There was nothing accidental about this. American labor, particularly on the railroads, was so outraged at this action of its enemies in Congress that it launched an all-out political action campaign to defeat them whenever they ran for office.

The resentment of American working people will be even greater and more widespread, if the Taft-Hartley bill is finally enacted to destroy their rights, undermine their unions and weaken their bargaining power for decent conditions.

The enemies of labor responsible for such a law will have to reckon with many millions of aroused labor voters, who will resort to more effective political action than ever before.

This is something for the members of Congress to think over.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

SOME OF the founding fathers of this republic were very fearful of what might result from allowing the common people to vote.

They reasoned that the poor and underprivileged were in such a vast majority that they would run the country, under any democratic set-up, to the disadvantage of the rich and privileged.

But, judging from the record of the present Congress, they need not have worried.

●

THE GREAT majority of American families have annual incomes of less than $3,000, and about half have less than $2,000.

Federal Reserve Board figures for 1945 show 20% of all families with incomes under $1,000 a year; 47.7% under $2,000; 70.3% under $3,000; 85.8% under $4,000; and 92.6% with less than $5,000.

One might expect that politicians elected by majority vote would fall over themselves trying to serve the interests of the low-income majority of the population.

But that's not what has happened in this Congress.

●

THE TAX BILL passed by Congress is heavily weighted in favor of the rich minority.

It would add $37,430 to the take-home pay of an individual with a $300,000 income. It offers average tax savings of only $37.52 to 26 million taxpayers with incomes of less than $2,000; while the two million with more than $5,000 get tax relief averaging $742.

Under this bill, millionaires pay only 8.8% more taxes than in 1939, while persons with incomes of $3,000 must pay 3,700% more in taxes.

●

STILL LESS concern for the welfare of low-income Americans was shown by the top-heavy majorities which passed the Taft-Hartley bill.

This measure is a masterpiece of legalistic confusion, designed to upset nearly all existing collective bargaining procedures.

Nearly every sentence in its 73 printed pages places some new restriction on the workers' union rights and weakens their bargaining power for better wages and conditions.

Most of the Congressmen who trooped down the aisle to vote for this bill didn't even know its contents. But all of them knew it was a measure desired by anti-union employers to weaken the position of American working people.

●

ON EVERY measure before it, the present Congress has shown a similar favoritism for the tiny rich minority, and a similar indifference or hostility to the interests of the great majority of the people.

Instead of raising the present miserable minimum wage of 40c an hour, it has passed a bill to undermine the protections of the existing wage-hour law.

After destroying price control for the benefit of profiteers, it has now voted to permit the wholesale raising of rents.

At the same time, it has scornfully sidetracked health, housing and all other social legislation to better the conditions of the great majority of low-income Americans.

●

THE REACTIONARY majority in Congress hope to escape retribution at the polls, not only by confusing the issues and fooling the public, but also by preventing progressive political organization.

One of the less publicized provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill forbids any union contributions or expenditures for political action, in primaries as well as federal elections.

In addition, a bill has been introduced which would lift the lid on the political contributions of the rich, while clamping the lid still tighter on labor.

●

BUT IN THIS the tories are reckoning without their host.

It may be recalled that the Smith-Connally act, which sought to prevent labor political action, had the very opposite effect.

It led directly to the formation of the CIO Political Action Committee and to a great upsurge of labor political activity.

Our prediction is that the Taft-Hartley bill (whether finally enacted or not), and other actions of the present Congress, will not result in the American people lying down to be walked over by their misrepresentatives. The result will be more vigorous progressive political action than ever before.

But to make sure this happens, the first thing to do is to give a dollar to PAC and to get behind its campaign.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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A BIG 'HELLO' FOR CIO

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE SCENE of the latest epoch-making CIO event—the birth of a new national telephone union—was laid in one of those big ornate hotel rooms used for banquets, dances and conferences, and so familiar to union people. In this case the hotel was Philadelphia's Bellevue Stratford. Time was Saturday and Sunday, the Decoration Day week-end.

The usual long table, covered with a cloth for the apparent benefit of doodlers who absent-mindedly draw or scribble, stood on a raised platform at the far end with a row of chairs behind it. Out in front a hundred or so chairs with fancy backs and red cloth seats were lined up in regular rows from the table to the big gold-framed mirror on the rear wall. Huge square pillars running to the high ceiling cut a few of the rows of chairs short.

Some hopeful caretaker had placed clean glass ash trays in the exact center of the red chair-seats at regular intervals. The high windows on two sides of the room were all closed tight.

AS THE telephone union representatives entered the door in the rear, secretaries at a small table near the entrance thrust registration cards into their hands. Groups stood around the room talking. A few took their seats.

Finally Allan Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, and chairman of the new committee, arose from his seat at the big table in front, rapped for order and the conference called to lay the foundation for a CIO Telephone Workers Union began.

Ted Silvey of the CIO, secretary of the conference, read the names of those present. There were 43 representatives from 19 different telephone unions in 11 states and the District of Columbia. These included groups affiliated to the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers and also independent unions.

A larger proportion of these representatives were women than in the average union conference, which is as it should be with so many women in the telephone industry. The women were not only there, but they were not backward in expressing themselves and took an active part in the lively discussion from the floor. From their remarks a vivid idea emerged of what they had gone through and learned from their picket-line experiences in last month's strike. They were confident that they could "sell CIO," as they put it, to their members.

THE FIRST day of the conference was devoted to explaining and discussing the set-up and function of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, which follows the CIO pattern used so successfully in steel, textiles, utilities and other industries. It would serve for an interim period pending a constitutional convention and the formation of a national union chartered by the CIO with exclusive jurisdiction in the telephone industry.

Some of the members of the new CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee at the TWOC conference in Philadelphia June 1-2. Seated, left to right, Mrs. Margaret Weiss, president, Maryland Traffic Federation; CIO Vice-Pres. Allan Haywood, chairman of the committee; Mrs. Norma F. Naughton, president, Local 1, American Union of Telephone Workers. Standing, Frank Fitzsimmons, president, Western Electric Employes Assn.; William Barry, president, Local 69, American Communication Equipment Workers, and AUTW Pres. John J. Moran.

Chairman Haywood, John Moran, president of the American Union of Telephone Workers, an NFTW affiliate with some 20,000 members in 42 states, and Henry Mayer, attorney for 14 telephone unions both inside and outside NFTW, all spoke at length explaining the program and great possibilities of a CIO union in telephones to the representatives of the various unions present.

These representatives were there as official or unofficial observers who planned to report the proceedings and plans formed at the conference to their own unions. Most of them stated that they would heartily recommend CIO affiliation.

In presenting the program for a CIO national union run by and for telephone workers, Haywood recalled some of the historic struggles won by the CIO in organizing such great industrial giants as U. S. Steel, Ford, General Motors and other big concerns which not so long ago were considered impregnable anti-union fortresses.

The powerful Bell Telephone System could also be organized, he assured the union representatives, by a strong CIO national union built to protect and fight for better wages and working conditions through industry-wide bargaining, for the 600,000 workers in the telephone field.

AUTW Pres. Moran told of the various attempts made in recent years to get the telephone workers together. He said that the recent strike had clearly demonstrated that the NFTW could not continue to exist as a conglomeration of loosely affiliated groups isolated from the main body of organized labor and survive.

He outlined the three main courses which the telephone workers might follow:

1 They could go along with the Communications Workers of America which is to be launched as the successor to the NFTW at a convention scheduled to open in Miami, June 9. Although CWA boosters maintain that this organization can affiliate with one of the branches of organized labor if the members so desire, Moran explained that the new constitution drawn up at the 13th National Assembly of the NFTW, held in Denver, Colo., in November 1946, contains a provision requiring a 51% vote of the entire membership to effect such affiliation. This, Moran said, would make it practically impossible for the CWA to achieve any affiliation. He and other speakers later pointed out that such a requirement was contrary to a democratic rule of government which requires only a majority of those voting to win.

2 The proposition for affiliation made by the American Federation of Labor would give the telephone workers only Class B membership in the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Moran stated. Class B locals in the IBEW have only one vote per 100 members, and one delegate for every 500 members. Class A membership, limited to those covered by the union's insurance and pension plans, gives one vote to each member.

3 Affiliation with the CIO as an autonomous industrial union with exclusive jurisdiction over telephone workers, Moran said, was the course that should be taken. He said that the executive board of his union had voted unanimously for CIO affiliation and that the proposition was being submitted to a vote of the membership. (This requires 45 days under the AUTW constitution, which will mean that results will not be known until July.)

The telephone workers' attorney, Henry Mayer, told of how his legal work in connection with the recent strike had convinced him of the complete ineffectiveness of independent unionism, which he termed a "disorganization of labor" and an idea planted in the minds of employes deliberately by the company.

Warning what the anti-labor bill passed by Congress would do to the labor movement, he said that it was vitally important now as never before to strengthen the union forces, and strongly urged the telephone workers to affiliate with the CIO.

Three CIO speakers — Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council; Ted Silvey, and Sherman Dalrymple, secretary-treasurer of the CIO's Southern Organizing Committee —spoke at a luncheon meeting. The afternoon session was devoted to general discussion from the floor.

ON SUNDAY the conference went into executive session, during which the rules for the temporary government of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee were drawn up and adopted.

The statement of rules set up the TWOC "to organize all the telephone workers in the U. S. and Canada into one national labor union within the structure of the CIO for the purpose of improving the standard of living of telephone workers and their families, and to establish industrial democracy in the telephone industry for the workers therein, through collective bargaining."

The committee is given jurisdiction over all work relative to the telephone industry, with the duty of supervising the organization's affairs until a national union is formed at a constitutional convention.

The committee is to consist of not more than two representatives of each affiliated organization and of representatives designated by the CIO President, not to exceed one-third of the committee's total membership.

An executive board of nine members is to be set up by the committee and will include the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary-treasurer and six other members. The board will have the authority to issue certificates of affiliation to existing telephone workers unions and new locals and to conduct and direct organizational work.

Dues will be not less than $1 or more than $2 a month, with no initiation or affiliation fee required. The committee will be represented on the CIO Executive Board by a telephone worker elected by the committee's board. The rules may be amended at any meeting of the committee. Names of the members of the committee and the Executive Board will be announced as soon as the selection has been completed.

Murray To Truman

TAFT-HARTLEY BILL AIMED TO W

TO PROMOTE WAGE CUTTING, SPE

The Taft-Hartley bill's "true purpose is to destroy collective bargaining in order to promote wage cutting, the speedup and a restoration of sweatshop conditions." That was the main point made in a letter from CIO President Philip Murray to President Truman. Murray urged Truman "to do all in your power to prevent this bill from becoming law." The letter, for release in Wednesday morning papers, follows in full.

DEAR Mr. President:

I urge you to veto H. R. 3020, entitled the "Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947."

My duty both as a citizen and as a leader of an American labor organization impels me to urge you to do all in your power to prevent this bill from becoming law. If this bill does become law it will engulf not only the labor movement but the entire nation in tragic consequences.

I am appending to this letter a statement of some of the reasons which require you to reject this legislation. I have found it imperative to set out at length my objections to the bill because of the propaganda campaign that this is a "mild," "compromise" bill.

LABOR'S objections to the bill have been uncritically swept aside by those from whom we have a right to expect a greater measure of fair play and objectivity. In other quarters labor's objections to the bill are met with frenzied abuse and intolerance.

The same repressive spirit which characterizes the bill is reflected in the reception accorded labor's protest against the bill. Indeed the bigots who seek to force the bill's heavy yoke upon labor point to labor's resistance in justification of their acts. The swelling voice of protest against the bill is regarded as "proof" that labor's "power" must be curbed.

I RESPECTFULLY urge you to consider the accompanying statement (see box—Ed.) of my objections to the bill. I am confident that you will agree that this is neither a mild nor a fair bill.

In the accompanying statement you will find a charge that the purpose of this bill is to commit to the anti-union employers of this country the power and authority of government for the purpose of smashing unions and wrecking collective bargaining.

This assertion is fully supported by a statement of Senator Taft of June 7 which he issued in reply to your charges that he holds fallacious and dangerous economic views.

In the course of Senator Taft's statement he admitted that the purpose of the Case bill which you vetoed last year was to

DAGGERS AT THE H

By PHILIP MURR

I HAVE READ the Taft-Hartley bill and I have followed its history. I write as one who has been in the labor movement for 45 years, as one who has deeply pondered the entire bill and each of its provisions. This bill is not merely unfair to labor. This bill is not merely one-sided. This bill is not merely immoderate and extreme. This bill is all of these things and more. Under this bill workers have fewer rights than they did a generation ago. This bill repeals many of the most vital protections of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. This bill does not merely neutralize the Wagner Act as a guarantee of the right of self-organization and collective bargaining. It converts the Wagner Act into an instrument for defeating collective bargaining and discouraging self-organization . . .

There is no question that the provisions of H. R. 3020 cannot survive the objections which the President offered on June 11 of last year to the Case bill. As I have indicated H. R. 3020 is immeasurably more repressive in every respect than was the Case bill . . .

The present bill, as I have already indicated, presents the curious phenomenon of a piece of legislation which has been steadily and systematically made more and more restrictive as it proceeded through legislative halls. Nevertheless,

WRECK COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
PEEDUP, RETURN TO SWEATSHOPS

curb labor in order to arm employers with the power to degrade living standards. Senator Taft charged that by failing to permit the Case bill to become law you were responsible for high prices which, according to his argument, the Case bill could have averted by weakening unions.

This is the most revealing admission and the most amazing charge which have come from a man in public life in a long, long time.

THE plain implication of Senator Taft's admission is that the purpose of H.R. 3020—incomparably more restrictive than the Case bill—is to destroy labor unions in order to throw the weight of government behind a program of wage cutting and speedup. The equally plain implication which flows from his charge that your failure to sign the Case bill caused high prices is that if you do veto H.R. 3020, you will be responsible for continuing high prices on the theory that wage cuts and a speedup of labor are necessary to lower prices—a result which, in Senator Taft's view, cannot be accomplished unless labor unions are destroyed.

This admission is in refreshing contrast with Senator Taft's joint statement with Congressman Hartley of June 2, strategically released to nourish the myth of "mildness," that the purpose of the bill is to "strengthen" collective bargaining. Senator Taft has now made it perfectly clear that the true purpose of the bill is to destroy collective bargaining in order to promote wage cutting, the speedup and a restoration of sweatshop conditions.

This objective if permitted to materialize would condemn the great mass of American workers to depression living standards and would preclude any lasting escape from recurring cycles of boom, bust and mass unemployment.

MR. PRESIDENT, H.R. 3020 is the keystone in a program to legislate a new depression.

But it is more than that. It seeks to accomplish its objective by the suppression of fundamental democratic rights of economic selfdefense against exploitation. It deliberately seeks to create an atmosphere of fear and depression so as to make possible a widespread cancellation of civil and political rights. Moreover, this program is to be set in motion at the time when the vitality of our democratic institutions is a matter of world import.

Occurring in the present state of the world, a massive governmental assault upon labor unions and an abandonment of collective bargaining, such as is projected by H.R.3020, can only serve decisively to influence the future of our own political institutions and to betray the faith of men the world over in freedom and democracy.

The bill must not only be vetoed, Mr. President; it must not become law. There is too much at stake for our entire people.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP MURRAY.

HEART OF LABOR

P MURRAY

—through skillful propaganda, despite the fact that it is now incomparably harsher than it was when it emerged from the Senate Committee, it is offered as a "mild" bill and as a product of "compromise."

THE BILL will not forward industrial peace. On the contrary it will stimulate a tremendous industrial unrest. The elimination of the closed shop, the burial of other forms of union security under a host of outrageous conditions, prerequisites and requirements, the outlawry of the checkoff, the encouragement of company unions and of strike-breaking, these provisions alone will reduce labor relations in the next few years in this country to a shambles . . .

I think it is entirely accurate to say that if this bill is enacted into law it will represent a victory for those groups in industry who see this as the time to complete the process of destroying unions which this bill so plainly initiates. Conversely, it will represent a defeat for those employers who have placed their faith in industrial democracy and in collective bargaining. All the gains which have been made during recent years toward encouragement of trade unionism and the promotion of collective bargaining can be wiped out overnight by the existence on the statute books of this law . . .

Four thousand lunches are served each day at the picket line kitchen set up within 12 hours after the CIO Textile Workers went on strike at the Celanese plant at Cumberland, Md.

WEEK-END PAY ISSUE AS 9,000 STRIKE

UNWILLINGNESS of the company to pay for six holidays not worked and premium pay for Saturdays and Sundays are issues in the strike of 9,000 employes at the Cumberland, Md., plant of the Celanese Corp. of America. The strikers belong to Local 1874, largest unit of the CIO Textile Workers.

The union is asking time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday, irrespective of whether such time is in excess of 40 hours a week. The premium pay issue is important not only to the workers in the Cumberland plant but to all other workers in the synthetic yarn industry because operations in the industry are on a 365-day-a-year basis.

As the strike entered its second week, the company continues its refusal to arbitrate the issues which also include strengthening of the seniority clause and clarification of the company's proposal for a fair day's work provision. Prior to the strike, negotiations had been going on since April 26.

Picketing is proceeding on a 24-hour basis at the four gates of the huge plant, and the members of the AFL Building Trades Council of Allegany County, who had been doing construction work at the factory, refuse to cross the picket lines.

The local is refraining from making demands for more pay in keeping with the TWUA's national policy on wages. Local 1874 leaders point out that the second round wage increase was obtained last January, when the union won a 13c an hour pay hike.

A conference of representatives of TWUA's locals in the cotton industry at Boston late in May and more recent staff conferences of organizers in the woolen and worsted industry decided not to seek wage increases.

The union has won its second round of wage increases.

The union's policy was outlined at the Boston meeting by TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve who declared that the objective was to make it possible for manufacturers to reduce prices to the consumer. It is the expectation that a reduction in prices will create additional demand and increased employment.

Rieve pointed out that this policy would also allow the industry to modernize its plants. He said that while profits were high in the first quarter of 1947, there were signs of deterioration in the cotton industry.

Do You Know Your CIO?

THE CIO Natl. Maritime Union is taking a strike vote, to be completed June 22. The seamen were asked by The Pilot, the union's paper, to vote for a strike to support contract demands or to back any maritime unions if their contracts are terminated by the ship owners June 15.

Contract demands include wage and overtime increases, the 40-hour week, extended vacations, increase manning scales, a health and welfare fund and improvement in working rules and living conditions.

NMU members held demonstrations this week at various U. S. ports to protest elimination of alien seamen from American merchant ships. Congress recently adopted a resolution restricting the employment of non-citizens on American ships. NMU urged the public to request President Truman to repeal HJ Res. 76 and to protest to the U. S. Coast Guard Commandant, Washington, D. C.

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The CIO Shipbuilding Workers now represents all employes of **Higgins Industry**, New Orleans, La. The CIO union defeated the AFL 660 to 521 at Plant No. 1 recently in an NLRB election. The Shipbuilding Workers ousted the AFL in elections at Plants Nos. 2 and 3 of the concern last March. Until these election defeats, the AFL represented the workers at these plants.

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Almost 4,000 production workers in the Clifton and East Newark, N. J., plants of the **Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.**, were locked out last week. "Lockout lines," manned by hundreds of workers, surrounded the plants as the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers accused the company of trying to "bust the union."

The company said it had taken the action because of a production slowdown by the workers. Local 447 Business Manager Sprechman told Federated Press that the so-called slowdown was actually a return to "normal production speed" by workers after the company had let a 10-day deadline period elapse without negotiating the union's demand for a new incentive plan to replace the company plan.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Powers Hapgood, CIO Regional Director, Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Rock Island Refinery, Zionsville, Ind., OWIU-CIO 57; against 19. The drive was handled by Int'l Rep. Russell H. Brandon, assisted by CIO Rep. Howard L. McNamara.

William Mayo, CIO Regional Director, South Bend, Ind., reports: Blue Ribbon Pie Co., South Bend, Ind., UFWA-CIO 33; AFL 18. This company has been under contract with the CIO for the past six years. The AFL attempted to raid this bakery, but to no avail.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Regional Director, Los Angeles, Calif., reports: Pellin Automotive Products, Los Angeles, Calif., UAW-CIO 18; against 10. Int'l Rep. William Goldman was in charge, assisted by Brother Charles Bioletti from the Competitive Shop Division of UAW-CIO.

Sylvester Graham, CIO Regional Director, Billings, Mont., reports: Balsam & DeFrance Trucking Co., haulers of petroleum products, OWIU-CIO 9; AFL Teamsters 1; no union 2.

James J. Leary, CIO Regional Director, Kansas City, Mo., reports: Wallace Manufacturing Co., North Kansas City, Mo., CIO 14; no union 2. Campaign was conducted by CIO Field Rep. Henry Schwarzott with the assistance of James Baker, Int. Rep., USA-CIO.

Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director, Chicago, Ill., reports the following victories in his area:

Sinclair Refining Co. (Chicago area), OWIU-CIO 35; AFL 13; no union 13. U. S. Candy Co., Chicago, Ill., Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Local 15—CIO 14; AFL 7; no union 0. S & S Machine Works, Chicago, USA-CIO 33; no union 15. Golde Mfg. Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 22; no union 11. Associated Products, Inc., Chicago, UGCCWA-CIO 110; AFL 60; no union 20.

United Motors Service (Div. of General Motors), Chicago, UERMWA-CIO 75; no union 20. Harrison Sheet Steel Co., Chicago, UERMWA-CIO 184; AFL 115; no union 0. Nash Brothers Co., Evanston, Ill., UAW-CIO 16; no union 4. Phoenix Metal Cap Co., Chicago, Ill., UFEMWA-CIO 409; IAM 101; no union 15. Allis Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., IF&LWU-CIO 27; Chicago Belting Employes Industrial Union 23; no union 0.

Samuel Sponseller, CIO Regional Director, Cleveland, Ohio, reports: Ohio Box Board Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, United Paperworkers of America—CIO 38; no union 8. C. C. Smith, CIO Field Rep., conducted the campaign.

Robert Oliver, CIO State Director, Texas, reports: Gaylord Container Corp., Dallas, Texas, UPA-CIO 109; AFL 3; no union 4. Riverbrand Rice Co., Inc., Houston, Texas, FTA-CIO 33; against 14.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO State Director, Tenn., reports: Employees of 21 Chattanooga beer and soft drink firms, CIO United Brewery Workers 83; AFL Teamsters 42; no union 2. Gateway Broom Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn., IWA-CIO 19; against 0. Trumbull Asphalt Co. of Delaware, Memphis, Tenn., UGCCWA-CIO 11; against 5.

Fred Pieper, CIO State Director, reports: Louisiana Cypress Co., Ponchatoula, La., IWA-CIO 111; against 100. Federal Fibre Mills, New Orleans, La., CIO Textile Workers 43; against 38.

Carey Haigler, CIO State Director, Alabama, Virginia Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala., USA-CIO 27; against 8. Star Laundry, Gadsden, Ala., recognized the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union as bargaining agent for 34 employes without an NLRB election.

William Smith, CIO State Director, N. C., reports: Pierce Lumber Co., Hallsboro, N. C., CIO 28; against 7. Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Co., Wilmington, N. C., CIO 23; against 2.

Charles L. Cowl, CIO State Director, Florida, reports: City Ice & Fuel Co., Miami, Fla., Unit No. 1, CIO Transport Workers 87; AFL 0; Unit No. 2, Transport Workers Union 5; against 3.

Charlds Gillman, CIO State Director, Georgia, reports: Cotton Producers Assn., Cordele, Ga., CIO 26; against 3.

A very important conference was held Saturday, May 31, and Sunday, June 1, in Philadelphia with representatives of the telephone workers. This group was representative of those telephone workers who favor affiliation with the CIO.

They decided to move to that end now and have set up a Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. The recent strike showed necessity of national affiliation now. They requested the writer to act as chairman and Ted Silvey as Executive Secretary of the Committee. The Executive Board and Organizing Committee are overwhelmingly telephone workers.

CIO Union Gets Hospital For Five Towns

MOTHER'S DAY was much more than that to the mothers of Marrero, La., according to Louisiana CIO Director Fred Pieper.

On that day, May 11, an emergency hospital for the Louisiana "West Bank" towns of Marrero, Gretna, Harvey, Algiers and Westwego was dedicated.

The hospital for this area, where there had been no hospital before, was the direct result of efforts by the CIO there, Pieper said.

"This was just another example of CIO's 'Operation Dixie' that was outside of organizing and an asset to the community," he declared.

"A good example is Local 179, CIO Chemical Workers, the union at the huge Celotex plant in Marrero, La. Marrero is located on the west bank of the Mississippi across from New Orleans.

"Marrero, like other west bank communities — Gretna, Harvey, Algiers and Westwego —had no hospital. The only way to reach New Orleans' hospitals is by ferry—a delay that has proved fatal in many emergency cases.

"So, Local 179 decided to do something about it. With Lloyd Gomez, a member of the local serving as general chairman of a committee, the local set out to enlist the aid of civic clubs, merchants associations, schools and public officials in a campaign to raise funds for a real emergency unit.

"The one they wanted would cost between 8 and 10 thousand dollars. It would contain an iron lung, oxygen tanks, fire fighting equipment, generators for operating a series of flood lights, fire hose and water pumps, acetylene torch and two ... radio, all on a 2½ ton truck.

"ANOTHER instance of real public service is the action of Local 5, Southern Fur Trappers in St. Mary's parish. For years it has been the custom for the children of fur trappers to accompany their parents to the trapping grounds during the season—November to February—with the result that they lost several months of school. This had been deplored, but until the trappers organized into a union, nothing was done about it.

"One of the first things the new local did was to petition the State Board of Education for a summer school. The union was joined by the Morgan City Rotary Club. With the strength of 450 members of Local 5 behind the petition, the school fathers granted the request and the children of the trappers now have a two-month summer school for their exclusive use."

15,000 ATTEND RALLY MARKING 'CAMEL' STRIKE'S FIRST MONTH

A MASS rally this week of R. J. Reynolds workers at Winston-Salem, N. C., marking the first month of their strike against the makers of Camel cigarets, heard an appeal for unity in the face of "divide and conquer tactics" from CIO Regional Director Frank Bender. Fifteen thousand workers and their families attended the rally.

The House committee on un-American activities has announced it will conduct an investigation of the striking union, Local 22, CIO Food & Tobacco Workers, on the basis of redbaiting stories in the local press.

"This is our government, and it should be a government for the benefit of the people," Bender said. "We are saying to American industry, if you don't give the working people what they need for security and a decent living, we are going to ask for government ownership of some industry."

TOUGH TIMES ARE HERE FOR WHITE COLLAR WORKERS

INCREASING unemployment in white collar fields is already being reflected in lower hiring rates, downgrading and greater employer resistance to granting salary increases, the General Executive Board of the CIO Office & Professional Workers declared last weekend.

Pointing out that employers are reluctant even to extend the wage increases granted to industrial workers to salaried employees, the UOPWA Board charged the national union and its local bodies with the need for immediate and aggressive leadership to increase organization and press for higher salary levels for white collar workers.

The UPOWA charged that responsibility for the serious economic problems of the white collar workers lies with big business and a reactionary Congress.

The Board gave special endorsement to the campaign of its Insurance Division for a $50 minimum and $10 raise for industrial insurance agents, employed by Metropolitan Life, Prudential, John Hancock and other companies, whose incomes are already being reduced by increasing lapses and surrender of policies.

During the three-day session the Board also acted to endorse the position of the national CIO in recent unity talks with the AFL and went on record for the early resumption of such talks leading toward full organic unity and immediate joint action in combatting the present drive against labor.

SURE OF VICTORY, LOCAL 248 ASKS NLRB POLL AT ALLIS-CHALMERS

LOCAL 248, CIO Auto Workers, filed a petition with the NLRB at Milwaukee this week for a consent election to determine the bargaining agency at the Allis-Chalmers plant, West Allis, Wis.

Although Local 248 was certified as the bargaining agent by the NLRB in 1937 and retained its representation rights on January 26 in an election conducted by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, Allis-Chalmers has refused to bargain with the union until a new election is held.

In view of the company's position, the union told the Board that it has "concluded to agree to the holding of a consent election, in order that we can again demonstrate to the Company that we in fact do represent the production and maintenance workers of Allis-Chalmers."

The union's action was taken following a plant-wide survey which it conducted which revealed that 87½ per cent of the production workers at Allis-Chalmers would vote for Local 248 in an NLRB election.

The Independent Workers of Allis-Chalmers, a company-dominated union organized during the strike among the scabs, the AFL Auto Workers, the AFL Patternmakers Association as well as several other independent craft organizations are expected to enter the race.

Unity Pays Off On Picket Line

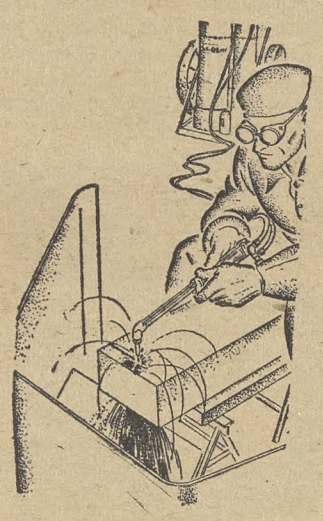
With the aid of volunteer pickets from an adjoining AFL plant, members of the CIO Textile Workers on strike at the Gurney Manufacturing Plant, Prattville, Ala., put on such a show of strength this week that management abandoned all efforts to operate.

Despite flagrant attempts on the part of a group of strike-breakers, openly collected by the police, to provoke violence, there has been no disorder.

The scabs who went into the plant before the shutdown, carried pistols, blackjacks or knives. When union leaders pointed out this fact to the highway patrolmen stationed at the plant, the police merely grinned.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Use sheet metal guards; asbestos paper or curtains; or similar non-combustible protection to keep sparks close to the cutting work. Make sure no sparks can get past the guards.



CIO Honors 3 For Fight On Bias

THE same forces in Germany which persecuted Jews and other minority groups were the strongest opponents of free German labor. The same groups which preach intolerance in America lead the drive against free U. S. labor.

That warning of the interconnecting forces of reaction was sounded in New York last week by Rabbi Stephen Wise, at a banquet in which he received a Certificate of Recognition from the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Similar citations for breaking down the barriers of minority persecution were awarded to Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Unions. The awards were presented at a Roosevelt Hotel banquet, with Pres. Willard Townsend of the United Transport Service Employes as master of ceremonies.

Townsend, secretary of the CIO anti-bias group, read messages of greetings from CIO Pres. Philip Murray and from Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, committee chairman, who is in Europe for meetings of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

RABBI WISE, head of the American Jewish Congress, told the crowd of 500 that "even as Hitler feared the Jewish devotion to the democratic ideal, so he feared and oppressed and sought to destroy yet another bulwark of democracy, namely, organized labor.

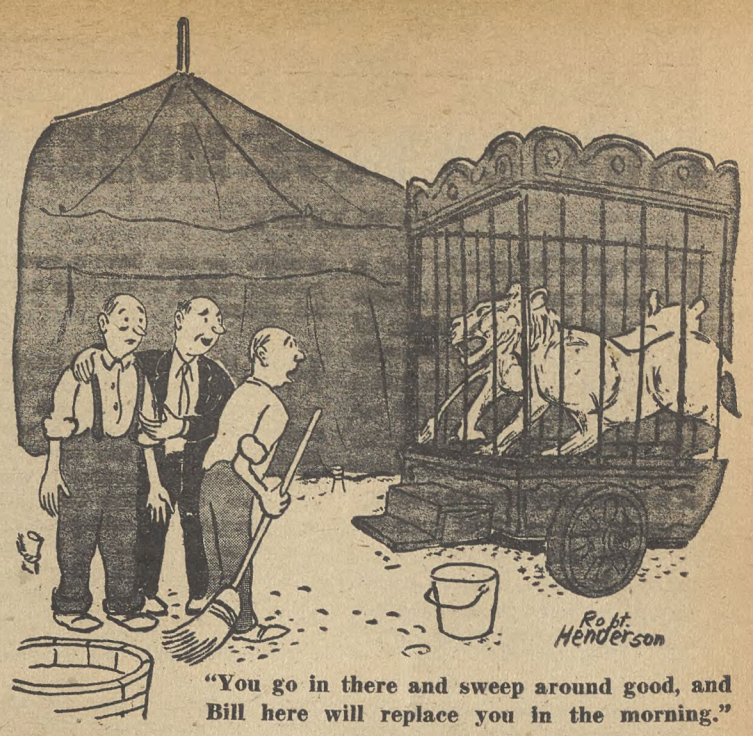
"And in striking down and dispossessing and lynching the leaders of organized labor, he struck a second, terrible blow at democracy."

The awards, made by the committee several weeks ago, were presented to the recipients in the New York area by members of the group. Rabbi Wise was lauded for "his tireless work, over a period of years, to promote tolerance among races and creeds" and for his recognition of the fact that "no minority is secure so long as any minority is persecuted."

PRES. POTOFSKY of the Amalgamated was cited for continuing the democratic union policies of the late Sidney Hillman. The ACW, the citation said, has shown that "men of many races, creeds and nationalities can work together in harmony for the greatest good of the greatest number."

Potofsky, in a message of reply to the committee, urged that strong steps be taken to fight discrimination before the strains and stresses of a possible depression make the job more difficult.

PRES. RIEVE of the Textile Workers Union was praised for his fight of several years against "discrimination and intolerance." The TWUA, with its thousands of workers in the southern states, "has made conspicuous progress in educating both its members and the communities in which they live that discrimination injures everyone," the citation said.



"You go in there and sweep around good, and Bill here will replace you in the morning."

Report Baring Fascism Wins Few Friends in Congress

YOU'D think that with all the trouble the U. S. has had with Fascist nations, it would be easy to get Congress to approve publication of a booklet on Fascism.

Rep. Wright Patnam (D. Tex.) probably thought so, too, but for several months he has been vainly trying to get his colleagues to authorize government printing of the document "Fascism in Action," prepared by the Library of Congress.

The booklet tells the methods by which Fascist groups seized power in Germany, Italy and Spain.

By constant prodding, Patman about a month ago got a subcommittee of the House administration committee to report the document to the full committee, without any recommendations.

The full committee got around to holding three hearings this week before deciding to postpone action for two weeks to allow Patman—if he desired—to delete passages the committee found objectionable.

PATMAN testified before the administration committee that never before in his 18 years in the House had he seen a committee hold up publication of a public document in order to weigh its merits at a public hearing.

He declared that Fascist groups in the U. S. "have the same earmarks as those that took power in other countries. Exposure through this study will help in stemming the danger to democracy for them."

Rep. Fred Busbey (R. Ill.) objected to the document because it calls Franco Spain a Fascist nation. Franco Spain, he added, "is in position to aid us in a possible future emergency." Busbey described the authorities quoted in the book as "pro-communist."

He also said that he was afraid of libel suits because the document tells about international cartels, including the relations of concerns like I. G. Farben in Germany with the duPont interests in the U. S. and others. Meanwhile, the House unAmerican subcommittee on Fascism is planning to hold hearings.

TWO members of the unAmerican Activities subcommittee on fascism, Rep. John McDowell (R. Pa.) and Rep. Richard Vail (R. Ill.), last week saw little danger of Fascism in the U. S. Observers are wondering what—if anything—hearings conducted by such men will uncover.

Vail, at a 10-minute meeting of the subcommittee, declared that he "wouldn't know a fascist if I had one by the tail." He owns the Vail Mfg. Co., Chicago, which has successfully barred the CIO Steelworkers from its plant, although the NLRB found the firm guilty of unfair labor practices and was upheld by the courts.

ASK STEEL SHORTAGE PROBE

WHY isn't the auto industry getting enough steel to build cars? Why are members of the CIO Auto Workers Union plagued with layoffs and short work weeks, attributed by management to shortages of steel?

This week the UAW asked Congress to investigate the capacity and production of the steel industry and the distribution of its products.

A letter from UAW Pres. Walter Reuther to Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry, of the Senate Small Business Committee, said a report based on published data showed that total steel production in the first quarter of 1947 was enough to "provide for a considerably greater output of cars and trucks than the industry produced," if the industry received its historical proportion of the total product.

Total steel production for the first quarter of 1947 was 35% above the quarterly average for 1940, yet auto production for the first quarter of 1947 was only 4% over the quarterly average of 1940, the UAW report said.

If You Can Afford One

WASHING MACHINE WILL LIGHTEN BLUE MONDAY

By JO LYNNE

IF EVERY housewife had a washing machine, blue Monday might become a thing of the past. Not every housewife can afford one, but as more and more machines come on the market in varying price ranges, washers become more of a possibility for the average household. The right machine for you may depend upon many factors. Some points should be kept in mind when making a choice.

Should you get an automatic? An automatic costs more to buy and to operate and requires a lot of fairly soft hot and cold water. Some types require bolting to the floor and are obviously unsuitable for apartment use and often need more pressure than the city water system provides.

If you can use an automatic, though, washing is a snap. You put in the clothes, set the controls, add soap and let the machine do the rest. It washes, rinses, damp-dries, cleans and drains the tub, leaving only the trap for you to clean.

The non-automatic washer, on the other hand, may require wringing piece by piece, in a wringer, or may have a separate spinner which damp-dries a tubful at once.

HOW big should your machine be? Government home-equipment specialists point out that some washers take more water than others for the same size load, a point to consider if water is scarce, the water rate high, and pumping or heating water is a problem. Consider not only the size of your washing but how you sort clothes for washer loads and how often you wash.

Portable washing machines, holding up to three pounds, are handy for baby clothes and small things but do not help much with family wash.

Also try to get a machine with control levers placed so you can reach them easily; rubber-covered swivel casters with locks on the casters to hold the machine steady when in use; an easily seen waterline; and a device for grounding the washer frame to avoid electric shock if the insulation should fail.

In a well-built washer, the agriculture department says, all parts coming in contact with clothes should be rustproof and gears enclosed. It has no sharp edges or rough screw and rivet heads that might tear clothes. Tub and motor should be mounted on rubber or hung on springs to lessen vibration and noise.

Be sure the local dealer from whom you buy has a dependable service department and, as a double check, look for the seal of the Underwriters Laboratories to make sure that the motor and all electrical connections have been approved as safe.

Then watch your washday backaches and laundry bills dwindle.

UNIONS SPONSOR CAMP FOR KIDS

A SUMMER camp accommodating two to three hundred children is being provided jointly by CIO and AFL unions of Muskegon, Mich., supported by others who warmly approve the project. The camp opens June 23 and will receive a new batch of kids every eight weeks.

A 1,200-acre stretch of wooded dunes, fronting on Lake Michigan, Muskegon Lake and Channel and equipped by the state for camping, will be the camp site. The children will be carried by bus to the park every day, given a hot meal and brought back to their homes in Muskegon at nightfall.

"The AFL and CIO in Muskegon are proving that they can live and work together when there is need for a public service in the community," comments the Western Michigan News.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

ARE MANNERS OR APPETITE MORE IMPORTANT?

No, he hasn't chicken pox! He's just being allowed to learn to feed himself by healthy minded parents who know that children encouraged to help themselves (but helped as they show signs of fatigue) learn sooner than others to be self reliant. Such youngsters have natural healthy appetites and rarely fuss about eating. On occasional off-appetite days, wise parents do not urge them to eat, knowing they'll eat to-morrow, if they don't today. With friendly suggestions, good manners come in due time, especially if children are not pressured by over-anxious parents. (Copyright 1947, The CIO News).

Sprucing Up

Lower Prices?

By HANNA SHERMAN

TIME was you could go to your favorite shop and get value received for your money. And there was a great advantage to this. For even when you spent a little more on some things you were likely to get extra services that made the whole transaction friendly, pleasant and worth your while. So you bought everything you needed in one place.

That was in the old days, before the war. Then, except for special advertised sales, an article costing $5.98 in one store was sure to have a similar price tag in most others.

But the war came and in spite of OPA price ceilings, there was a hidden price rise. We paid good money for clothing of shoddy workmanship and poor fabrics. We needed some things, so we bought them. But I don't think that any of us were fooled even for a minute into thinking that we really got our money's worth.

Then OPA ceilings were lifted and the price of the same shoddy clothing reached new highs. We, as customers, really balked. In the trade, they explain this by saying that customers are "leery" of the new fashions. Consumer resistance is recognized as a real problem. Another reason — the fact that you and I have less money to spend—is mentioned only by the most progressive merchants and manufacturers, who wish OPA were back in the picture.

ON the bright side, we can expect prices to come down this fall. Already some clothing has felt the price slash. Just how much more prices will drop depends to a great extent on you. To get the most for your money now, you must shop all stores thoroughly, comparing item for item as to price and value before you make a final purchase.

Merchandise is more plentiful now, inventories are high. Both manufacturers and retailers are competing for your business. If you are determined not to pay the inflated price of the last few years, you can, by your buying power, bring the prices down to a level we can all afford.

THERE are some stunning cotton dresses around the $10.95 mark, others overpriced at least three times their value selling for $50 and $60. The fabrics in both are chambray in this case, cost about 65c a yard. The same amazing trend can be seen in play clothes, summer suits, shoes, hats and other accessories. It's not sale merchandise reduced for clearance we're talking about, but new clothing made this season.

So whatever your needs, or your family's are at the moment, no matter how pressed you are for time, "shop around." You will not only save money now, you'll indicate by your buying power that you are sick to death of high prices. You'll show that you, as Mrs. Consumer will have nothing more to do with them. Then watch prices next fall. They will be dropping fast and you will have made it happen. (Copyright 1947, The CIO NEWS).

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

I'M A-GOING TO SEE THEM MILLS DESTROYED BEFORE I..... WHAT!

NO USE ARGUING WITH A MADMAN!

HIS REACTIONARY PLOTS THWARTED, CARRUTHERS... OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS... REALIZES THAT THE COMMUNITY KNOWS ITS WELFARE DEPENDS ON A STRONG UNION. HE SETS FIRE TO THE MILLS AND WHEN THE PEOPLE COME TO FIGHT THE FLAMES...

NO YA DON'T...

THIS IS THE ONLY ARGUMENT HE UNDERSTANDS!

STAND BACK! CARRUTHERS HAS A GUN!

I'LL KILL YOU!

ALL RIGHT... HE'S HARMLESS FOR THE PRESENT! LET'S PUT THAT FIRE OUT!

NOT BEFORE I GIVE THIS HERE SKUNK A WALLOPIN'!

STOP THEM! STOP THEM, MR. MAYOR! THEY... THEY'LL KILL ME!

AND IF THEY DID... I WOULDN'T BLAME THEM TOO MUCH!

THERE'S LAW IN THIS COUNTRY! YOU'VE GOT TO PROTECT ME! IT'S YOUR DUTY! THEY HATE ME BECAUSE I'M RICH... I'M A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSMAN... THEY WANT TO RUIN ME! I DEMAND MY RIGHTS!

STOP YOUR WHINING! THE PEOPLE HATE YOU... AND MEN LIKE YOU... BECAUSE YOU'RE JUST A PLAIN SONOVAB.... **AW!** TAKE HIM AWAY, MR. MAYOR!

YEH... TAKE THE SKUNK OUTA HERE! WE GOT SOMETHING USEFUL TO DO!

WE'VE GOT TO WORK FAST TO SAVE THE MILLS ... AND AS MUCH OF THE WAREHOUSE AS WE CAN...

AL

128

HA! HA! YOU FOOLED THEM, MR. MAYOR... AND I WON'T FORGET IT! I'LL MAKE YOU GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE, I WILL! OR SENATOR... I'VE GOT MONEY... POWER... I'VE DONE IT FOR OTHERS WHO WORKED FOR ME... I'LL DO IT FOR **YOU**!!

Tax Bill To Truman

FAVORS RICH 1,313 TO 1

UNDER the tax bill passed by Congress and now before the President—

A man with a wife and two children who earns $2,500 a year saves $28.50 a year in taxes.

A man with a $300,000 income saves $37,430 a year. This is 1,313 times the poor man's $28.50 saving.

On that basis, the CIO last week appealed to President Truman to veto the bill, since it "gives major tax relief to the high income individuals who least need it."

In a letter to the White House, Legislative Director Nathan Cowan recommended that Congress take action to increase personal exemptions from income taxes. Such a move would produce a more equal cut in taxes of both rich and poor.

it could put mousetraps in front of several big loopholes in the present tax laws. This would bring in millions of dollars which now escape taxation through technicalities.

Cowan noted that corporation profits taxes would also swell government revenue. "With corporate profits now running at their highest annual rate in the history of America, there is adequate room here for additional revenue," he said.

THE tax bill, fresh from a conference compromise session, moved through the Senate on a 48-24 vote—presumably enough to uphold a Presidential veto if many absent Senators were present—and was passed by the House 220-99.

In the House it came in for some rough examination by liberal Rep. Dingell (D., Mich.) and Rep. Eberharter (D., Pa.).

Dingell branded the bill as a "fraud," charged that it is worse than the Mellon tax plan of 1924, proposed by the Pennsylvania multimillionaire when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and charged that it "is vicious in favoritism."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Hartley Anti-Union Bill HR 3020	Curbs all union activity, weakens collective bargaining with delays, injunctions, red tape, govt. intervention.	Final version passed by House and Senate. Pres. Truman has 10 days to veto or sign.	Wire Pres. Truman to send vigorous veto message. Wire Congressmen & Senators to uphold veto.
"Swiss Cheese" Rent Control Bill HR 3203	Extends rent control but permits "voluntary" 15% rent hikes on leases. Also weakens enforcement.	Bills passed by House & Senate. Now in conference committee to compromise differences.	Write Senators, Congressmen to stand fast for "as is" extension of rent controls.
Knutson Tax Bill HR 1	Cuts taxes heavily on big personal incomes, gives small cuts on small incomes.	Passed by Senate & House. Now awaits Presidential veto or signature.	Wire, write Pres. Truman to veto bill on basis it favors wealthy taxpayers.
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866, HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to demand hearing by Banking Comm.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3548	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm. Senate hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House Judiciary Committee.	Write Chrmn. Michener (R., Mich.) and your Congressman to get fastest possible action.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees. Senate sub-committee headed by Donnell (R. Mo.) opens hearings in June.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

THE BILL before the President (HR 1) was sponsored by Sen. Knutson (R. Minn.) and was first sold as an "equality tax cut," since it proposed a straight 20% cut on everybody's income tax.

After the propaganda had blown away, CIO and other organizations pointed out that the Knutson bill was merely a pretty way of making big cuts in taxes of the wealthy, and trifling cuts in taxes of the middle and lower income groups.

"Fifty-three per cent of the taxpayers, some 26 million individuals, with earnings of less than $2,000 a year, receive on the average a tax saving of $37.52," Cowan said about the present bill.

"On the other side of the income ledger there are 1,948,000 taxpayers who have incomes in excess of $5,000 a year. They constitute less than 4% of the total taxpayers, but yet each of these individuals will receive, on the average, tax savings of $742."

So, Cowan pointed out, 26 million taxpayers will save about a billion dollars in taxes. And two million higher-bracket taxpayers will save about a billion and a half dollars.

"I, therefore, ask you once again in the interest of increasing purchasing power and promoting full employment and full production that you veto this bill and ask the Congress to pass a tax act which basically increases the purchasing power of the mass of American consumers," Cowan said.

"This can best be done by a tax act which increases the personal exemptions of individual income taxpayers."

If Congress really wants to balance the budget, the CIO legisaltive spokesman declared,

Little Hope For Vets

HIGH PRICES HALT BUILDING; HOUSING BILL STALLED

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE building boom has gone bust. Elaborate plans and promises worked out by private builders throughout the country for building critically-needed homes are being junked. The reason: rising prices.

The Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill promising a government long-range program to get homes built and rented at low prices, is moving at snail's pace in the Senate

In the House, Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.) has flatly refused even to hold hearings on the bill at this session. Efforts by fellow members of the House Banking & Currency Committee, which Wolcott heads, to change his mind have ended in failure.

Along with the rosy predictions of the real estate lobby that the private construction industry would provide more than enough homes for all, have gone the hopes of millions of wage-earners and veterans for decent living space.

IN a special report on the subject, the Natl. Public Housing Conference had this to say:

"Every government and business survey, every newspaper headline, tells the same dismal story: Instead of a building boom, a building bust. Half of the promised million homes have died aborning killed by rocketing prices and the shortsighted profit-scramble by all sectors of the home building industry."

Back in January, the NPHC recalled, the builders trade group—the Natl. Assn. of Home Builders—had promised "good news" for homeseekers. A million new residential units will be on the market during the year, the prediction had said.

But higher prices—in many cases brought about by the builders themselves—killed the pretty promise.

Under the old price control law, building materials had jumped by 50% to 100% during 1946. That wasn't enough for the profiteers. In October, 1946, the Home Builders Assn. passed a resolution calling for complete removal of all price controls. And eventaully off they came, late in '46

Early last month the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain—a vigorous foe of price control—admitted:

"Acute shortages persist, but signs point to a smaller volume of new homes to be started this year than in 1946.

"Building has slowed almost to a standstill in some cities."

And about the same time the N. Y. Times revealed that plans for 100 million dollars worth of apartment construction in the nation's biggest city had been scuttled—even though Manhattan needs an additional 100,000 apartments.

THESE developments spring from an increase in the price of building materials of 26% since last November. This is nearly one-third of the total price increase since 1940.

The effects of this inflation on the hopes of American families for dwelling space are being felt not only in New York but in every other city, according to the Natl. Public Housing Conference.

In the New York City area, actual housing construction started in the months of January and February of this year were 53% below the same period in 1946. In Detroit, new building was down 37%. In Chicago, it had fallen 31%.

Last year, the builders put the blame on price control. This year, with controls gone and prices up, the builders are trying to blame labor. Herbert Nelson, head of the powerful Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, tried to argue that 90% of the cost of a house is labor

He kept quiet about the fact that the price increase for materials has been five times the increase of weekly wages in the building industry.

IN this crisis labor and liberal groups have been demanding prompt action on the Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill. The bill was approved by the Senate Banking Committee, 7-6, and Sen. Taft (R. O.) has promised some supporters that it will be acted upon before adjournment.

An increasing number of Senators, noting the big mail from constituents on the housing issue, have begun to demand fast action.

But in the House, Rep. Wolcott—who helped give the builders the price increases they want—sits tight and refuses to act. In a letter to 18 organizations—including CIO—which had called for hearings, Wolcott said that "in all probability" none would be held this session.

Rep. Merlin Hull (R. Wis.), a member of the GOP liberal wing, wrote recently that members of the committee "have no more power to bring that bill before the committee than you have," since the party steering committees and the committee chairmen are in "almost complete control" of the action schedule.

In an effort to break the log jam, supporters of the bill have named June 25 as "Fight for Housing Day" and some 500 persons will come to Washington to talk with Senators and Congressmen

Unless they can get action, the housing situation isn't going to get any better. And if the 15% "voluntary" rent increase approved last week by House and Senate gets a final OK, a lot of people are going to suffer even more

John Green Named To U. S. Committee

Pres. John Green of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers has been appointed to the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

The Federal Committee is the national policy-making body for the U. S. Dept. of Labor apprenticeship and apprentice training service, and is composed of an equal number of representatives of labor and management.

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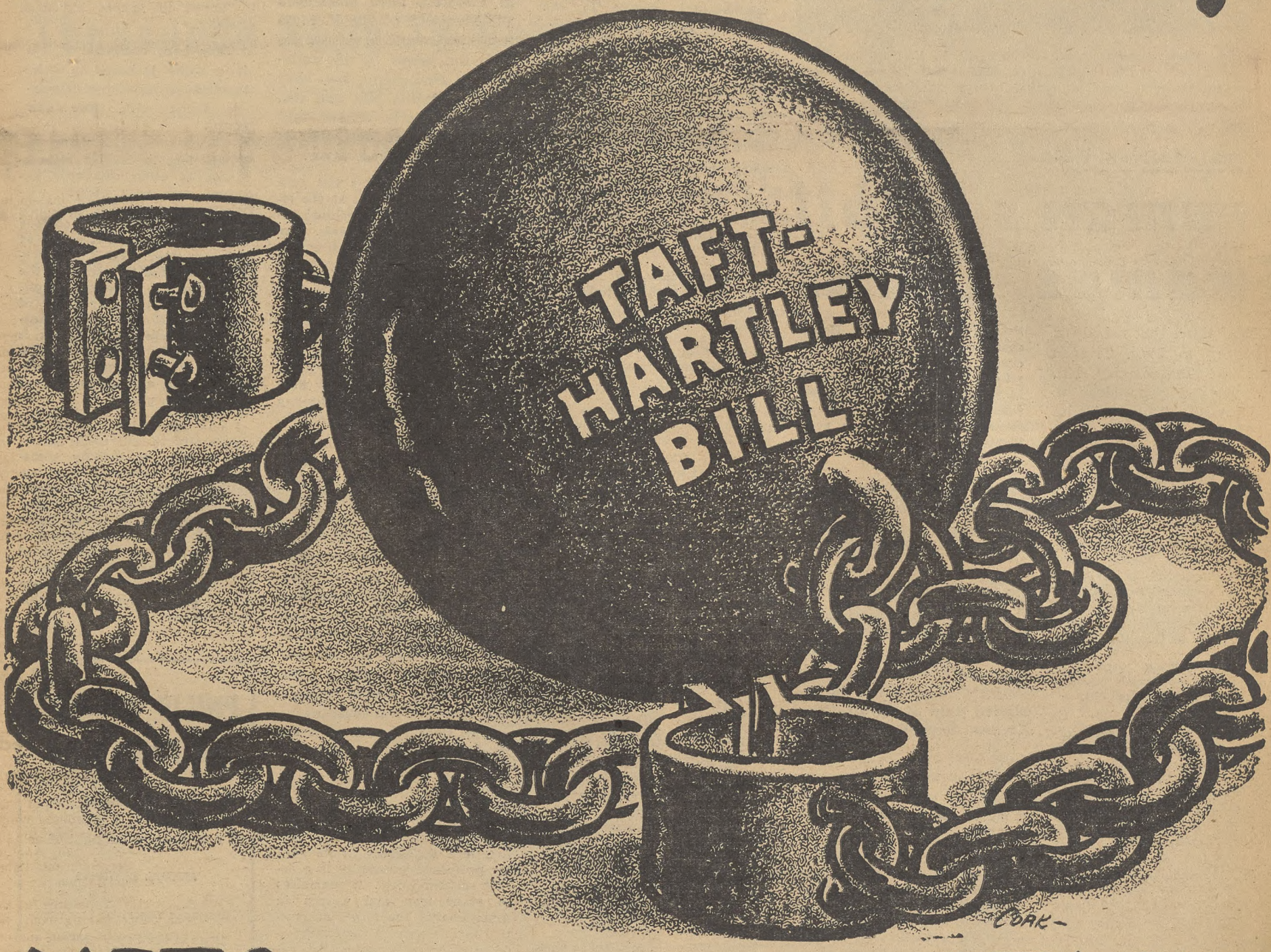
KEEP LABOR FREE!



VETO-and make it STICK!

The largest labor demonstration ever held in N. Y. City this week demanded a veto of the Taft-Hartley bill. One hundred thousand marchers wound up a four-hour parade to pack Madison Square Garden with an over-flow protest meeting.

N. Y. SPARKS RALLIES AGAINST TAFT BILL

NEW YORKERS paced the nation this week in mass turnouts against the Taft-Hartley bill that have aroused the public in virtually every community.

The biggest labor demonstration Manhattan ever has seen combined a parade of 100,000 CIO members and an overflow rally at Madison Square Garden.

Led by a color guard of veterans, the parade featured banners and signs demanding a veto of the bill and support for the veto by the House and Senate. Over half a million New Yorkers lined the streets to watch.

THE rally that followed—with thousands listening in the streets via public address systems—featured CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Mayor William O'Dwyer as main speakers.

Murray (see excerpts below) warned that "I see the threat of fascism because this bill, if it becomes law, will work a fundamental change in the American form of government.

"Instead of a government elected to serve the welfare of the people, it will be a government bound by law to do the bidding of employers against their workers. Can this be called by any other name than fascism?"

THE bill—supported overwhelmingly by the Republicans and by the reactionary Democrats—drew sharp criticism also from Democratic Mayor O'Dwyer.

"To call this bill 'mild' is like saying that tuberculosis is mild because it's not as bad as smallpox," the Mayor declared.

Lambasting the Republicans as "out to smash your unions," O'Dwyer warned:

"The Taft-Hartley bill is a depression bill. It will undermine free labor unions. It will stall collective bargaining. It will again bring about low wages and sweatshops conditions."

ADDING their voices to opposition to the bill were two prominent religious leaders, the Most Rev. Bernard J. Shiel who spoke via telephone from Chicago, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress.

Bishop Shiel declared that the bill is "a death blow aimed at all unionism," and predicted that it would foster industrial strife.

He said it contains "some of the most unintelligent provisions to come out of the Halls of Congress in many years."

Dr. Wise pointed out that President Truman was elected as part of the progressive Roosevelt administration.

"To fail to veto the Taft-Hartley bill would be to join in the repudiation of Roosevelt," Dr. Wise declared. He urged a "clear, explicit, decisive" veto.

"The President's veto ought to be so scathing as to compel Democratic members of the Senate to leave the anti-labor bipartisans in the Senate responsible for this iniquity.

ADDITIONAL support came from former members of the War Labor Board, who handled thousands of disputes that were settled in most part peacefully by negotiation and arbitration.

Both George W. Taylor and William H. Davis, former chiefs of the WLB, urged defeat of the bill, as did former public members Frank P. Graham, Edwin E. Witte, Nathan P. Feinsinger, Wayne L. Morse and Lloyd K. Garrison.

TO THE PEOPLE, A CHALLENGE!

By CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY

(Excerpts of a speech prepared for the New York CIO Rally)

BY passing the Taft-Hartley bill the reactionary forces in Congress have challenged the President of the U. S. to test his strength against theirs with the people of this country. In challenging him they are challenging you and me. They arrogantly believe that the tide of last November is still running in their favor.

The election returns last year reflected bewilderment at the effects of hasty and haphazard removal of wartime controls. The reactionaries do not realize that the American people have recovered from those confusions, and are aroused from that apathy . . .

We can now see quite clearly the effects of the destruction of price control. We can see, too, that the same groups who inflated our prices and are now bent on raising our rents are leading the fight for those anti-labor bills.

Throughout this spring the American people have been waking up, and now they know that a fraud is being perpetrated upon them.

Taft and Hartley have cut the heart out of the Norris-LaGuardia and Wagner Acts—and they say in the bill that they do so to "prescribe fair and equitable rules of conduct to be observed by labor and management in their relations with one another," and to "protect the rights of individual workers in their relations with labor organizations" . . .

SOME people say this bill turns the clock back. It does far, far more than that. It creates a new and shorter timetable for American democracy in its fight for peace and prosperity in a decent postwar world. It announces to every man and woman in America that the forces of reaction in this country want a showdown with free American labor—and they want it **now.**

This is a dangerously provocative bill. In the face of a series of peaceful settlements worked out by the leading CIO unions throughout this spring, the authors of this bill have gone steadily ahead to foment industrial disorder.

They have concocted a foul brew which is bound to make hundreds of anti-labor employers drunk with their new power.

TIME forbids further elaboration of other extremely important and very vicious provisions suggested by the Taft-Hartley law. It is quite obvious that the bill is directed solely at American labor. But it is nevertheless intended to undermine the liberties of the American people. It strikes at the very heart of democracy. **It is a fascist measure, and indisputably so. It is** premeditatedly prepared for the purpose of destroying the democratic ideals and aspirations of the American people.

I now take advantage of this opportunity to call upon American workers to solidify themselves in the great political activities of the CIO. I ask all our membership and all other citizens who sympathize with the noble aspirations of our movement to join with us in the perfection of a powerful political instrument to rebuff and return to private life all of the supporters of this ugly measure.

PHILIP MURRAY

'MEET THE PRESS'

FRIDAY, JUNE 20

10 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time

MUTUAL STATIONS

Newspaper reporters toss questions at the CIO President

Listen In!

For Taft-Hartley Veto

Truman's Mail Swamps Clerks

IF YOU think that nobody is writing to Pres. Truman about the Taft-Hartley bill, don't mention your ideas to hard-pressed White House mail clerks.

Mail bags addressed to the President have been arriving at an unprecedented rate during recent weeks.

A White House spokesman estimated that over 100,000 letters and more than 350,000 postcards have been delivered to Pres. Truman since the middle of May. Additional thousands had been received prior to that time.

An overwhelming proportion of the letters and cards favored veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

IN addition to the letters, petitions bearing more than half a million signatures were to be presented to the White House by CIO officials early this week. A Dayton, Ohio, CIO council group came into Washington a week ago with 50,000 signatures, which have already been turned over to the President's office. Sen. Downey (D. Cal.) who received between 40,000 and 50,000 signatures from Irwin De Shetler, CIO regional director in Los Angeles, a couple of weeks ago, is also planning to bring the petitions to Pres. Truman's attention.

The petitions accumulating at CIO headquarters for delivery to the White House come from every section of the country. Some are battered and soiled, having been circulated in factories and mills, but the signatures are just as good as those on neater, flossier petitions.

SEE TIDE TURN FOR LABOR

IN a special election in the 3rd District of Washington on June 7, Russell V. Mack, Republican, and wealthy newspaper publisher, was elected to Congress to serve out the unexpired term of the late Fred Norman, Republican.

Mack defeated Charles R. Savage, Democrat, former Congressman, logger and former business agent of the CIO Woodworkers, by a vote of 32,449 to 30,939.

Commenting on the election, Burke Christie of the union, and chairman of the Labor Committee for Savage, said, "The results of the election indicate clearly a definite turn in the tide against Republican reaction."

"In spite of the loss of the election by such a small majority, real gains have been chalked up over the 1946 election when the Republicans carried the district by 7,000 votes. This is not a numerical gain alone. For in this election the strength of labor, independent and progressive voters reached a new high."

The 30,939 votes for Savage were particularly significant in view of the fact that some conservative forces in the Democratic Party did not support his candidacy, according to press reports.

This giant postcard on New Orleans' Canal St. was signed by hundreds of passersby. It was mailed to the President by the CIO Council.

Madison Square Garden in N. Y. City was jammed with scores of thousands of people who joined labor in protesting the Taft-Hartley bill. L. to r.: Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; CIO Pres. Murray; Mayor O'Dwyer; Sec. Saul Mills, N. Y. City CIO Council; and Pres. Louis Hollander, N. Y. State CIO.

Thousands Rally To Keep Labor Free

THE Taft-Hartley bill must be beaten! That was the message drummed into Washington's ears by labor and its thousands of progressive allies this week from every section of the nation.

Demands for a Presidential veto and for support of it by House and Senate came from tens of thousands of Americans — wires, letters, postcards, petitions, rallies, parades, radio broadcasts, newspaper ads and delegations featured the campaign to keep labor free.

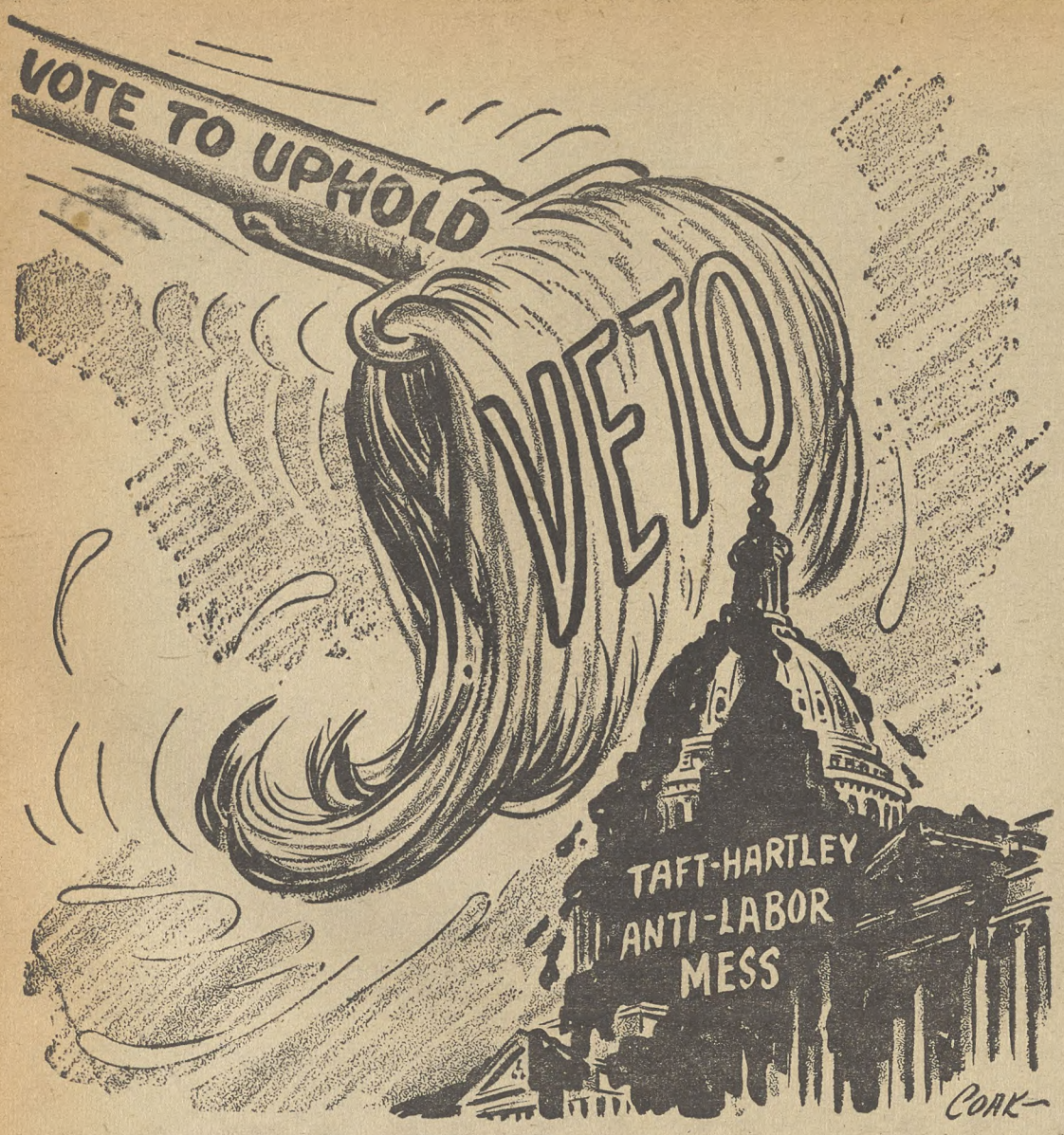
Resolutions urging a veto and Congressional support for it were passed by City Councils in Chicago; Pert Amboy, New Brunswick and Elizabeth, N. J.; Sheboygan, Wis.; and Baltimore, during the last week. Mayors of Detroit, New York, Newark, Elizabeth and Dayton, O., urged similar action, as did the governor of Rhode Island. And Democratic Party officials or groups in Michigan, Ohio, New York, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Iowa urged defeat of the bill.

Among organizations lending labor last-minute support were: Progressive Citizens of America, Americans for Democratic Action, Natl. Farmers Union, Natl. Lawyers Guild, American Jewish Congress, Social Action Dept. of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference, Northern Baptists and Natl. Religion and Labor Foundation.

CIO Pres. Murray warned the N. Y. rally of "the threat of fascism" in the Taft-Hartley bill because, if it passes, government by law will do the bidding of employers against workers.

Another giant postcard to the President was mailed by the Dayton, Ohio CIO Council. A Council delegation delivered petitions to the White House with 50,000 signatures against the Taft-Hartley bill.

Thousands of signatures against the Taft-Hartley bill were collected on Pittsburgh streets, and were brought to the White House by this delegation, from the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.



BIG CLEAN-UP JOB TO DO

AMERICAN working people are not the only folks who will suffer if the Taft-Hartley bill is finally enacted.

Its purpose is to check union organization, to weaken the workers' bargaining power, and so to degrade their living standards. It also strikes at their democratic rights and liberties in many ways.

The lowering of living standards and the infringements of civil rights which this bill threatens will have adverse effects on all other sections of the population whose welfare depends on mass purchasing power and whose liberties are also endangered by any undermining of our democracy.

★ ★ ★

EVEN the employers on whose behalf the Taft-Hartley bill has been promoted may live to regret its enactment.

The drive for this legislation has come from the big-business monopolists who control the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, rather than from the ordinary run of employers. And even these big-money boys may find it is a boomerang.

Some significant warnings are given to employers by the Executive's Labor Letter, on the basis of consultations with experienced industrial relations directors.

It points out that, whereas the Taft-Hartley bill will make it easier for employers to resist union organization and to kill off weak unions, there will be more industrial strife as a result and heightened dissension between unionized and non-unionized employes.

Other results will be a tremendous increase in litigation which may ensnarl thousands of employers in red tape for years to come; and greatly increased government dictation in industrial relations.

Finally, this employers' service predicts that the Taft-Hartley bill will result in political action by unions on a greater scale than ever before.

AMONG those who may have most cause to regret enactment of this anti-labor bill are the members of Congress who vote for it.

Because big business so ardently desires the Taft-Hartley bill, and has used all its enormous powers of wealth, political influence and control over press and radio to campaign for it, many politicians have kidded themselves into believing that the voice of big business is the voice of the people.

They are due for a rude awakening.

The millions of workers organized in unions have been aroused by this threat as never before.

The imposing mass demonstrations, the millions of names signed to petitions, the huge flood of wires, letters and postcards against the bill are only part of the evidence.

Labor's campaign against the Taft-Hartley bill has reached to and comes from the grass roots of America, and countless folks outside of labor's ranks have also been made aware of its menace.

It the bill is enacted, its effects will do far more to arouse the people; and every member of Congress will feel the results at the next elections.

★ ★ ★

CONGRESS itself has been smeared by its reactionary majority.

Not only through the Taft-Hartley bill, but through legislation to undermine the wage-hour act, to raise prices and rents, to favor the rich in taxation and coddle the profiteer—and through their failure to enact any legislation beneficial to the common people—these tories have created a Congressional mess that must be cleaned up.

This clean-up job can be started by a vigorous veto of the Taft-Hartley bill and by Congressional action to uphold the veto. It is not too late to wire the President and your members of Congress, particularly your Senators.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

SENATOR Taft's idea of 50-50 treatment for capital and labor seems to be 50 percent for the boss and 50 cents for the worker.

But, after studying his Senate speeches claiming the Taft-Hartley bill gives equal treatment to employers and employes, we get a glimmer of what he must mean.

If an employer goes union organizing, demanding higher wages, striking and picketing, he might get it in the neck from this bill just as much as any union man.

On the other hand, the worker can enjoy all the privileges the bill gives to employers. All he has to do is to buy a plant—it's a free country—and become an employer himself.

Then he too can fire union members "for cause"—any old cause will do—deny them union security, promote company unionism, bust real unions through the courts, and get the government to issue strike-breaking injunctions.

It's all perfectly fair and square—as fair as a brunette and as square as a ball.

★ ★ ★

THE FULL flavor of Taft's thinking on equality may be found in his defense of the section of the Taft-Hartley bill which prohibits any corporation or labor organization from making any political "contribution or expenditure."

Taft interprets this to mean a union may spend no money whatever for political purposes. This is fair and square, he says, since a similar ban applies to corporations.

Of course, every individual corporation big-shot, and each of his relatives, may contribute $5,000 apiece to a political campaign.

But then, individual union members are similarly free to contribute $5,000 apiece.

Can Taft help it if workers haven't got that kind of dough, and can only try to match employers' contributions by pooling pennies through their unions?

★ ★ ★

BUT THE real gimmick is in the new ban on political "expenditures."

Taft said this would forbid a union to issue pamphlets, buy radio time, place advertisements or use its periodicals for any political purpose.

Questioned by Senator Pepper and others about the effect of this on the labor press, he said it would mean that no union-financed paper could take any stand on political candidates.

But this was fair and square, Taft claimed, since corporations were also forbidden to print political stuff in their house organs.

Union members, he added, were as free as capitalists to start regular newspapers, supported by advertising and subscriptions, which might take any political position.

So, brothers, individually we're are free as any multi-millionaire to put a few tens of millions into a daily paper or chain of papers.

All Taft wants is to stop us from pooling our pennies through our unions to publish any paper expressing our political viewpoint.

★ ★ ★

BIG BUSINESS makes its money count in politics, not only by direct contributions, but even more through its ownership of the big-time press, radio, etc.

If you doubt who controls the daily press, and whose political interests it serves, consider its almost unanimous opposition to Roosevelt's New Deal and its attitude on the Taft-Hartley bill.

The Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion reports this anti-labor bill is "given stronger newspaper support than any major policy of recent years," with 93% of the press supporting it, 3% noncommittal, and only 4% opposing.

★ ★ ★

THE PRESS has become so monopolized that nearly 92% of daily newspaper towns now have only one daily. Chains control more than half the total newspaper circulation; and nearly half the Sunday circulation is controlled by fewer than 50 millionaire owners.

A result of this increasing big-business monopoly is that it now takes millions of dollars to launch a daily paper or big-time magazine with any chance of competitive survival.

Working people don't happen to be millionaires. So the nearest they can come to countering the political influence of the employers' press is by pooling their meager resources through their unions to publish a comparatively small and weak labor press.

But Taft would deny even this small measure of press freedom to American workers.

The Taft-Hartley bill's assault on labor's political and press rights is a glaring example of its fascist tendencies.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Police in Bombay break up a demonstration of Indian students. British colonial interests, defending their grip on fantastically profitable Indian trade, have long fostered religious dissension to maintain their power. The grim facts of low wages and high prices have helped building working class unity.

REBELLION IN INDIA

By GERHARD HAGELBERG and MILL ROSEMAN

400 million long-suffering Indians are scheduled to receive a small measure of "independence" from the British empire. The political future, temporarily, is peaceful. But the rumble of rebellion is still heard among the underpaid workers, who are plagued by inflation and saddled with laws that make it difficult to strike. This is their story—told by two Americans who served in India with the U. S. Army.

THE greatest strike movement in the 50-year history of organized labor in India has taken place during the past 12 months. Industrial workers and bank clerks—organized and unorganized—have rebelled against long hours, low wages, job cutbacks, appalling housing conditions and inflated prices.

India has recently made the headlines in the U. S. because of the strife and rioting between Hindu and Moslem elements. In the midst of the fighting and dissension, when politicians are arguing and sermonizing, the workers have forged new bonds of unity. Hindus and Moslems, members of all political groups in India, have cut across the lines of religion and creed and joined together in their common struggle for subsistence.

HOW to meet rising prices with shrinking wages, and where to find decent housing, are the major problems of Indian workers, problems similar to those confronting working men and women elsewhere in the world. Indian conditions, however, are vastly more acute than those in the U. S. or in Europe.

The cost of living in the U. S. has gone up tremendously. In India it has skyrocketed. The cost-of-living index for Bombay rose from 100 in August 1939 to 266 in September 1946. Increases in wages varied from only 25% in the metal trades to a high of 123% in the relatively minor engineering industries. Estimated on a conservative basis, the real wages of most workers have gone down by about 20 to 60% since 1939.

Nineteenth century economics bring high profits to a few, and misery, starvation and death to many. Jobless and weak from lack of food, these two women and their children beg with empty food plates in a Calcutta street.

Wage scales in basic industries range from $3.33 per month for miners to the munificent monthly wage of $12 for steel workers, which may be augmented with a bonus of $5. In contrast, corporation profits have increased enormously. The figures of 15 leading cotton mills in Bombay show profits rising from $2,700,000 in 1940 to $39,180,000 in 1944, an increase of over 1,450%.

With monthly wages which wouldn't buy cigarettes in the U. S., the Indian worker is completely unable to afford any sort of decent housing. Whole families live in one-room dungeons. More than 300,000 workers sleep on the sidewalks, night after night, in the city of Bombay. Conditions in other industrial centers are no better.

Even this pitiful existence is insecure. Since the end of the war, it was recently stated by N. M. Joshi, general secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, "the demon of retrenchment hangs over the Indian worker like a sword of Damocles." Joshi estimated that 5,000,000 persons would be affected by cut-downs and layoffs. Able only to keep alive on the wages paid them while working, these workers are absolutely without reserves, and most of them become completely destitute the minute they lose their jobs.

INDIAN labor has reacted to this gloomy picture in a gigantic strike wave, which began at the end of the war and has grown in size and momentum like an avalanche. All types of industries and enterprises—even government departments—have been affected.

There were 1,466 stoppages in the first nine months of 1946, involving 1,737,462 workers and costing 8,962,356 work days. Of the 1,466 strikes, 558 were essentially for wage increases, the rest involved questions of shorter hours, etc.

(Continued on Page 8)

FARM EQUIPMENT ASKS TO JOIN UAW

THE executive board of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers this week announced that it has offered to merge the union with the CIO Auto Workers.

The FE-CIO proposal, the result of months of study, calls for the establishment of a separate division to cover all basic farm implement employes now in both unions and all such workers organized in the future. It calls for the director of the new region having a seat on the UAW executive board, and the establishment of an industrywide top council.

In a letter communicating the full proposal to affiliated locals throughout the country, the FE board stated that the merger "would constitute the most far-reaching forward step which could be taken to safeguard the interests of our membership . . ." FE Pres. Grant Oakes said:

"We feel that the opportunity and necessity for a constructive merger is at hand. Under today's conditions, the need for action toward unity has been brought home to all of us very sharply."

FE-CIO reports a membership of 75,000. Other employes in the industry are organized in the UAW, with small groups also in the steel and electrical unions.

The largest department in FE at this time is its International Harvester Council which represents over 30,000 workers in ten IHC plants.

The contemplated merger would draw together virtually all the farm implement and tractor builders of the country employed by the John Deere, Allis-Chalmers, J. I. Case, Caterpillar Tractor, Oliver, Massey-Harris, and Borg Warner-Ingersoll chains, and thousands of workers in smaller firms, now divided between FE and the UAW.

N. Y. BOARD PUT IN SPOT

LOCAL 100 of the CIO Transport Workers this week voted to restore normal service on the New York City subways even though the Board of Transportation continues to reject the Davis-O'Dwyer labor peace plan.

Literal application of board-approved rules had resulted in delaying subway trains.

Pres. Austin Hogan of Local 100 said that the membership voted to restore service to normal to demonstrate "its complete responsibility." This action, he continued, puts "the burden of proof on the Board of Transportation to provide a decent American standard of living for its employes and to bring permanent peace" through the Davis-O'Dwyer plan allowing proportional representation of unions.

The Man Who Knows, Wears

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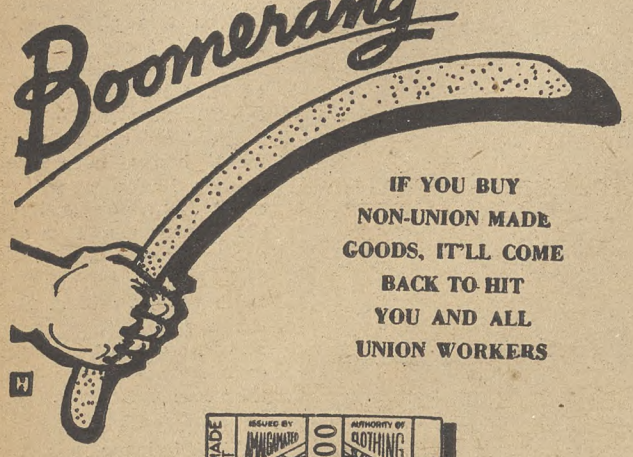

IF YOU BUY NON-UNION MADE GOODS, IT'LL COME BACK TO HIT YOU AND ALL UNION WORKERS

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES, NECKTIES AND GLOVES — LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

In Rock Hill, S. C.

1 OUT OF 7 IN CIO

ONE-SEVENTH of the total population of Rock Hill, S. C., belongs to the CIO.

Every textile mill in Rock Hill except one provides its employes with "free" insurance.

The mill that provides no "free" insurance has a profit-sharing plan.

These things make Rock Hill one of the outstanding "union textile towns" of the South.

The CIO Textile Workers won its first NLRB election in Rock Hill in February, 1944, when employes of Industrial Cotton Mills voted 462 to 75 for union representation.

A month later workers at Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., largest bleachery of its kind in the nation, voted 909 to 442 in favor of TWUA.

No more elections were won until last year — and then TWUA chalked up five victories within eight months.

THE CIO now has collective bargaining rights at 7 of Rock Hill's 10 textile mills and at 1 body repair plant, and is conducting organizing drives at the 3 non-union mills.

Textile wages in the town have increased 36½c an hour during the past two years as a direct result of union activity. The non-union plants granted the wage increases won by TWUA during contract negotiations.

Last September TWUA obtained "free" insurance at Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. All of the other mills, union and non-union, except one, now provide their employes with insurance protection paid for entirely by the companies. TWUA is now negotiating for an insurance plan at the one remaining mill.

TWUA obtained paid vacations for its members. Now all Rock Hill textile mills give their employes vacations with pay.

Following is a list of TWUA-CIO victories in Rock Hill:

Industrial Cotton Mills, 462 for TWUA and 75 against; Samarkand Rugs, Inc., and Rock Hill Yarn Co., 128 to 19; Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., 909 to 442; Highland Park Mfg. Co., 197 to 194; Jac Feinberg & Son, Nocturne Hosiery Division, 147 to 5; Gold-Tex Mfg. Co., 351 to 39; Rock Hill Body Co., 58 to 27. (Rock Hill Yarn and Samarkand Rugs are different corporations although under the same management.)

Coincidence!

Clare Hoffman this week was elected recording secretary of the Port Cities CIO Council, Muskegon, Mich.

Any similarity of name to that of labor-hating Rep. Clare Hoffman, also of Michigan, is purely coincidental.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

William Mayo, CIO Regional Director, South Bend, Indiana, reports: Bennet-Teragen Plant Inc., South Bend, Ind., UAW-CIO 100; no union 0. UAW-CIO Field Rep. Keith Dolen handled the election.

Nicholas Vrataric, UPA Rep., reports: Elam-Elkhart Stationery Co., Allegan, Mich., UPA-CIO 25; against 4. UPA Rep. Neil Chesebro in charge.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Regional Director, announces the UAW-CIO victory over the International Molders of America. Employes of Shorts Foundry, Springfield, Ohio, voted 6 to 1 in favor of UAW-CIO. Austin Patton was the Intl. Rep. in charge of organization. Members of this plant will become a unit of Local 884.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Los Angeles, Calif., reports: Swift & Co. (Fertilizer Plant), CIO Packinghouse Workers 34; against 0. UPWA Reg. Dir. James O. Stanton was in charge, assisted by Jess Avelar.

Ernest Marsh, Dir. of Orgn., CIO Furniture Workers, reports Gatch Wire Co., Baltimore, Md., UFWA-CIO 37; no union 5. Organized by Reps. Sam Fox and Max Weinstock. Falcon Mfg. Co., Big Rapids, Mich., UFAW-CIO 39; no union 4; UIU 0. Organized by Daniel Zinn and John Malone. Habitant Shops, Inc., Alpena, Mich., UFWA-CIO 17; no union 2. Organized by Reps. Daniel Zinn and John Malone. Pittsburgh Bag & Burlap Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., UFWA-CIO 11; UIU 7. Organized by Rep. Sam Fox. National Chair Co., Rahway, N. J., former UIU shop, UFWA-CIO 76; no union 5. Organized by Bus. Agt. Joseph Magliacano.

George Brown, Dir. of Organ., IWA-CIO, reports: Koppers Plant, Reed City, Michigan., UWA-CIO 16; no union 11.

Edward McCrone, Regional Director, New Haven, Conn., reports: H. A. Matthews Mfg. Co., Seymour, Conn., Shipbuilding Workers 143; no union 65.

Delegates to the National Federation of Telephone Workers, meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., refuse to amend their constitution to enable affiliation with a national body through the democratic process and the majority of those voting.

They claim to represent some 161,000. A breakdown of their actual affiliation, not counting losses sustained through the strike, brings the figure nearer to 138,000. To have affiliation with a parent body, which they sorely need, and which the CIO offered as well as a national union of their own, would require more than 50% of their entire membership to vote in favor of it.

This is like the NAM-backed Taft-Hartley bill, which would require a favorable vote by a majority of all employes covered by an agreement, before a union shop would be legal. It must be remembered that all the matters, except amending the constitution are decided by the majority of those voting, which makes it quite clear that it was a deliberate attempt to prevent national affiliation. And, to amend the constitution in this recent convention, would require the favorable vote of 75% of the delegates present.

They retain their ineffective, dividing structure. They did one thing. They set salaries of 15 of their top people in a share-the-wealth manner. They shared it—but not with the rank and file. The salaries alone of this group would amount to about a third of their total income, which leaves them little to operate on and does not take into account travel and other expenses and salaries of their employes.

The CIO supported the telephone workers all over the nation, more so than any other group, financially and in many other ways. Yet, they by design adopted measures to prevent affiliation with a bona-fide labor movement.

The attendance at their convention was much less than what it was at their last convention. The rank and file of the telephone workers showed a splendid spirit in the strike and deserved more than the weaknesses demonstrated by inexperienced top leadership and ineffective structure.

The CIO is going forward with its organizing committee to get for these workers a real effective industrial union. The movement cannot sit idly by and permit these workers to be kicked around and to endanger by their weakness the whole national wage structure. The telephone workers need and are entitled to a real industrial union and affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

WIN 15c FOR 20,000 BRIGGS WORKERS

ON the eve of a strike by the CIO Auto Workers, the Briggs Mfg. Co., auto body makers, this week agreed to accept the pay increase pattern set for the industry by the union. More than 20,000 workers in 7 Detroit plants and one in Evansville, Ind., are covered by the contract.

A joint union-company announcement said that the settlement provided basically for an 11½c hourly increase and six paid holidays a year. This matches the pattern of benefits aggregating a total increase of 15c an hour.

The pay increase is retroactive to April 28, the date Chrysler, Briggs' biggest customer, granted its employes the same raise.

This the company said it would not do when negotiations broke down last weekend. Armed with an affirmative strike vote, the UAW was set for a walkout June 11, but the company agreed to the union's demands the night before

Sen. Pepper Declares

TAFT BILL TORPEDOES MARITIME TALKS

Pres. John Allard of Chrysler Local 230 of the CIO Auto Workers, Los Angeles, phones an urgent request from the west coast to the White House. Members of his local who chipped in to pay for the call listen as he asks that President Truman veto the Taft-Hartley bill.

IF all U. S. shipping is tied up June 15, blame the ship owners and the Taft-Hartley bill.

That's what Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) this week charged in the Senate, in the presence of Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) who did not answer the charge.

The ship owners have failed to renew their contracts with three CIO unions on the west coast, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., the American Communications Assn. and the Marine Cooks & Stewards.

They have also refused to engage in serious collective bargaining with the CIO Natl. Maritime Union on the east coast. All these contracts expire June 15.

The CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen this week won an agreement for the extension for one year of their present contract, but it is conditional on reaching agreements with the other CIO unions.

Pepper declared on the Senate floor that although the maritime union contracts "expire midnight this Sunday (June 15), the ship owners have refused, despite insistent demands of union negotiation committees, to schedule round-the-clock bargaining sessions.

"The unions opened negotiations more than a month ago, but no bargaining sessions involving anything but formalities have yet taken place."

Pepper said that employers, already counting on the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill, have refused to participate in genuine collective bargaining in the coal, textile and maritime industries.

The senator read into the record a letter from Joseph Curran and Murray Winocur, chairman and secretary respectively of the East Coast Policy Committee of the CIO maritime unions, which stated:

"We are trying to negotiate with a group of employers who currently enjoy the most profitable years in maritime history. As Undersecretary of State Will Clayton recently told a Congressional Committee, the shipping companies are 'making enormous profits, unheard of profits in peacetime . . . I tell you they are making plenty of money and they are not complaining on that score. They would be laughed out of court if they should.'

"This confirms the truth of your statements during the debate on the Taft-Hartley bill, that totally apart from the punitive provisions, the bill is a complete barrier to collective bargaining."

Curran, who also is NMU President; ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges, MCS Pres. Hugh Bryson and ACA Pres. Joseph Selly met in New York City this week and issued a joint statement warning that a lockout of the west coast unions would "inevitably result in a nationwise shipping tie-up because all of the maritime unions affiliated with the CIO Maritime Commitee will be affected on all coasts."

'CAMEL' STRIKERS WIN DESPITE WILD BLASTS

By C. W. FOWLER

IN the face of wild accusations against their union, 10,000 members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers this week won their 38-day strike at the huge Camel cigarette factory in Winston-Salem, N. C.

With the successful conclusion of lengthy negotiations in behalf of employes of the Camden, N. J., and Chicago plants of Campbell Soup Co., FTA this week won substantial increases for a total of 20,000 members.

The strike settlement, which removes Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco from the "don't buy" list, brings the workers a total of 12c an hour increase, voluntary revocable checkoff and two paid holidays.

The Campbell Soup deal, won after five months of negotiations, brings the workers 14.9c an hour and other gains, and was described by FTA Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Lane as giving Campbell workers the highest wage level in the entire canning industry. With the new contract, the average at Campbell's is now $1.34 an hour—higher than any other food industry wage — in fact, higher than a considerable proportion of all manufacturing wages.

The Winston - Salem strike, which tied up production at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. at less than 20% of normal, was settled by a rank and file negotiating committee headed by FTA Pres. Donald Henderson.

Compromising of the Reynolds workers demand of 15c at the 12c figure was laid by the union to the extreme pressure of the political situation, with a union-busting bill being rushed through Congress and now awaiting President Truman's action.

"The conduct of the strike, the responsibility of the leadership, and the discipline of the rank and file, who for 38 days carried on a strike involving 10,000 workers with no arrests or violence, is a complete answer to those mud-slingers and would-be strike-breakers who attempted to provoke the workers and the community with wild attacks on the union," the local's strike policy committee said.

"The strike settlement, in the face of the worst political reaction our nation has seen, is a tribute to the unity of leadership and rank and file of FTA Local 22.

"The major lesson in this strike was that a growing unity of all groups of workers prevented disruption and violence. It was proved that future and greater economic gains for the workers and the community rest upon greatly strengthening this understanding and unity for a common cause."

All the familiar strikebreaking tricks were trotted out by the Reynolds Co., which has run Winston-Salem North Carolina with an iron hand for generations. Red-baiting, use of the un-American Thomas-Rankin Committee, attempts to provoke "race riots" and drafting of school kids under legal age for use as scabs were all tried—and failed to break the strike.

Textile Workers Say

NATION IS TAKING ROAD TO REACTION

THE CIO Textile Workers' executive council last weekend declared that the failure of the U. S. to develop a "constructive, democratic policy" either at home or abroad has started this nation on the road to reaction.

On the domestic front, the council attacked the Taft-Hartley Bill, premature removal of price controls and the tax bill in a resolution on freedom — at home and abroad. Failure of action on expansion of social security, low-cost housing and on the minimum wage was condemned.

The council was likewise critical of U. S. foreign policy, citing the failure of the Greco-Turkish aid program to provide for "the extension of democratic rights," and our apparent readiness "to enter into full military partnership with the Peron dictatorship in Argentina."

The foreign relief program was called too small to give the forces of democracy "an opportunity to function." The council declared that these domestic and foreign actions of our government aid and comfort "Fascist totalitarianism" and "Communist totalitarians of the left by enabling them to take advantage of our mistaken policies."

Separate resolutions were passed on raising minimum wages to 65c, urging a Presidential veto of the proposed rent control extension bills, supporting the CIO-PAC's drive for $1 contributions and calling upon the President to veto the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Merrill Resigns

THE administrative committee of the Office & Professional Workers this week announced the resignation for ill health of Lewis Merrill as president of the union.

Merrill has held the post since the birth of the CIO union in May 1937. His resignation took effect immediately. UOPAW's executive board will meet in New York June 28 to name a new president.

Merrill's letter to the executive board said that he did not discuss his resignation at the board's recent meeting because he hoped at least to serve out his term of office. He added that he is "convinced that the union's welfare demands a chief executive who does not suffer my disabilities and who is able really to lead the organization."

Merrill's resignation was accompanied by a letter from his physician, Dr. Harold Stevens, Washington, D. C., who declared that "complete change in your mode of living must be effected as soon as possible."

IT'S ONLY FAIR TO SHARE — A good rule for youngsters. And for grown-ups, too — especially on telephone party lines. If you're on a party line, please keep your calls brief . . . allow an interval between calls . . . answer as promptly as you can. That way *everyone* will get his fair share of telephone service. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

Outstanding activity in fighting job discrimination on grounds of race, religion or nationality was recognized last week by the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. Citations went (l. to r.) to: Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Rabbi Stephen Wise, head of the American Jewish Congress; and Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

RENT DECONTROL BILL NEARS PASSAGE

UNLESS somebody does something drastic pretty quick, effective rent control will go out the window at midnight, June 30.

A Senate-House conference committee last week gave its approval to the "swiss-cheese" bills passed by the two branches of Congress. After adjusting minor differences, the committee sent the bill back for a final vote, probably some time this week.

Sen. Glen Taylor (D. Ida.), who fought unsuccessfully for adoption of "as is" extension of rent controls when the bill was being debated in the Senate, was bitterly critical of the final version.

"It should be known as the Rent Decontrol and Dehousing Act of 1947," he said.

Rep. Brent Spence (D. Ky.), ranking Democratic member of the House Banking Committee, said his sentiments are also "along that line."

EARLIER, Chairman R. J. Thomas of the CIO Housing Committee had charged that "millions of tenants . . . are being sold down the river" by the bill.

"The rent control bill won't control rents, it won't protect the public, it won't hold the line against living costs," Thomas said. "The one thing it does accomplish is to put into effect the full legislative program of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards."

He predicted "hardships of a disastrous nature" for the public if Congress fails to strengthen the existing bill.

In Detroit, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther said the Republicans will be able to claim "undisputed authorship of the 1947 recession" now that the GOP-controlled Congress has killed rent control. "Rent increases on top of inflated prices will be the last straw," he said.

THE bill approved by the conference committee has these major points:

1. It permits 15% rent increases on a so-called "voluntary" basis when landlords and tenants sign one-year leases. This proviso has been a basic plank in the program of the real estate lobby, which has publicly predicted it will spell the doom of effective controls.

2. It ends all controls on March 1, 1948.

3. It repeals all the most important sections of the Patman Veterans Housing Act, through which building materials were issued on a priority basis for construction of homes for vets.

4. It turns defense against evictions over to the states.

5. It provides for a complex system of regional rent control boards, with power to recommend lifting of rent ceilings in the various sections of the country.

WHILE turning over to the states the final word on evictions, the conference bill spelled out four reasons for which a tenant can be evicted: committing a nuisance; occupying property which the owner wishes for his personal use; occupying property which the owner wishes to sell to a third party desiring to occupy the property; occupying property which the landlord wishes "substantially" to alter or remodel.

These provisions pave the way for widespread evictions in cases where the tenant declines "voluntarily" to enter a lease with its 15% higher rate.

It was because of provisions like these that Thomas charged Congress with merely "going through the motions" of extending rent control for an additional year.

ONE OF CIO'S FOUNDERS DIES

The death in Butte, Mont., of Thomas H. Brown, international president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers from 1930-36, is reported in the June 9 issue of the union's official paper. Brown was a member of the original CIO (Committee for Industrial Organization) within the AFL, and was president of Mine-Mill at the time it was one of the founding unions of the CIO.

PRESS GAG SEEN IN LABOR BILL

WILL The CIO NEWS or any other labor paper have the right to say that Senator Taft shouldn't be elected President of the U. S.?

Will The CIO NEWS or any other paper have the right to express its hope that any Congressman or Senator who voted for the Taft-Hartley bill should be returned to private life by the voters?

Will The CIO NEWS or any other labor paper have the right to run a Congressional voting record, indicating which Congressmen voted pro-labor and which voted anti-labor on any particular piece of legislation?

Senator Taft's reply to questions such as these is a flat "No."

In statements interpreted in union circles as a threat to freedom of the press, Sen. Taft spelled out his theories during the course of Senate debate on the meaning of a section of the Taft-Hartley bill which makes unlawful any "contribution or expenditure" by unions or corporations in connection with any federal election or primary, or any political convention or caucus held to select candidates.

The Taft interpretation was brought out by repeated questioning from liberal Senators Pepper, Magnuson and Barkley, all Democrats.

ON the basis of Taft's discussion of the law and its meaning to both union publications and daily or weekly general newspapers, Len De Caux, CIO publicity director and editor of The CIO NEWS, immediately called upon the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. to throw its influence squarely against the Taft-Hartley bill.

De Caux urged the big publishers to act within "the few days remaining to exert "their great influence" against the bill.

"The freedom of the press which all democratic Americans hold sacred must not be permitted to be abridged under cover of a bill relating to a totally different sphere of activity," De Caux declared.

De Caux's letter, based on Senate debate June 5-6, was addressed to the ANPA's general manager, Cranston Williams. De Caux charged that "Sen. Taft expressed the clear intent to use this Section (of the bill) to prohibit labor publications from giving any editorial expression to their preferences between political candidates or political parties, and, in effect to deny them all right to participate in the democratic political life of our country."

De Caux, noting a probable difference of opinion between CIO and the publishers on the industrial relations sections of the Taft-Hartley bill, said the ANPA should be concerned nevertheless with this "direct assault on the freedom of expression of the American labor press—a press which reaches at least 13 million readers.

"While this gag is now intended primarily for the labor press, it would pave the way for equally serious restrictions on the press freedom of daily papers and magazines generally," the CIO editor declared.

"Since there is no qualification to the expression 'any corporation whatever,' the present bill might even be applied to gag any of the publishing corporations represented in your association."

TAFT'S argument was based on the idea that labor papers which are distributed to union members as part of the organization's service to its membership are an "expenditure" of the union. Since the overwhelming majority of union papers function on this basis, they would—under Taft's interpretation—be barred from any comment involving political activities or elections.

Taft claimed further that labor papers—or any other papers—which are self-supporting through subscriptions and advertising, would escape the gag rule, but there was no indication of what legal basis he used for this line of reasoning.

In addition, the Ohio Senator forecast that labor unions would be prohibited from buying radio time to express their views on political matters of any kind. Presumably, they could use free radio time—if they could get it.

The Taft-Hartley bill, as seen by its Senate sponsor, would prohibit unions from any expenditure for pamphlets, leaflets, advertising, newspapers, magazines, or radio time in which to voice any views remotely bearing on the national political scene.

REBELLION IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 5)

These figures are about four times larger than those for the full twelve months of 1940, which saw the first big strikes of the war for a cost-of-living bonus.

They do not include strikes in the 562 Indian states ruled by Maharajahs and Nawabs, which comprise two-fifths of India's territory and more than one-fifth of its population. Nor do they include the general strike of postal workers, which lasted over three weeks, the one-day sympathy strike for the postal workers all over India, nor the general strike on the South Indian Railway, in which 40,000 workers took part.

THE recent installation of popularly-elected governments in the various provinces of British India raised hopes among the workers that energetic steps would be taken to end their miserable conditions. All that has been done so far, however, is the appointment of a number of "enquiry committees," and the reports of these committees, after a passage of several months, are not yet ready.

"In the meantime," states N. M. Joshi, "there is not only no sign of prices going down but they are actually going up, making the discontent more acute. Various provincial governments tried to check this discontent by introducing bills banning strikes without notice, enforcing compulsory conciliation and arbitration, and declaring strikes illegal during the pendency of these proceedings.

"The Government of India has extended the operation of the (wartime) Defense of India Rules, banning strikes without notice for a period of six months . . . and in the meantime has brought forward a new bill to restrict the workers' right to strike so as practically to annul it."

Provincial anti-labor legislation has been accompanied by violence. Indian political leaders, who themselves were jailed many times by order of the British, are now decreeing the arrest of their striking countrymen. The use of police clubs to disperse picket lines has been sanctioned by cabinet ministers who only lately felt the impact of nightsticks when they, themselves, were demonstrating for poliitcal freedom.

APPLICATIONS of force and infringements of civil liberties are very numerous. Among the most glaring have been the arrest of 1,500 workers, including 50 women, during the strike on the South Indian Railway; the smashing of the office furniture and equipment of the South Indian Railway Labor Union by the police (damages amounted to $15,000); and the attack on a peaceful picket line at the Stanes Mills in Coimbatore, when 12 workers, including two women, were killed, and scores injured.

This joint offensive by Government and employers has not prevented the unions from expanding and even growing across industrial lines. The movement is no longer confined to workers in large industries, but has spread to white-collar clerks, government servants, coolies and street sweepers.

The total number of unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress has grown from 401 in January, 1945, to 608 today, with a corresponding increase in membership from 451,915 to 726,439.

But even more significant is the representation of all religious, national and political elements in the All-India Trade Congress. The 1,100 delegates from all over India who attended the last session of the Congress held last February in Calcutta demonstrated this unity by electing to the executive council the followers of four different political parties, together with non-party leaders, and by unanimously adopting all resolutions on political and economic questions which vitally affect the trade union movement.

Together with the peasant organizations which have forged unity in various sections of the countryside, the labor movement gives promise of creating expanding islands of peace and cooperation among religious groups in the raging tide of communal strife now surging over India.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

EASY FOR YOU, FUN FOR YOUR CHILD

Long hours of healthy outdoor play are here again! Good equipment makes life easier for parents and better for children. Covered sandboxes that keep out dirt and animals are recommended. But lacking facilities for a real sand-box, children will enjoy digging and playing if some bags of sand are dumped into a hollow square 4x6 feet and 1 foot deep. This will be large enough for two, possibly three children. Old kitchen utensils, inexpensive cookie cutters, flour sifters, funnels, salt shakers, unbreakable dishes, pails and sand toys afford many hours of happiness. Non-rusting plastics or painted tin are recommended. Photo: W. M. Haas. (Copyright 1947, The CIO News.)

Have You A Big Shady Backyard?

CIO WOMEN SUGGEST GOOD USE FOR IT

WHAT DO you women think of the idea of holding a six weeks' course, on Good Citizenship, say, in somebody's backyard or in a nearby park this summer? This is one of the hints for summer activities suggested by the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries as being fun, practical and educational.

CWA groups could obtain the help of the CIO Political Action Committee in preparing a course on Good Citizenship, says the CWA's June Newsletter, and not only members of the organization but also other women in the neighborhood could be invited to attend.

To make attendance convenient and pleasant, the CWA suggests a sitter for the children of women in the class, paid for by the Auxiliary, and lemonade, ice cream or other refreshments served after the class.

A graduation ceremony with union officers, relatives and other guests invited could be arranged at the end of the course.

If you get busy right away, we are sure you can arrange a very interesting and fruitful summer activity which everyone involved will enjoy," says the CWA persuasively.

"You will also be preparing yourselves and all the other women in the class for understanding and activity in the most crucial election of our lives—the coming 1948 election."

Another suggestion made is for picnics at which a speaker can talk on the Auxiliary's work. "Such gatherings are an excellent opportunity to meet the families of your local members," says the CWA Newsletter. "Get acquainted with them. Have Membership Teams at picnics, explain the Auxiliary work and get women to join."

The CWA invites CIO women to write to its national office for further information about the outdoor course. An effort will also be made to supply speakers for picnics upon request. The address is: 807 Ninth-Chester Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Sprucing Up

BEFORE YOUR NEXT PERMANENT

By HANNA SHERMAN

WE'VE just had a huddle with the experts on that permanent problem. We asked lots of questions and here's a few of their answers that I'd like to pass on to you.

They all agreed that the skill of the operator determines the cost of the permanent. You pay for her know-how in shaping the hair, blocking and winding it, her judgment as to how long the heat or wave solution stays on. So a good permanent may cost as little as $7.50, on upward to around $50 at some of the swank big city salons.

Your best bet is a shop that has given a good wave to somebody you know. Find out the price she paid (prices in the same shop sometimes vary), the name of her operator. Then go thou and do likewise.

Part of the success of a permanent is up to you. Besides your regular hair care, you should include three oil treatments at weekly intervals before the date set for your permanent. Hair in good condition takes a better wave.

INSIST on a wave that is not too tight. Better to have permanents more frequently than to suffer the fuzziness of a too tight wave. A test curl will show just how much your hair can take. Be sure to get one before the entire head is subjected to any heat or solution.

After your wave, avoid brushing the hair for the next four days. It takes about 36 to 96 hours for the hair shafts to harden again after the application of permanent wave heat or solutions. That's why the plain water rinse given by the operator immediately after the permanent is quite O. K. Treat yourself to a hot oil treatment again before your next shampoo. It will help restore your hair to its smooth, shiny self.

As to whether gals with naturally wavy or curly hair should get permanents, most of the experts said no. If you were born with a natural curl in your hair, cut it to bring out its beauty. If short ends at the back of the neck insist upon straggling, you can have just a few permanent curls put there.

That's something for all of us to remember. Beauty shops can be persuaded to give you one or two ringlets where you need them most. It's much cheaper and easier on the hair than too many full permanents.

WHICH type of permanent for your hair? Oily hair responds best to a hot wave—either machine or chemical. Dry hair usually needs a cold wave. This is true also for hair that is baby fine or bleached. Dyed hair stands less chance of becoming discolored with a cold wave. Coarse textured hair that is neither dry nor oily can be successfully waved with any type of permanent.

How long should a permanent last? It could last forever if your hair did not grow. But since most normal hair grows out at the rate of one-half inch per month, re-waving is necessary at regular intervals.

WOMEN AT WORK

IN UNION CONTRACT: An agreement between a local of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and an Alabama shipyard contains two provisions affecting women employes. One calls for the same rate of pay for women as for men doing the same kind of work. The second states that other working conditions for women shall be considered on the basis of recommendations issued by the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Women's Bureau.

★ ★ ★

STATE LEGISLATION: California has repealed its War Production Act, with all permits issued under it, thus fully restoring prewar legislation for female employes. Massachusetts has made permanent the 11 o'clock closing hour for night employment of women and certain minors in manufacturing. The Commissioner of Labor, however, may after hearings, suspend until July 1949 labor laws or regulations affecting employment of women and minors when conditions of emergency or hardship are deemed to exist.

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MINIMUM WAGE: In Connecticut, a revised cleaning and dyeing order, now effective, increases minimum rates to 60c an hour for experienced workers and 55c for inexperienced. Time and a half is to be paid for all hours worked in excess of 45 a week.

A new retail trade order which becomes effective in the District of Columbia June 16, provides a weekly minimum of $25 for a workweek of 36-44 hours; a part-time and overtime rate of 65c an hour: a guarantee of four hours pay for any day a worker is called in, and an additional 75c a day if the employe works a split shift.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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LABOR EDUCATION BILL CHALLENGES CONGRESS

THE Bill to set up a Labor Extension Service in the Dept. of Labor, strongly endorsed by the CIO and all organized labor, has at last been introduced in the Senate. Republican Senator Wayne Morse, speaking for himself and Democratic Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, now out of the country on official business, made the introduction.

The constructive nature of this bill (S. 1390), as opposed to the destructive Taft-Hartley Bill, was brought out pointedly in some remarks made by Sen. Thomas in a statement which Sen. Morse asked to have printed in the Congressional Record.

Referring to the action taken on the Taft-Hartley bill "over labor's unanimous protests," Sen. Thomas declared that the Labor Extension Service Bill "challenges us to consider a bill which, its proponents contend, will really promote healthy and peaceful industrial relations."

The bill will accomplish this, he said, "not by prohibitions, nor injunctions, nor by rules and regulations, but equipping wage earners with a better and more up-to-date knowledge of the world, the nation, the state, and the community in which they work and live, with a better knowledge of the economic facts about their own industry and plant and their relation to other industries, plants, and the entire economy of the nation."

SEN. Thomas urged Congress to accept the challenge to aid labor—as farmers have long been aided—and warned of the danger inherent in moving "with awful force to regulate labor with all the vast power of the State." This might suggest to labor, he said, "that its remedy and relief are to be found, if at all, not at the bargaining table, but on the battle lines of desperate industrial warfare such as we witnessed in the twenties and early thirties."

Labor's long struggle for improved educational standards, and "the hunger and thirst for knowledge back of this bill," Thomas said, should be remembered.

Declaring that "we are all in a race between education and catastrophe," the Senator said that "education is the only road to wisdom for an individual, a group or a nation," and that "Labor is willing and eager to travel that road."

THE Labor Extension Service Bill would aim to aid wage earners, as the agricultural extension service aids farmers, through a Labor Extension Division set up in the Dept. of Labor under a director appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. His salary would be $10,000 a year.

To administer the service, the bill sets up a National Labor Extension Council of 15 members, chosen by the Secretary of Labor, the majority to be selected from a panel "submitted by bona fide labor organizations national in scope." Other members would include representatives of cooperating institutions designated by the states planning labor extension programs.

The program would function through the states, which would be authorized to set up State Labor Extension Boards of at least nine members and not more than 15. The majority of these are to be chosen by bona fide state labor organizations.

Also on a state Board would be the head of the state agency charged with primary responsibility in labor matters, and one or more representatives of cooperating institutions, and "wherever possible a person representing organizations in the field of workers education."

At least 25% of the amount of federal funds allocated to a state must be matched by the state, or by the colleges, groups or individuals in the state interested in the program.

A noteworthy clause in the Bill bars discrimination "on the basis of race, creed, color, sex or national orgin" for labor extension services for wage earners.

To Test Missouri Law

Joint legal action to test a new law banning strikes in public utilities, and other antilabor laws, is planned by Missouri organizations of the CIO, AFL and independent unions, according to Federated Press.

CIO SUMMER SCHOOLS

TEN thousand CIO members are getting ready to attend some 35 to 40 schools being run by international unions, state councils, and the National CIO this summer.

"I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for my chance to go to a CIO school last summer," one student wrote the Natl. CIO Dept. of Education and Research recently. This is typical of how CIO members all over the country feel about this chance to learn to be effective leaders in their local unions.

An impressive list of major colleges and universities will cooperate in developing these CIO summer school programs, including the Universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, New Hampshire, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wyoming, California and Chicago, and Penn State, Springfield and Antioch Colleges.

In addition summer schools will be housed at union-owned camps, such as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Camp at Port Huron, Mich., at church and Y camps, and at the Hudson Shore Labor School and Highlander Folk School.

The Natl. CIO Dept. of Research and Education has entered this field for the first time in sponsoring seven schools during the summer of 1947. These are planned to give international unions and councils which do not have their own schools an opportunity to train local CIO leaders to do more effective work in their local unions.

The schools are being run in cooperation with various agencies, and it is hoped that eventually these groups will take over the schools in their respective areas so that the National CIO can go on to help other CIO groups establish their own education programs. Following are the National CIO schools:

CIO TERM AT HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, June 15-July 12, Monteagle, Tenn. This is the only four-week CIO summer school. It is planned for CIO members from the South who are qualified for this added training for leadership. A two-weeks session is planned, June 29 - July 12 — to be held for the benefits of those unions which cannot afford the full term this year. Special classes wil be offered for students attending this session. Limit: 20 students. Tuition, board, and room—2 weeks, $40.

INDIANA, Aug. 10-16, at the University of Indiana, Bloomington. This school is limited to the Indiana CIO and CIO members from the Middle West who receive special permission to attend. Limit: 35 students. Tuition, room and board, $35.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA (Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah) at the University of Wyoming, Laramie. Tentative dates, Aug. 10-14. Limit: 60 students. Tuition, room and board, $20.

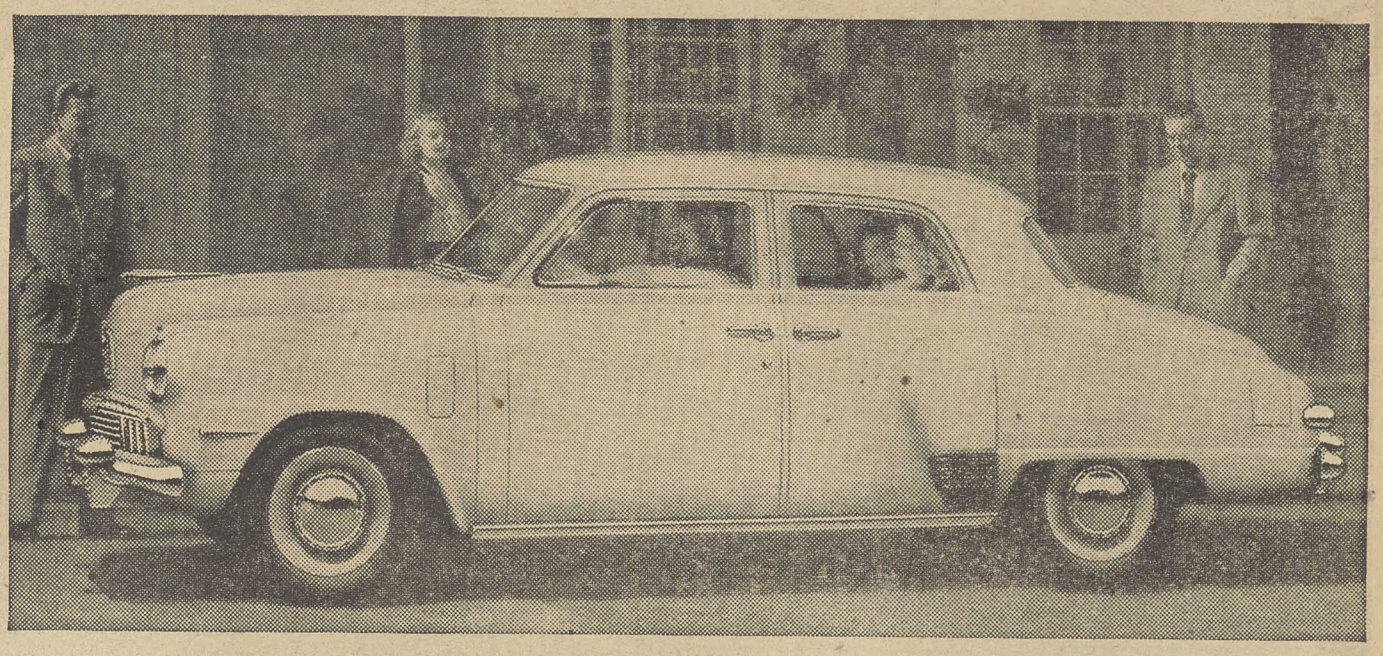
MINNESOTA, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA — Aug. 17-23, at Danebod Folk School, Tyler, Minn. Limit: 100 students. Tuition, room and board, $30.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, AND NEW YORK—Aug. 17-23, at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa. Limit: 40 students. Tuition, room and board, $25.

VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND MARYLAND, Aug. 17-30, at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. This school is divided into two one-week terms: August 17-23 for Business Agents and Presidents of locals; August 24-30 for Committeemen and Officers. Limit: 30 students. Tuition, room and board, $25.

MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS — Septembeber 7-13, at Montebello Vacation Camp, near St. Louis, Mo. Limit: 30 students. Tuition, room and board, $30.

If you want to attend one of these schools, write immediately to George T. Guernsey, Asst. Director of Education, CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.



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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AE

SAVED FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN WHO WERE INFURIATED BY HIS ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE WARRENTOWN MILLS, CARRUTHERS TURNS TO HIS RESCUERS.....

HA! HA! YOU FOOLED THEM MAYOR WICKETT! YOU FOOLED THEM.... AND DON'T THINK I'LL FORGET WHAT YOU DID FOR ME! NO, SIR! I WON'T!

YOU SAVED ME FROM THOSE SCHEMING LABOR ORGANIZERS.... AND I REWARD THE MEN WHO WORK FOR ME! I'LL MAKE YOU GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.... OR A SENATOR! I'VE GOT MONEY... POWER! I'VE SENT SOME OF MY BOYS TO THE SENATE BEFORE....

YOU'LL HAVE A GREAT FUTURE IN POLITICS IF YOU DO WHAT I WANT AND....

HOLD ON, CARRUTHERS! I DIDN'T SAVE YOU BECAUSE I LIKE YOU!

... GOD KNOWS YOU'VE DONE ENOUGH HARM TO EVERYONE IN THIS TOWN... AND TO YOURSELF, TOO! AREN'T YOU EVER GOING TO LEARN?

WHA.... WHAT THE DEVIL ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT?

I MEAN THE ATTACK ON PEACEFUL FOLKS... TRYING TO SHOOT UP THE UNION.... AND FINALLY TRYING TO BURN DOWN THE MILLS WHEN YOU COULDN'T BEAT DOWN THE PEOPLE ANY OTHER WAY!

YOU... YOU TALK LIKE A RED...

BLAST YOU AND THAT KIND OF TALK! I'VE GOT EVERY CENT IN THE WORLD INVESTED IN YOUR MILLS... AND SO HAS JONES, HERE!

THAT'S RIGHT.. AND I DON'T AIM TO SEE YOU RUIN EVERYTHING!

IT'S BEEN A GOOD INVESTMENT... HAVEN'T I MADE PROFITS FOR YOU?

IT'S THE MEN WHO WORK IN THE MILLS WHO MADE THE PROFIT FOR US... NOT YOU! IF THEY DON'T WORK, THERE WON'T BE ANY PROFIT FOR US!

THEY'LL WORK! LET ME SMASH THEIR UNION... AND THEY'LL COME CRAWLING ON THEIR HUNGRY BELLIES... AND TAKE ANYTHING I WANT TO PAY!

GET THAT NONSENSE OUT OF YOUR HEAD, CARRUTHERS! THE DAYS WHEN YOU COULD KICK LABOR AROUND ARE OVER! THERE'S 15 MILLION ORGANIZED IN UNIONS... AND THEY'LL FIGHT BACK!

FIGHT BACK? I'M NOT AFRAID! WE CAN GET CONGRESS TO PASS LAWS TO BREAK UNIONS... WE CAN HIRE MEN TO KNOCK H--L OUT OF THEIR LEADERS... WE CAN...

SURE... AND WE CAN ALWAYS PUT IN FASCISM IN THIS COUNTRY! YOU AND MEN LIKE YOU WANT... BUT I'M JUST AN ORDINARY SMALL BUSINESSMAN... AND I DON'T LIKE THAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT....

CIO Urges

ANTI-LYNCH BILL, BAN ON BIAS

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

DISCRIMINATION against Negroes and other minority groups came in for a three-way fight by CIO last week.

1. James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, called upon leaders of the Senate and House to organize immediate hearings on the federal anti- lynch bill, which has been pigeonholed since its introduction a couple of months ago.

2. A call for an end to discrimination in the press galleries of the Senate and House was sounded by Carey, who told Congressional leaders that public hearings would show proper application of present rules would end a long practice of discrimination.

3. CIO prepared to offer testimony in behalf of the Chavez-Ives anti-bias bill (S. 984), as hearings opened before a Senate Labor sub-committee.

The bill, modeled upon the New York state statute, was introduced by eight Senators—four GOP, four Democratic. It would outlaw job discrimination on grounds of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Employers failing to comply with court-endorsed recommendations of a national government agency established by the bill would be subject to prosecution for contempt.

Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) pointed out that the bill "is limited to equality of economic opportunity —to the right to get and hold a job."

Sen. Chavez (D. N. M.), who has long fought in Congress against discrimination of all kinds, described the bill as a logical extension of the "safeguarding of individual rights in the Bill of Rights." He added that the 79th Congress, by letting the wartime Fair Employment Practices Committee die, had "broken faith with some 20 to 30 million people" in minority groups.

Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) indicated that efforts will be made to remove the already mild punitive sections of the bill.

MEANWHILE CIO moved to produce some action on the anti-lynch bill. Carey, in wires to Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.) and Rep. Michener (R. Mich.), head of the two judiciary committees, called for speedy hearings on S. 1352.

Acting in his capacity as head of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, Carey said the "nation and the world" were shocked at the acquittal verdict in the recent Greensvilles, S. C., mass lynching trial.

"The CIO believes your committee has a clear mandate," he said, "to approve federal legislation against denial of simple justice. "We therefore strongly recommend that hearings be scheduled immediately" both on the Morse-Wagner bill in the Senate and the Case bill in the House.

In Detroit, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther sent similar wires. The Greensville verdict and recent attempted lynchings in the south demonstrate "that only federal legislation is adequate to deal with this barbaric crime," he declared.

IN another set of communications, this time to Sen. Brooks (R., Ill.) and Speaker of the House Joseph Martin (R., Mass.), Carey urged immediate hearings on the question of "admission of qualified Negro newspapermen" to the Senate and House Press galleries.

Continued protest has led only to the admission of one Negro correspondent for a daily paper and one for a weekly paper, he said.

"This is all that happened, and it seems clear that efforts were made to convince the people that these two isolated and lonely events contained a solution of the problem," the CIO secretary wrote to the Illinois Senator.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

FALSE propaganda against the Natl. Health Insurance Bill (S. 1320) was bitterly denounced by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), a sponsor of the measure, in a wire to the convention of the American Medical Assn.

Sen. Murray called on the Assn. to repudiate its political arm, the Natl. Physicians Committee, which he labeled as "an utterly unfair and un-American" outfit.

Some $300,000 was spent by the Committee during the last five months of 1946 to fight the health insurance bill, Murray said.

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OPPOSITION to the so-called Loyalty Bill (HR 3588) and to Pres. Truman's loyalty executive order 9385 was voiced last week by CIO United Public Workers.

In a statement to the House Civil Service Committee, UPWA noted agreement with the objectives of the order and the bill to protect the government from disloyal persons.

But methods proposed in both statutes are "subversive of important principles and guarantees of liberty which distinguish American democracy," the union said. These methods were described as throwing out fundamental concepts of American law and assuming a man is guilty until he can prove his innocence.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Hartley Anti-Union Bill HR 3020	Drastically weakens unions.	On President's desk. Veto or signature due by June 20.	Wire today to Pres. Truman to veto. Wire Congressmen and Senators to uphold veto.
'Swiss Cheese' Rent Control Bill HR 3203	Extends rent control into 1948, but permits 15% rent boosts in leases, weakens enforcement, kills vet housing activities.	In Senate-House conference committee for compromise of difference in 2 versions of bill.	Wire Sen. Buck, Rep. Wolcott & Congressmen to pass "as is" rent control extension.
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866 HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to demand hearing by Banking Comm.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House Judicary Committee. CIO has demanded speedy hearings.	Write Chrmn. Michener (R., Mich.) and your Congressman to get fastest possible action.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee holding hearings. CIO to testify soon. House Labor Committee hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.
65c-75c Min. Wage Bill S. 1404 HR 3764	Lifts minimum wage in interstate commerce to 65c an hour, 70c in '48, 75c in '49.	Introduced in Senate & House by bi-partisan liberal group. Referred to Senate & House labor committees.	Write Labor Committee Chairmen Taft & Hartley to hold hearings pronto. Write Senators & Congressmen to support.
Displaced Persons Bill HR 2910	Permits entry of 400,000 homeless Europeans in U. S. under unused immigration quotas.	House Judiciary Committee holding hearings. CIO to testify soon.	Write Congressmen to support this bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390	Introduced by Sens. Morse (R. Ore.) and Thomas (D. Utah). Sets up education extension service for workers in Dept. of Labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Write Sen. Taft to hold hearings. Ask Senators to give full support.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Witch Hunt Begins

Moving as expected into a job of harassing labor, the House un-American Activities Committee will hold hearings June 24-26 on alleged "communist" activities in at least two CIO unions.

The committee said it would subpena witnesses from locals of the CIO Electrical Workers in Bridgeport, Conn.; Schenectady, N. Y.; and New York City. Meanwhile a subcommittee has requested a probe of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers local at Winston-Salem, N. C.

The committee is fresh from a Hollywood smear tour in which the name of the late Pres. Roosevelt was hauled into the headlines in connection with a highly-colored "plot" to influence the movies. The committee left Hollywood midst laughter and scorn from movie actors, producers and the liberal press.

THE FTA local was victorious in a six-weeks strike against R. J. Reynolds, makers of Camel cigarettes.

Rep. Nixon (R. Cal.), a leading supporter of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill, said that some of the local's 29 officers "may belong" to the Communist Party. Proof of such membership, Nixon predicted with relish, might make the union a test case under the anti-labor bill, if it is adopted.

BILLS WOULD SET NEW PAY FLOOR

BILLS to give real meaning to federal minimum wages in the present era of high prices were dropped into the Congressional hopper last week by a group of bi-partisan liberal legislators.

Purpose of the bills is to raise the minimum legal pay rate from 40c an hour to 65c an hour. The rate would be jumped to 70c after one year and to 75c after two years. The present 40c minimum has been in effect since 1940.

The Senate bill follows recommendations of Pres. Truman and of CIO Pres. Murray for a sharply increased minimum wage rate for low-paid workers. The President's call for a general increase was sounded at the time he signed the Portal Act of 1947, which substantially weakened workers' rights and enforcement standards of the Wage-Hour Division.

Sponsors of the bill (S. 1404) are 11 Senators. They are: Pepper (D. Fla.), Wagner (D. N. Y.), Thomas (D. Utah), Murray (D. Mont.), Chavez (D. N. M.), Green (D. R. I.), Magnuson (D. Wash.), Myers (D. Pa.), Taylor (D. Ida.), Langer (R. N. D.) and Morse (R. Ore.).

Companion bills (HR 3764-66) were filed in the House by Reps. Madden (D. Ind.) and McCormack (D. Mass.).

It is anticipated that the Pepper-Wagner-Madden bills, with the provision for a sliding scale increase in minimum rates, will receive widespread labor support.

Meanwhile four Republican Senators headed by Aiken (Vt.) have introduced a bill providing only for the increase to 65c but omitting the further rise to 75c.

IN a statement backing up their bill, the 11 Senators said it is "high time" the country took some action on the matter, since living costs have risen 55% since the 40c minimum came into effect.

"The ultimate minimum wage of 75c under our bill would bring economically defenseless workers who are grossly underpaid a step closer to a decent minimum American standard of living," the Senators declared.

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June 23, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE ROLL OF HONOR

The following members of the House of Representatives voted to uphold President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill:

ARIZONA
RICHARD F. HARLESS (D)
JOHN R. MURDOCK (D)

CALIFORNIA
FRANCK R. HAVENNER (D)
RICHARD J. WELCH (R)
GEORGE P. MILLER (D)
HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS (D)
CECIL R. KING (D)
CHET HOLIFIELD (D)
HARRY SHEPPARD (D)

COLORADO
JOHN CARROLL (D)

GEORGIA
HENDERSON LANHAM (D)

ILLINOIS
WILLIAM L. DAWSON (D)
MARTIN GORSKI (D)
ADOLPH J. SABATH (D)
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN (D)
THOMAS S. GORDON (D)
MELVIN PRICE (D)
C. W. BISHOP (R)

INDIANA
RAY J. MADDEN (D)

KENTUCKY
EARLE C. CLEMENTS (D)
BRENT SPENCE (D)
JOE B. BATES (D)

LOUISIANA
JAMES H. MORRISON (D)

MASSACHUSETTS
PHILIP J. PHILBIN (D)
HAROLD D. DONOHUE (D)
THOMAS J. LANE (D)
JOHN F. KENNEDY (D)
JOHN W. McCORMACK (D)

MICHIGAN
GEORGE G. SADOWSKI (D)
JOHN D. DINGELL (D)
JOHN LESINSKI (D)

MINNESOTA
JOHN A. BLATNIK (D)

MISSOURI
CLARENCE CANNON (D)
FRANK M. KARSTEN (D)

MONTANA
MIKE MANSFIELD (D)

NEW JERSEY
MARY T. NORTON (D)
EDWARD J. HART (D)

NEW YORK
JOHN J. DELANEY (D)
JOSEPH L. PFEIFER (D)
EUGENE J. KEOGH (D)
ANDREW L. SOMERS (D)
JAMES J. HEFFERNON (D)
JOHN J. ROONEY (D)
DONALD L. O'TOOLE (D)
LEO F. RAYFIEL (D)
EMANUEL CELLER (D)
VITO MARCANTONIO (ALP)
ARTHUR G. KLEIN (D)
SOL BLOOM (D)
JACOB K. JAVITS (R)
WALTER A. LYNCH (D)
BENJAMIN J. RABIN (D)
CHARLES A. BUCKLEY (D)
WILLIAM T. BYRNE (D)
JOHN C. BUTLER (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
JOHN H. FOLGER (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
WILLIAM LEMKE (R)

OHIO
WALTER B. HUBER (D)
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN (D)
MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN (D)
ROBERT CROSSER (D)

OKLAHOMA
GLEN D. JOHNSON (D)
TOBY MORRIS (D)

OREGON
HOMER D. ANGELL (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
FRANCIS E. WALTER (D)
THOMAS E. MORGAN (D)
HERMAN P. EBERHARTER (D)
FRANK BUCHANAN (D)

RHODE ISLAND
AIME J. FORAND (D)
JOHN E. FOGARTY (D)

TENNESSEE
DAYTON PHILLIPS (R)

TEXAS
SAM RAYBURN (D)
ALBERT THOMAS (D)
R. EWING THOMASON (D)

UTAH
WALTER K. GRANGER (D)

VIRGINIA
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WASHINGTON
HOMER R. JONES (R)
HENRY M. JACKSON (D)
THOR C. TOLLEFSON (R)

WEST VIRGINIA
JOHN KEE (D)
E. H. HEDRICK (D)

WISCONSIN
JOHN C. BROPHY (R)
MERLIN HULL (R)

IRATE U. S. ASKED VETO

From hundreds of New Orleans CIO workers came giant postcard message to Truman urging Taft-Hartley Bill veto. CIO officials examining the display are: l. to r., Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, CIO Steel workers; Allan S. Haywood, CIO organization director, and Henry C. Fleisher, assistant CIO publicity director.

CIO Washington representatives look over veto petitions before sending them to President Truman. L. to r., Bill Hanscom of the Oil Workers, Herman Clott of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Hoyt Haddock of the CIO Maritime Committee, Irving Richter of the Auto Workers, Natl. CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, John Edelman of the Textile Workers, Russ Nixon of the CIO Electrical Workers, and Robert Lamb of the Steelworkers.

FROM every section of the country, from men in every walk of life, a mighty demand arose last week that President Truman veto the Taft-Hartley bill, and that Congress support his action.

Ministers, employers, city mayors and councils, governors, Democratic national committeemen, public officials, former members of government agencies — all threw their support against the bill.

In East St. Louis, members of CIO Fairmont Smelter Workers Local carried two armloads of telegrams to Western Union and sped them on their way to Washington. In Lowell, Mass., Mayor Leo Roy, after meeting with labor and public officials, traveled to the capitol to ask Sens. Lodge and Saltonstall to sustain a veto.

"At Fall River, Mass., the city council unanimously condemned the bill. Chicago's city council did likewise, by a 36-1 vote. New York's Mayor O'Dwyer had previously issued a public proclamation against the bill.

The National Catholic Welfare Council condemned the bill, and warned it would produce chaos and confusion. A national Clergyman's Committee presented the White House with a statement signed by 642 prominent religious leaders of all sects, which demanded defeat of the bill as violating the "ethic of democracy and religion."

Meetings, parades, demonstrations were conducted by scores of thousands of workers in every city. Groups from AFL and CIO unions in west coast cities drove a motor cavalcade to Washington for last-minute lobbying.

In Washington, CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood said chiseling employers have tried to take advantage of the law even before its passage by stalling, interfering with union activities and making illegal discharges.

"The Taft - Hartley bill is loaded with more jokers than the cardpack of a Mississippi riverboat gambler," Haywood said.

THE final days of the fight to defeat the bill brought a record-breaking swarm of mail, telegrams and petitions into the nation's capital.

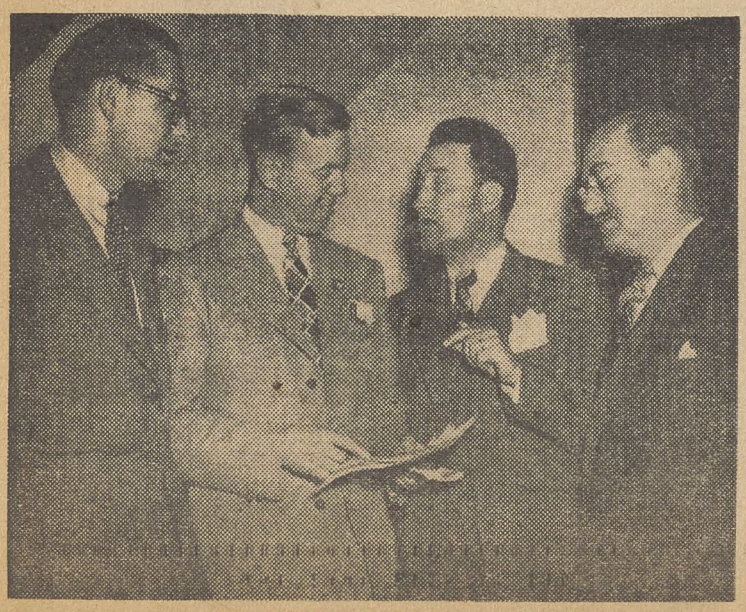
Giving the complete lie to stories that the bill was directed against union officials were some 175,000 letters, 575,000 postcards, a flow of more than 26,000 telegrams, and a wide variety of giant placards, displays and posters from rank-and-file union members.

A 20-man staff at the White House mail room worked valiantly to handle the flow of mail, arriving at the rate of some 50,000 a day. Three White House teletypes and an occasional swing-shift Morse operator handled the incoming wires.

Some half a million signatures on petitions from every corner of the nation were deposited at the White House June 18 by a group of CIO leaders: Vice-Pres. Allan Haywood, Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, Sec.-Treas. David McDonald of the steel union, John Brophy, CIO councils director, and Tom Owens, Rubber Union legislative representative.

"The public knows that this is a 'big corporation' attempt to sell American labor short," Cowan said. "The public is speaking up —and it is speaking up against this vicious, short-sighted bill."

Cowan said the signatures were "collected in steel mills, electrical plants, auto factories and on the Main Streets of America." They are evidence of a "great popular mandate" to veto the bill.



(Left) Speakers who addressed the Veto Caravan of the Los Angeles AFL and CIO unions after its arrival in Washington included, l. to r.: Russ Nixon of the CIO Electrical Workers; Leland M. Waterman of the Los Angeles CIO Utilities Council; Sen. Taylor (D. Ida.) and Rep, Holifield (D. Cal.)

(Right) Wilmington, Del., CIO leaders, accompanied by Tom Owens, Washington representative of the CIO Rubber Workers, present veto petition at White House.

TAFT BILL SHOWDOWN IN SENATE

A final, all-out effort to swing Senate support for the President's veto of the vicious Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill was in progress as The CIO NEWS went to press.

At stake was the future freedom of American workers and their union organizations.

The President's veto message reached Congress on June 20, the final day under the law on which he could disapprove. The House over-rode his veto by a vote of 331 to 83. A two-thirds vote is necessary to over-ride the veto and enact the bill into law.

In a strongly-worded veto message President Truman said the bill contained the seeds of discord which would plague this nation for years," and was "a dangerous stride in the direction of a totally managed economy."

(CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned Legislative Conference in Washtwo months ago at a special CIO ington, D. C., that "the enactment of the contemplated anti-labor legislation is the first real step toward the development of Fascism in the United States.")

President Truman said that the Taft-Hartley Bill would result in more Government intervention in our economic life, would fail to improve employer-employe relations, would prove unworkable and was unfair.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray "highly commended" President Truman for vetoing the Taft-Hartley bill and for "his excellent message to Congress," in a statement calling upon Congress to sustain the veto.

"The penetrating analysis contained in President Truman's message fully exposes the devastating effect on our national economy if the Taft-Hartley bill were to become law," Murray said.

"Within recent weeks, profound opposition to this legislation has not come solely from labor but from all ranks of American life," he added, pointing to the outstanding academic, professional and religious leaders, and the small business men and farm groups who "have united in their clearcut opposition" to the measure.

"For the best interests of the American people, it is to be sincerely hoped that the members of Congress will support the President's veto."

Director Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee similarly commended Truman's veto.

"It proves that the voices of the people, when fully roused, can be heard even in the highest circles of their government and, in democratic fashion, can help in shaping their government's policies," he said.

VOICE OF AMERICA: CIO officials look over some of the petitions calling for veto and defeat of the Taft-Hartley bill as they bring the half-million signatures to the White House. Left to right: John Brophy, councils director; Nathan Cowan, legislative director; Allan S. Haywood, vice-president and director of organization; Tom Owens, legislative representative, CIO Rubber Workers; David McDonald, secretary-treasurer, C$0 Steelworkers. The petitions had been collected by unions throughout the nation.

"The President has heard their voices and acted in the best interest of the people. It indicates, too, that the Democratic Party has not detached itself from the source of their greatest strength—the people."

Kroll urged the President to "make every effort to use the great influence of his high office to have his veto upheld. Anything else will be looked upon as political maneuver.

"No other issue in recent years has alarmed and aroused the wrath of the people as much as this destructive labor measure. They are alert. They are watching to see the eventual outcome."

Highlights of Truman's Veto Message

HIGHLIGHTS of President Truman's veto message on the Taft-Hartley Bill follow:

"THE bill taken as a whole would reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy, inject the government into private economic affairs on an unprecedented scale, and conflict with important principles of our democratic society. Its provisions would cause more strikes, not fewer.

"It would contribute neither to industrial peace nor to economic stability and progress. It would be a dangerous stride in the direction of a totally managed economy. It contains seeds of discord which would plague this nation for years to come."

★ ★ ★

"I find that this bill is completely contrary to that national policy of economic freedom. It would require the government, in effect, to become an unwanted participant at every bargaining table.

"It would establish by law limitations on the terms of every bargaining agreement, and nullify thousands of agreements mutually arrived at and satisfactory to the parties. It would inject the government deeply into the process by which employers and workers reach agreement. It would superimpose bureaucratic procedures on the free decisions of local employers and employes."

★ ★ ★

"COOPERATION cannot be achieved by force of law . . . (This legislation) would encourage distrust, suspicion and arbitrary attitudes."

"I find that the Natl. Labor Relations Act would be converted from an instrument with the major purpose of protecting the right of of the workers to organize and bargain collectively into a maze of pitfalls and complex procedures. As a result of these complexities employers and workers would find new barriers to mutual understanding.

The bill time and again would remove the settlement of differences from the bargaining table to courts of law."

★ ★ ★

"MUCH has been made of the claim that the bill is intended simply to equalize the positions of labor and management. Careful analysis shows that this claim is unfounded. Many of the provisions of the bill standing alone seem innocent but, considered in relation to each other, reveal a consistent pattern of inequality."

★ ★ ★

"1 The bill would substantially increase strikes.

"2 The bill arbitrarily decides, against the workers, certain issues which are normally the subject of collective bargaining, and thus restricts the area of voluntary agreement . . .

"3 The bill would expose employers to numerous hazards by which they could be annoyed and hampered.

"4 The bill would deprive workers of vital protection which they now have under the law.

"5 The bill abounds in provisions which would be unduly burdensome or actually unworkable.

"6 The bill would establish an ineffective and discriminatory emergency procedure for dealing with major strikes affecting the public health or safety.

"7 The bill would discriminate against employes.

"8 The bill would disregard in important respects the unanimous convictions of employer and labor representatives at the National Labor-Management Conference in November, 1945.

"9 The bill raises serious issues of public policy which transcends labor-management difficulties."

★ ★ ★

"I have concluded that the bill is a clear threat to the successful working of our democratic society.

"One of the major lessons of recent world history is that free and vital trade unions are a strong bulwark against the growth of totalitarian movements. We must, therefore, be everlastingly alert that in striking at union abuses we do not destroy the contribution which unions make to our democratic strength.

"This bill would go far toward weakening our trade union movement. And it would go far toward destroying our national unity."

THAT '48 SHADOW

NOW IS a good time for members of Congress to think about that poem, "I have a little shadow that follows me around."

The shadow which follows them around, and can be seen by all when the light is thrown on them, is their voting record.

Between now and the next elections the full light of publicity should be turned on every member of Congress, so the voters may see and know their records.

Every citizen is entitled to know how his representatives voted in Congress on issues which affect his welfare. Only with this knowledge can he cast his ballot intelligently.

American working people have been shocked at the big vote in Congress for the Taft-Hartley bill—one of the worst blows ever directed at their unions, their wages and conditions, and their fundamental liberties.

They will want to know whether their own Congressmen and Senators voted for them or against them; and, if they are wise, they will not forget these votes.

The shock experienced by labor can be a salutary one if it leads, as it should, to the greatest growth of labor political action this country has ever seen.

To throw the spotlight of publicity on every member of Congress, to see that every voter knows and remembers the record of his representatives on this and other issues, to mobilize support for labor's friends and opposition to the reactionaries, to get every citizen to register and vote—these are some of the main functions of CIO's Political Action Committee.

If your representatives betrayed your interests, or if they voted right and you want to back them up, the thing to do in either case is to give a dollar to PAC and to start organizing now for effective political action.

CONGRATULATIONS

THE BEST news we have heard for a long time is the announcement of Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee that CIO membership in the South has increased approximately 70 percent during the past year, to a total of 680,000 members.

At a time when reaction is in the saddle in Congress, when living costs still soar above purchasing power, when there are so many signs of coming depression, and when the papers are full of international friction, it is good to know that American workers are organizing in such numbers in the last strongholds of non-unionism.

For union organization is the fundamental first step which workers must take, not only to protect their immediate interests, but also to lay the basis for all economic and political progress we may hope to make in this country.

Without union organization, there is no foundation or solid support for any kind of progressive democratic movement. But, with organization, the working people become the greatest force working for prosperity, freedom and peace.

Congratulations to the officers and staff of the CIO Organizing Committee, including the more than 1,000 volunteer organizers, on the success they have achieved, despite so many difficulties, in their all-important task.

And congratulations to the hundreds of thousands of Southern workers who have had the courage and intelligence to join CIO unions, to stand up for their rights, and to play their part in advancing the whole cause of labor and progress.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ABRAHAM LINCOLN might well have been talking about the present Congress when, in 1864, he said:

"We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing.

"With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor . . .

"The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty . . .

"Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty."

★ ★ ★

TO AMERICAN workers, the Wagner labor act was the greatest act of liberation since the emancipation of the slaves.

It freed them from fear of arbitrary discharge for union activity and from countless other employer tyrannies. It freed them to organize strong unions to defend their rights and advance their interests.

But in so doing, this act restricted the liberty of wolfish exploiters "to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor."

These wolves fought back through an organization they called the Liberty League.

A majority of the present Congress has continued this fight for the liberty of employers to break unions and impose working conditions of their choosing.

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CONVINCED of the one-sided class character of the Taft-Hartley bill, the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. raised not a squeak against a clause that might threaten the press freedom of all newspapers.

When Senator Taft interpreted the ban of political "expenditures" as preventing labor papers from taking any political position, the CIO warned the ANPA that the same ban applied to "any corporation whatever," and might conceivably be used against any newspaper publishing corporation.

But the publishers ignored this warning. As big-business spokesmen, they could not conceive of their bill being used against themselves, regardless of its language.

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THIS CONFIDENCE in the wolf-loving intentions of the present Congress is justified on the record.

It freed the profiteers to ravage labor and consumers, by ending the excess profits tax and price control, while continuing tax kickbacks to union-fighting corporations.

It passed, and nearly over-rode the veto on, a tax bill to favor the rich with tens of thousands in reduced taxes, while granting lower incomes only a few dollars and the poor not a penny.

It is also freeing landlords to raise rents 15%, without caring for the freedom of tenants to have housing they can afford.

★ ★ ★

ON HOUSING, health, minimum wage, anti-lynching and FEPC legislation, Congress shows the same concern for the liberty of the wolves, and the same indifference to that of their victims.

Through the so-called portal-to-portal act, it gave greater freedom to sweatshop employers to evade the minimum wage law; while it has left the minimum at the starvation level of 40c.

No permanent FEPC has been created, despite the campaign pledges of both parties; and nothing has been done to interfere with the freedom of lynch-mobs to lynch their victims.

The House un-American committee has used all its powers to harass and smear unions and liberals, while lifting not a finger against fascist wolves; and a Congressional report on "Fascism in Action" has been suppressed to date.

★ ★ ★

ONE FINAL wolf-liberty the tories are not neglecting—their own liberty to misrepresent the people.

They inserted in the Taft-Hartley bill new restrictions on union political action; and are considering lifting the lid on political contributions from the rich, while clamping it still tighter on labor.

But, though they refuse to enfranchise new millions by outlawing the polltax, they dare not take the vote away from those who have it.

So start organizing now to make your votes count.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
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PITCHING HAY TOGETHER

By NORMAN DOLNICK

"IT DOESN'T make much difference whether a guy is out working in the fields with his harrow and plow or if he is slicing carcasses in a packing plant," said an Iowa member of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

"We have pretty much the same problems. There are kids to feed, rent to pay, clothes to buy, and we both work plenty hard to get those things.

"Just look at that law my state legislature passed a short time ago," the Iowan continued. "They threw the book at us just to make it tougher for my union to do a job in getting better wages and working conditions.

"Plenty of my farm neighbors voted for these representatives. Guess that means we have a big job ahead of us to give them the facts.

"Maybe if we get the idea across that all working people are better off if they sit down and think their problems out together, we won't have to put up with big business stooges in the State Houses and Congress who are out to chop labor unions into pieces. In the long run, the farmers will feel the same axe."

Farmer-Labor Plans Pay Off Well

IN NO fancier terms than these words by the Iowa worker, the UPWA has launched an expanded farmer-labor relations program which in a few weeks has made dramatic progress toward better understanding between farm and factory workers.

Newly appointed director of the UPWA farmer-labor program is Lee R. Simon, formerly on the staff of the Des Moines Register and Tribune. Lyle Cooper, UPWA Research Director, also contributes much to this program through his monthly newsletter to the farmers, "The Meat of It," as well as through his vast experience in working with farm groups.

Shortly after the new program was under way, its effectiveness was seen when Simon acted an as informal conciliator in a dispute between the farm milk producers at Ottumwa, Iowa, and the four major dairies in the area.

As a result of union know-how in dealing with big business trade associations, the Ottumwa farmers beat off an attempt by the dairies to reduce farm prices and have become aware of the advantages of organization.

Farmers Appreciate CIO Assistance

Their appreciation of CIO help was evidenced by a voluntary ad the farmers placed in the local Ottumwa paper which says in part:

"We're glad that the CIO is interested in farmers' problems. We're glad the CIO helped us win. We've been told a lot of things about labor unions that we now find aren't true. We're glad we had a chance to meet representatives of the trade unions."

SOON after the Ottumwa incident, the UPWA farmer-labor program again proved what it can do when it settled the bogged-down contract dispute between the UPWA local union in Mayfield, Kentucky, and the Pet Milk Company.

At Mayfield, the farmers in the area were invited by the union to sit in as observers while negotiations were in progress. Unable to withstand the common front presented by the union and the farmers in the community, the company came to terms and signed its contract.

Explaining the technical end of the negotiations was UPWA's farm-labor relations director. Simon helped the farmers understand the union's position on the issues in dispute. In addition, he spoke at a Graves County Farm Bureau meeting and reported on the negotiations. Also representing the International Representative, who helped organize the new local.

UPWA's farm-labor relations director made it clear to the farmers of the region that they were welcome at negotiating sessions and urged "mass attendance."

"If more farmers sat in at negotiating sessions," he told the farmers, "the packers and food processors might not prove so unreasonable and so stubborn.

"The union feels its position at the negotiating table is entirely justifiable, and we have no hesitation in inviting the participation of observers."

Union-Company Talk Amazes Farmers

THE MAYFIELD farm representatives were amused at an extended discussion between the union and company on "ability to pay." The union said that the company's financial statement showed a profit of $2,263,157. The company insisted doggedly that it was "only $1,713,157." And besides, the milk company's spokesmen continued, "We don't make money on milk, we make money on dividends."

Representatives of the company squirmed when one of the farmers told them "having a million dollars isn't all there is in the world."

Not quite so dramatic as the Ottumwa and Mayfield incidents is the hard work foreseen for the UPWA-farmer-labor program in establishing local union committees to reach into the rural communities. These committees have a long row to furrow in reviving the traditional liberalism of the American. However, they have the keen advantage of a determined will to do the job.

In the coming 1948 elections, the UPWA expects to have accomplished giant strides in bringing a united farmer-labor front to the polls and bringing into office representatives who will act in behalf of all working people — whether on the farms, in small towns or large cities.

One Year's Progress

70% MEMBERSHIP INCREASE IN SOUTH

By ALLEN L. SWIM

CIO MEMBERSHIP in the South has increased approximately 70% during the past year, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee announced this week.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations had approximately 400,000 members in the Southern states when the CIO launched its Southern membership campaign last summer," Bittner said. "Now the CIO has about 680,000 members in the South.

"We have made splendid progress, especially when you consider the opposition we have met and the large amount of time required to recruit and train our organizing staff.

"We feel that our gains in the future will be greater than those in the past, because we now have a smoothly functioning field staff and more than 1,000 volunteer organizers. We also have well-established CIO unions in regions in which the CIO was virtually unknown before our arrival. An example of the latter can be found at Laurel, Miss., where there were no CIO members a year ago and where nearly 6,000 are now working under CIO contracts."

Bittner, reporting on the CIO Organizing Committee's first year of operation, said that "a large amount of time during the last half of 1946 was required to establish and equip offices throughout the South and to make first-rate organizers out of men and women who had been working in plants and mills until hired by the Committee."

BITTNER said that NLRB elections "can be used to measure only a part of our success in the South."

"The CIO has won about 500 NLRB elections in the South during the past year," he said. "Most of these, naturally, resulted from campaigns conducted by the committee. Some resulted from drives that started before the committee was organized. Some were won with assistance from the committee and some by the various international unions without committee aid.

"The CIO has signed up a majority of the employes of about 275 Southern plants at which elections have not yet been held. Most of these groups have functioning local unions although they have not yet received official NLRB recognition.

"We have healthy pluralities in about 150 additional plants, and membership in perhaps 100 others at which organization work was started recently.

"And we have been accorded bargaining rights in a dozen or more plants without going through the formality of NLRB elections."

BITTNER said the organizing drive has had "a very healthful effect" on the old CIO unions of the South.

"Our gain in membership in new local unions has been accompanied by good gains in the old locals," he said. "This has resulted from the enthusiasm engendered by our campaign and from work done by the volunteer organizing committees that we helped establish.

"It is impossible to accurately measure the economic benefits gained by Southern workers as a direct result of our drive—but they are large. Contracts negotiated by our new unions brought higher pay and improved working conditions to thousands.

"Unorganized workers gained much, too, because many employers attempted to discourage membership in the CIO by granting their workers wage raises equal to those won by our unions through negotiation."

Bittner charged that a large portion of the textile industry "has engaged in wholesale violation of the Wagner Act." He said some textile manufacturers have even gone so far as to blacklist employes fired illegally for union activity. Bittner continued:

"It is interesting to note, in contrast, that employers in other industries have in slowly increasing numbers granted union recognition without the necessity of NLRB elections or have agreed to elections without delay and without hearings before the NLRB."

BITTNER said 19 CIO organizers and local union leaders have been physically assaulted during the campaign, that two were shot at and their car set afire, and that dynamite was set off at two meeting places in an effort to keep workers from organizing.

"There have been numerous cases in which the civil rights of our representatives and local leaders have been violated—and several towns enacted unconstitutional city ordinances in an effort to impede our work.

"Our attorney, Jerome Cooper, has won acquittal for every CIO representative arrested on charges of violating these city ordinances, usually by getting the prosecutor or presiding judge to declare the ordinances unconstitutional. (The ordinances provided large license fees for labor organizers and prohibited distribution of leaflets.)

CLOTHING WORKERS' ASSETS $5.8 MILLION

IN accordance with its voluntary practice, the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers this week made public its annual financial statement, revealing that its total net assets, as of Dec. 31 last, stood at $5,824,852.

The audit of the union's financial statement was certified by public accountants. Total ACW assets show an increase of $488,069 over the previous year.

Organization expenses increased about $452,000; contributions to labor organizations and organization drives increased about $340,000; pension fund and employe welfare disbursements increased about $214,000, and operating costs in all departments increased as a result of increased wages.

The report made public by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum showed that the Amalgamated held $3,817,240 in U. S. Government securities and $200,128 in Dominion of Canada bonds.

Southern Drive Doubles Membership in Arkansas

THE convention of the Arkansas CIO Council last weekend sent telegrams to President Truman urging him to veto the Taft-Hartley Bill and to Sens. McClellan and Fulbright asking them to sustain a veto.

Officers reported that since the CIO Organizing Campaign started a year ago membership in the state has doubled.

Resolutions called on Congress to abolish the poll tax and grant Federal aid to boost teachers' salaries, and on the membership to support a voluntary per capita tax of 10c a month to increase legislative work and organizing.

The convention amended the constitution to bar from office in the council members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Working Class Party, the Ku Klux Klan, the Bund and the Nazi, Fascist and Communist parties or "any other un-American organization." Office was also barred to persons subscribing to "Nazi, Fascist or Communist principles."

Speakers included Director of CIO Councils John Brophy, Pres. Joseph Froesch of the CIO Glass Workers, Vice-Pres. William Botkin of the CIO Woodworkers; State Director Walter H. Harris of the CIO Organizing Committee, and Delmond Garst, of the CIO organization department.

Lee Tucker and Charles M. Catton were elected president and secretary-treasurer.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Sterling Furniture Mfg. Co., Montreal, Canada, CIO 76, AFL 8; C & M Lumber Co., Lebanon, Oregon, CIO 16, no union 9.

CIO Regional Director Roy W. Atkinson advises. Farmers Co-operative Union, Inc., Seattle, Wash., CIO 130, AFL 5.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. IUM&SWA-CIO reports. H. A. Matthews Co., Seymour, Conn., CIO 143, against 65.

Edward McCrone, CIO Regional Director, reports: Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co., Norwalk, Conn., CIO Rubber Workers 485, District 50, UMWA, 119.

Harvey O'Connor, OWIU Publicity Director, reports: Rock Island Refinery, Zionsville, Ind., CIO 57, against 19; Wasatch Refinery, Salt Lake City, Utah, CIO 57, against 32. Dist. Dir. B. J. Rickey was in charge. Sinclair Laboratory Employes, East Chicago, Ind., and Havey, Ill., CIO 136, against 8. George H. Hoffman, Hammond, Ind., was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, reports: Tidewater-Associated Oil Co., Los Angeles, CIO Oil Workers 413, Independent Union 183. Intl. Rep. J. Morgan directed the campaign assisted by Representatives William Bertles and Charles Armin.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Rep. B. T. Judd, Chattanooga, Tenn., reports: CIO Brewery Workers was winner in NLRB elections involving 21 beer and soft drink companies with a vote of 83 for CIO and 42 for AFL, neither 2. Campaign was conducted by Brewery Workers Intl. Rep. Ray Teichman and assisted by CIO representatives from Chattanooga.

Forty-nine employes of Hinson Brick Co. were eligible to vote in a recent NLRB election in Norwood, N. C. Forty-nine went to the polls; forty-nine voted for the CIO.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: L. S. P. Manufacturing Co., Eugene, Oregon, signed union shop contract with CIO. No election necessary.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports: Studebaker Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., UAW-CIO 6, no union 2. Intl. Rep. Brother Rinkenbaugh of the UAW-CIO was in charge.

The writer will attend and address the American Newspaper Guild convention which will be held in Sioux City on June 23, 1947.

MICHIGAN CIO COUNCIL CONFAB RENAMES OFFICERS

BY a margin of over 500 votes incumbent president of the Michigan CIO Council, August Scholle, and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins won re-election at the council's convention in Detroit this week.

Losing candidates were Douglas Frazier, president of the DeSoto Local 227, CIO Auto Workers, and John Skrocki, president of the Saginaw Industrial Union Council. Frazier sought the presidency and Skrocki was candidate for the other post.

Speakers included UAW President Walter Reuther, who called for industrial planning, price reductions, housing and full utilization of government plants to attain full production.

Anthony Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils, presented the need for the Murray Industry council plan and CIO-PAC Chairman Jack Kroll, who pressed for political action and for dollar contributions to finance it.

FLOOD VICTIMS NEED HELP

Recent floods in the Mid-west took their heaviest toll in Ottumwa, Iowa, where nearly half the homes were destroyed or seriously damaged. Among the victims are many CIO Packinghouse workers, who must now rebuild their homes and provide new clothing for their families.

Most urgently needed are the following:

Children's clothing and shoes, adults' clothing and shoes, bed clothes, furniture, floor coverings, and building material.

Send supplies to Local One, UPWA-CIO, c/o John Morrell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

INJECT 5c FARE IN WAGE ISSUE

Indications this week that Chairman of the Board of Tranportation Charles P. Gross would resort to the old private industry technique of "higher wages, higher prices" further complicated attempts of CIO Transport Workers, New York City subway employes, to obtain a wage increase.

The issue of the increased subway fare has been opposed by the CIO union on the grounds that it would work greatest hardship on low-income groups. Mayor O'Dwyer, also an opponent of the fare increase, has expressed a desire for a November referendum on the question.

The Union is objecting strenuously to attempts to make the wage boost contingent on higher fares.

"The 33,000 transit workers believe," said Austin Hogan, president of TWU Local 100, "that they perform a vital service to the people of the city of New York comparable to that of its policemen and firemen and that their wages should depend not on the income which the City receives from its subways, but on the transit workers' needs and the national CIO pattern."

CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther makes a plea for Fair Employment Practices law before a subcommittee of Senate Labor Committee. (See story on page 12.)

LOCKED OUT FOUR WEEKS, UE LOCAL SEEKS COURT AID

LOCAL 447 of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers announced this week that it has filed a motion in the Supreme Court of New York to compel the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Nutley, N. J., to arbitrate under the terms of its contract.

Over 4,000 production workers, members of UE Local 447, have been locked out by the Federal Telephone Company since May 28th in the first major lockout in the nation since the end of the war. The lock-out followed a series of contract violations by the company which culminated in the company's "suspension" of all production workers.

Resort to Court action was taken by UE Local 447 after unsuccessful attempts to get the company to arbitrate the union's demand for reinstatement of all production workers with back pay since May 28th and reinstatement of more than a score of union stewards who were summarily discharged by the company the week preceding this lock-out.

Hearing on the Union's petition is scheduled for June 30th. The Union requests the court to direct the company to proceed with arbitration as provided for in the agreement, with respect to the discharge of the stewards and with respect to the lock-out.

Mr. Moses Shapiro who is designated as the arbitrator in the union contract has served as the agreed upon arbitrator for the past three or four years and has heard and determined numerous arbitrations between Federal Telephone Company and UE Local 447.

PACKARD LOCAL WINS 15c BOOST

Instead of the 11½c straight raise plus paid holidays, working out to another 3½c an hour, the Packard Motor Co. this week departed from the industry pattern to grant Local 190, CIO Auto Workers, a straight 15c raise for two years. It is retroactive to April 28.

Convention Schedule

CIO international and state CIO councils are scheduled to hold conventions as follows:

Maine Council, Elwood Hotel, Waterville, June 21-22.

Newspaper Guild. Hotel Martin, Sioux City, Iowa, June 23-27.

Tennessee Council, Chisca Hotel Memphis, July 26-27.

Oil Workers, Kansas City, Mo., beginning Aug. 11.

Woodworkers, St. Louis, Mo., beginning Aug. 29.

Ohio Council, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Sept. 12-15.

Rubber Workers, Boston, beginning Sept. 15.

Natl. Maritime Union, New York City, beginning Sept. 22.

West Virginia Council, Clarksburg, Sept. 22-24.

Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Bradford Hotel, Boston, Sept. 22-26.

Shipbuilding Workers, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, beginning Oct. 20.

Auto Workers, Civic Auditorium, Atlantic City, beginning Nov. 10.

N. J. CONFERENCE STRESSES PAC

Representatives of 50 CIO local unions in New Jersey aired and absorbed practical techniques in political action and worker education last week at a two-day State CIO Education Conference.

Assembled at Goodwill Camp, Butler, the conferees heard State CIO Council Pres. Carl Holderman outlinne the threats to unions in the New Jersey and Congress.

Alexander Barkan, executive secretary of the Council, and Stephen J. Moran, state PAC chairman, spoke on the political action role of local unions, emphasizing necessity for a successful PAC dollar contribution drive.

Four special workshop sessions concentrated on a training program for shop stewards, making a dynamic shop paper or bulletin, the union and the community and education for abolishing discrimination.

MARITIME UNIONS WIN DEMANDS

GENUINE collective bargaining after weeks of stalling by the ship owners was all that was needed to put an end to the four-day maritime lockout this week.

Winning a 5% wage increase and overtime for nine holidays, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., the Natl. Maritime Union and the American Communications Assn., all CIO, were back at their posts on the east coast this week as port after port reported acceptance by the membership of the proposed terms.

Twenty-two thousand NMU members on tankers were covered by a similar contract signed earlier this week.

Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, predicted that terms of the new contracts would set the pattern for all CIO maritime unions, including those on the Pacific Coast. He had heard, he said, that collier companies in Boston had already agreed to give the same kind of contract.

On the West Coast CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards and ACA radio operators agreed to an interim extension of their contract which expired June 15 while negotiations continue with the Pacific American Shipowners Assn. Nathan Feinsinger, special mediator acting for Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, expressed confidence in a "prompt, peaceful settlement."

The interim agreement permits the immediate sailing of all ships.

The CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen several days ago won a year's continuance of their contract with the Waterfront Employers Assn. conditional on settlement with the other CIO maritime unions. This contract provides for two reopenings for wags discussions.

The West Coast CIO Maritime Committee stated that the "unions expect to reach a satisfactory permanent agreement through bona-fide collective bargaining within a day or two."

The committee pointed to the agreement as a "clear indication to the President that labor disputes can be settled satisfactorily and speedily resolved without restrictions or interference by government and courts such as would be injected by the Taft-Hartley Bill . . ."

LABORITES WIN IN MINNEAPOLIS

CIO-PAC ward and precinct organization and a united labor campaign paid off last week in Minneapolis, Minn., where five labor-backed aldermen and a mayor won election.

The labor slate was headed by Mayor Hubert Humphrey, who easily overcame strong Republican opposition. Liberals in the city council now hold half the seats.

With the election of two candidates to the school board, laborites now hold a 4 to 3 edge over the conservatives.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"Please look first!"

When you forget a telephone number, instead of calling "Information," please look in your Directory *first*. Chances are the number you want is there. You save time and trouble and needless calls when you "look in the book" for the *right* number before you call. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

TO STUDY CAUSES OF INDUSTRY PEACE

PEOPLE pretty well know what causes strikes—disagreements, poor management policies, low morale among employes, refusal really to accept the union's status.

But there's not much information about the other side of the coin—what the causes of "industrial peace under collective bargaining."

The Natl. Planning Association, a private research organization, has decided it's about time somebody found out.

Following out an idea offered by Clinton S. Golden, former vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers and a leading figure in the NPA, the agency is embarking on a survey of labor-management relations in some 12 or 15 firms which have "experienced successful and peaceful" relations with their unions.

Discussing the need for a new approach to labor-management problems, Golden said:

"About every seven or eight years since 1876, the government through Congressional committees or presidentially appointed commissions has been making inquiries into the causes of industrial conflict and strife.

"In my opinion, the time has come when, instead of looking into the causes of conflict that we know and hear so much about, we ought to try to discover how much peace there is and what makes peace."

Golden pointed out that there are well over 50,000 collective bargaining agreements in force in the United States, and that nine out of every ten agreements are settled peacefully without strikes or lockouts.

The project will be under the direction of two special Committees composed of both NPA members and non-members.

Senora Marie Eva Duarte Peron, wife of the President of Argentine, appears quite at home in the company of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as he receives her in Spain's Royal Palace, Madrid.

LABOR'S WORLD

WORLD FEDERATION of Trade Unions wound up its series of three important meetings at Prague, Czechoslovakia, on June 13. A full report on the sessions will be carried in this paper upon return of the CIO delegates from the world labor meeting.

★ ★ ★

WALL STREET JOURNAL reports the government is hopeful of persuading the Greek regime to adopt a liberal labor relations policy, with free collective bargaining and adoption of a Greek version of the Wagner Act.

The paper did not indicate whether the bill to be proposed to the Greeks will carry the Taft-Hartley amendments.

★ ★ ★

ESTABLISHMENT of a "Peron Doctrine" appears to be in the making. At the same time that the U. S. government has buried the axe so far as the fascist Argentine administration is concerned, Dictator Peron's wife is on a triumphal personal tour of Europe.

Reports indicate a wildly enthusiastic reception for the Argentine dictator's first lady in Franco's fascist Spain. Mrs. Peron will also visit Italy, Portugal and possibly England during her continental tour.

★ ★ ★

CUBA'S CONFEDERATION of Labor, meeting in Havana, has soundly condemned the action of Braxilian Pres. Dutra in dissolving all unions affiliated with the Confederation of Labor.

An Allied Labor News report from Havana said the convention resolution scored Dutra's action as an attack "not only on Brazilian workers but against democracy, liberty and progress in all Latin America."

$1,000 To Aid Displaced

A check for $1,000 to help the cause of 850,000 displaced persons who are still confined to camps two years after V-E Day, has been presented by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

The Citizens Committee is the sponsor of the Stratton Bill which would permit the entry into the United States of 100,000 displaced persons annually for a period of four years. Hearings are now being held on the Stratton Bill in the House.

In the letter accompanying the check, ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky said:

"I need not tell you how our organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, feels about the urgency of this cause. Made up of many minority strains coming from Europe, our members feel keenly the homelessness and suffering of refugees and displaced persons who cannot find a haven abroad."

Textile Workers Say

65 - 75c WAGE LAW WOULD HALT PAY CUTS

THE creeping paralysis of unemployment has already affected 20,000 woolen and worsted workers throughout New England, and is making serious dents in cotton industry jobs, the CIO Textile Workers charge in a renewed plea for a 65c-75c minimum wage.

In a letter to Speaker of the House Joseph Martin (R. Mass.), John Edelman, Washington spokesman for the union, called for immediate action to lift the floor under wages from its present low 40c-level.

He noted that Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) has predicted the Senate would not act upon the bill unless the House had passed the measure first.

"You must be well aware of the fact," Edelman wrote to Martin, "that once unemployment becomes apparent in an industry such as textiles a tendency towards wage cutting on the part of certain employers follows almost automatically.

"Enactment of a higher minimum wage immediately would have a direct stabilizing effect, and would be of special benefit to the light manufacturing industries in Massachusetts and throughout New England.

"Actually there is no need for unemployment in cotton textiles. The unmet demand for textile products is still very great. But too many operators are either holding back anticipation of wage cuts or are failing to make the necessary price adjustments that would cause the public to resume buying at high volume.

Prepare To Bury Rent Controls

Housing and rent controls were moved a bit closer to the legal grave last week as the House voted 163 to 73 to accept the conference report on the Buck-Wolcott bill, leaving the measure up to the Senate and then Pres. Truman. Major features of the bill are:

1. An end to almost all controls on construction under the veterans emergency housing program of 1946.

2. Decontrol of rents on new structures, conversions and units rented for the first time.

3. A provision allowing landlords a 15% increase in rent if they succeed in signing up tenants to leases extending into 1949 or later.

4. Complete end of all federal rent control by March 1, 1948.

Rep. Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.), attacked the measure as a "save-the-landlords bill," and referred to the so-called 15% voluntary increase clause as the "blackjack clause."

Military Probe Links U.S. Banks With Nazi Monopolies

By ALLIED LABOR NEWS

GERMANY'S two largest banks —which as late as 1940 still had close connections with major U. S. banking houses—formed the center of the Nazi octopus that sought to engulf the world, a U. S. Military Government investigation has disclosed.

Though the material has been collected for a war crimes trial, only a few of the chief offenders will be present.

Many have escaped to Argentina, Spain and other "friendly" countries and others have slipped into new managerial posts in the U. S. and British zones of occupation.

The two banks are the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank whose officials, through interlocking directorates, actually controlled the big German monopolies such as I. G. Farben, Krupp, Flick and others.

Both banks were tied to the Chase Natl. Bank and the Guaranty Trust Co. in the U. S. In addition, Deutsche had connections with the Natl. City Bank and the Bank of Manhattan Co. and Dresdner with the Bankers Trust Co.

According to the U. S. findings, these banks had such tight control over every aspect of Hitler's economy and politics that the root of virtually every war crime can be traced back to their handful of directors.

SHORN of legalistic language, the report boils down to this: Hitler could not have embarked upon his master plan to conquer the world without some of the world's biggest money behind him. The banks—which always operated for profit—considered Hitler's program to make all of Europe subservient to Germany the most lucrative enterprise on the books.

Deceit and direct lies were employed by the government and the banks to drain money from the German people for phony re-employment schemes. Actually, according to documents unearthed by the investigators, money raised from the people by such means was designed to build up the armed forces.

In later years, when the Nazis became more brazen with success, they didn't even bother to cover their tracks. For instance, such leading Nazis as Heinrich Himmler simply received huge yearly grants for "special purposes," with no explanations made.

In Germany, as in the U. S. and other countries, the connections between the big banks and major industries were never publicized and were known by only a handful of the people. According to the report, however, 54 directors of the Deutsche Bank held 707 positions as directors and officers of the big corporations that produced the German war machine. Thirty-four Dresdner directors held 451 other directorships.

The banks are linked in the report with some of the most vicious slave labor and death camp practices of the Nazis—all part of a master plan to insure a constant cheap labor supply and wipe out workers' resistance for big business.

Hail India Settlement

"A new standard of democratic statesmanship" in working out relations between Great Britain and India was hailed last week by 129 leading citizens, including CIO Pres. Murray and numerous other union officials.

The statement, addressed to British Labor Prime Minister Attlee, acclaimed the settlement as "historic steps . . . toward a solution of the infinitely complex political problems" of the Indian people.

"While no one, in reason, can expect the new Indian freedom to emerge without great trial and difficulty, this beginning is a moral victory, almost without parallel for the conscience of the democratic world," the statement said.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

YOUNG GARDENERS

Through Victory Gardens many city dwellers learned the satisfaction of growing their own vegetables. Children under six can take only limited responsibility, but they get real joy out of helping to set out and pick pansies and out of planting such quick and hardy growers as nasturtiums, red and white radishes and lettuce. Children's interest should be fostered, not forced. Seven- and eight-year olds can do more than younger ones, but should not be expected to carry full responsibility. A chance to pick or help prepare home-grown vegetables often leads to liking vegetables previously not eaten. Photo: Conreid, Monkmyer Press Photo Service. (Copyright 1947, The CIO NEWS.)

HALF OF UN STAFF ARE WOMEN

PERHAPS as you follow the attempts of the United Nations to arrive at international peace and understanding, you have wondered where the world's women are in all the furore.

The Women's Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor reports that although women comprise 45.7% of the total UN staff, comparatively few hold policy-making positions. This is largely due to the fact that such responsibilities require international experience, a qualification that fewer women than men hold.

In addition, many posts require a background in fields in which the fairer sex has seldom participated, narcotic drug control, colonial affairs, demography, international trade, fiscal affairs, political affairs and research among primitive peoples.

Sixteen women of six nationalities, however, do occupy senior posts in the UN Secretariat, all of them involving some degree of policy-making. Nine of these are Americans, whose salaries range from $6600 to $11,000 a year, tax free.

To the first session of the General Assembly in London last year came nineteen women from 11 countries as delegates and advisers. These included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Fosdick and Miss Frieda S. Miller. Women have also been occupying prominent roles in the various branches of the Economic and Social Council.

The majority of women on the UN Secretariat are employed as secretaries, stenographers, interpreters, translators, filing clerks or in the documents division.

There should be good employment opportunities for women with specialized knowledge and experience with UN's Specialized Agencies. Of these, only the International Labor, Food, & Agriculture Organization and World Health Organizations are ready to recruit for jobs.

Others will require personnel as soon as their organization crystalizes: the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization and the International Refugee Organization.

Until an International Civil Service Commission is established, persons interested in working for specialized agencies will have to make individual contacts.

Sprucing Up
THAT HEALTHY TAN

By HANNA SHERMAN

A HEALTHY outdoor color has been the fashion for many years. And rightly so. For sunlight, containing precious vitamin D, is essential to our good health.

Besides this, a deep tan is very attractive on most women. We've become a nation of sun worshippers. Yet it's surprising how we neglect the most simple precautions in our haste to acquire that "bronzed" look.

Our doctors agree and insist that the sun is best taken in small doses, at least in the beginning. Tan acquired over a period of time, they say, will not burn or harm the skin. So why not try the scientific approach this year?

Remember that sunshine is good for you and tends to destroy bacteria, but that it has many hazards. A severe sunburn is just as serious as a severe burn from other causes.

First of all, start with very small doses. Some doctors say that two or three minutes exposure at a time (twice or three times a day if you like) is best for a starter. Gradually increase the time of exposure. If you're careful about it, you need never be "burned" at all.

HERE are some extra tricks you can use to help acquire an even coat of tan. Do your sunbathing lying on a large white sheet or towel. The white background eliminates shadows, and all parts of you will be exposed to the sun evenly.

Start on your back and rotate your body, first to one side, then onto your stomach and finally the other side. Be sure your back, front and each side get exactly the same amount of time. This should be not more than three minutes each or 12 minutes in all the first few sessions.

Rub generous amounts of a good suntan oil on your skin at the start of your summer program. Olive oil or coconut oil with a few drops of vinegar added is excellent for this purpose. Gradually use less oil as your skin builds up resistance to the sun's rays.

Wear sunglasses in the direct glare of the sun and never fall asleep while sun bathing. You'll tan faster at the time when the sun's rays are strongest; that is from 11 in the morning to about 3 in the afternoon. Another thing—don't think you're safe from burning on a cloudy day.

Protect your hair when you're in the sun. Some sun is good for the hair, but an overdose dries and fades it. You'll want to protect your face too with makeup and lipstick.

As you grow darker keep your makeup colors in harmony with your darkening skin tones. Buy a small box of very dark powder and mix small quantities of it with the powder you regularly use. This saves buying a large box of very tan powder and enables you to darken your makeup to match your coloring.

Hudson Shore Faculty

THE Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y., this week announced the participation of leading government, AFL, CIO and university specialists on labor in its faculty for the summer session.

Faculty members include Herman Erickson, former director of the St. Paul Labor College in Minneapolis, now with the Georgia Workers' Education Service; James Street, Univ. of Pennsylvania; Louis Yagoda, member of the New York State Mediation Board, formerly with the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Also, Julius Manson, New York State Mediation Board; Mildred Jeffery of the CIO Auto Workers; Karin Nelson, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Leonore Rankin, formerly with the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers; Samuel G. Janis, AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union; and Rhetta Arter, education director of the school.

The eight-week summer session, which began June 14, will run until August 9. Students may attend for only a two-weeks period if they so desire.

In addition to courses in economic problems, union leadership, trade unions in action, parliamentary law, public speaking, writing and publicity techniques and drama, the school offers recreational facilities such as swimming, hiking, boating, parties and sports.

Workers may register by obtaining registration blanks from local educational directors or from Rhetta Arter, Education Director, Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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VFW Chapter 'Taken In'

SEDITION TRIAL DEFENDANT DEFINES AMERICANISM

THE Washington chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has been played for a sucker by a defendant in the wartime mass sedition trail.

Using the local VFW "Americanism" program as a vehicle, fascist-sounding material prepared by Col. Eugene N. Sanctuary, a retired officer from the first World War, is being dished out to well-intentioned ex-GI's by a VFW publication.

Appearing in the June 15 issue of the Nation's Capital VFW News, official organ of the District of Columbia VFW encampment, is a chart on the alleged designs of Communism.

One of the references in that chart is to "Protocol II to the Wise Men of Zion", a sinister fraud which has been used by hate groups for the past 50 years. Origin of the pamphlet has been traced to paid agents of the Czars of Russia.

The Protocols of Zion was used extensively by Hitler to fan the flames of anti-semitism in Germany, and has been similarly employed by the lunatic fringe of hate groups in the United States —despite the frequently - cited fraudulent character of the pamphlet.

The chart, on which Col. Sanctuary holds the copyright, lists a hundred alleged indications of communism. They include: "strikes", "League of Nations," "World Court," "cigarette smoking", "equal rights for women", "government ownership of public utilities", heavy inheritance and estate taxes," and so on and so on.

Possibility that the chart may go into other VFW papers was indicated in a line which said: "Your Americanism Chairman, E. A. Grady, has been granted the right for the reproduction in VFW publications by copyright holder Col. E. N. Sanctuary, former member of Intelligence Corps, World War I.

"This chart in its abbreviated form will show concisely the insidious manner in which they intend to carry out their philosophy."

Sanctuary has written many race-hate pamphlets. He is a good friend of Van Horn Mosely, a retired army general, who several years ago attained national publicity by telling a Congressional Committee of his desire to lead a fascist army on Washington to overthrow the government. Mosely has said that democracy "is nothing but communism."

Sanctuary was one of the more than a score of defendants in the wartime sedition trial, which broke down upon the death of the judge and was never revived. Other defendants included Elizabeth Dilling, a hysterical race-baiter; Gerold Winrod, a Kansas anti- semitic leader; and Robert Edmondson, a strong pro-Nazi spokesman.

It is from a person of this sort that the VFW group has been persuaded to accept and print "Americanism" propaganda.

LAWYERS GUILD CALLS LOYALTY ORDER 'DANGEROUS DOCTRINE'

"THE way to progress lies through the free exchange of ideas. Those who advocate social change and criticize the existing order must be as free to express their views as those who advocate the status quo. That is the real essence of democracy."

....Thus echoing such men as Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, who fought to keep the right of free speech inviolable, the National Lawyers Guild, attacked President Truman's Executive Order on Loyalty of Government Employes in a recent analysis of the decree, published in the Lawyers Guild Review.

The study chronicles attempts to suppress freedom of speech since the American Revolution, cites Supreme Court decisions which have consistently upheld the constitutional right of Americans to choose their political beliefs with the same freedom they choose their religious tenets.

The Presidential decree, the Guild charges, is "a dangerous doctrine, fraught with the direst consequences . . . Nowhere in the Constitution is such power vested in the President or Congress. Further, to impute doctrines of an organization, so illegally determined, to its members with resultant dismissal from employment, constitutes heresy hunting of the worst kind."

Labor Haters' Silly Season

Donald Richberg, one time labor union attorney turned corporation stooge, walked away with the prize for the silliest statement in support of the Taft-Hartley bill.

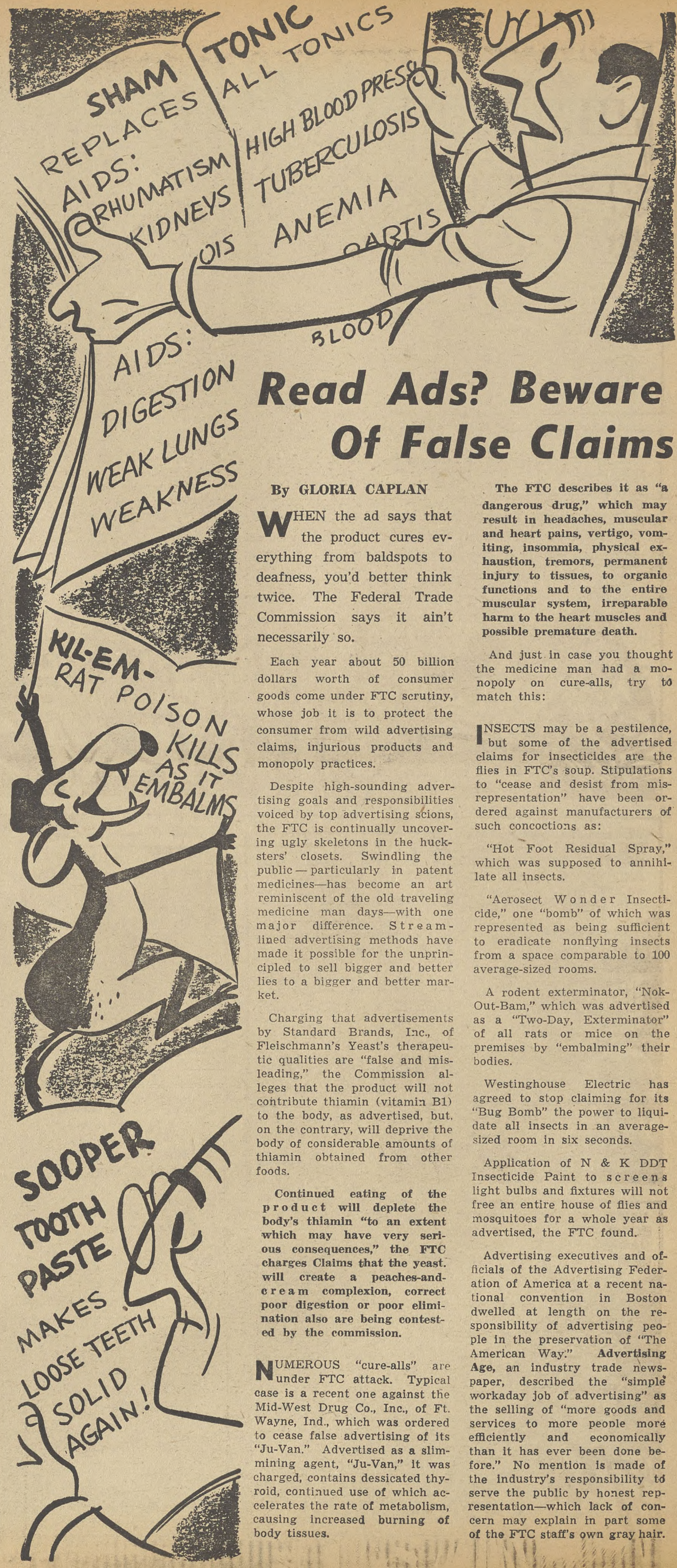
Richberg, in a radio broadcast last week, won the award against heavy competition.

Some beauties from the Richberg talk:

Pres. Truman can perform "the more difficult but the real act of friendship" to labor unions by signing the bill to hogtie their functions.

A President veto would be an act of "misplaced friendship" to labor.

"This labor bill was" passed not by the enemies of labor in Congress but by labor's friends."



Read Ads? Beware Of False Claims

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WHEN the ad says that the product cures everything from baldspots to deafness, you'd better think twice. The Federal Trade Commission says it ain't necessarily so.

Each year about 50 billion dollars worth of consumer goods come under FTC scrutiny, whose job it is to protect the consumer from wild advertising claims, injurious products and monopoly practices.

Despite high-sounding advertising goals and responsibilities voiced by top advertising scions, the FTC is continually uncovering ugly skeletons in the hucksters' closets. Swindling the public — particularly in patent medicines—has become an art reminiscent of the old traveling medicine man days—with one major difference. Streamlined advertising methods have made it possible for the unprincipled to sell bigger and better lies to a bigger and better market.

Charging that advertisements by Standard Brands, Inc., of Fleischmann's Yeast's therapeutic qualities are "false and misleading," the Commission alleges that the product will not contribute thiamin (vitamin B1) to the body, as advertised, but, on the contrary, will deprive the body of considerable amounts of thiamin obtained from other foods.

Continued eating of the product will deplete the body's thiamin "to an extent which may have very serious consequences," the FTC charges Claims that the yeast will create a peaches-and-cream complexion, correct poor digestion or poor elimination also are being contested by the commission.

NUMEROUS "cure-alls" are under FTC attack. Typical case is a recent one against the Mid-West Drug Co., Inc., of Ft. Wayne, Ind., which was ordered to cease false advertising of its "Ju-Van." Advertised as a slimming agent, "Ju-Van," it was charged, contains dessicated thyroid, continued use of which accelerates the rate of metabolism, causing increased burning of body tissues.

The FTC describes it as "a dangerous drug," which may result in headaches, muscular and heart pains, vertigo, vomiting, insommia, physical exhaustion, tremors, permanent injury to tissues, to organic functions and to the entire muscular system, irreparable harm to the heart muscles and possible premature death.

And just in case you thought the medicine man had a monopoly on cure-alls, try to match this:

INSECTS may be a pestilence, but some of the advertised claims for insecticides are the flies in FTC's soup. Stipulations to "cease and desist from misrepresentation" have been ordered against manufacturers of such concoctions as:

"Hot Foot Residual Spray," which was supposed to annihilate all insects.

"Aerosect Wonder Insecticide," one "bomb" of which was represented as being sufficient to eradicate nonflying insects from a space comparable to 100 average-sized rooms.

A rodent exterminator, "Nok-Out-Bam," which was advertised as a "Two-Day, Exterminator" of all rats or mice on the premises by "embalming" their bodies.

Westinghouse Electric has agreed to stop claiming for its "Bug Bomb" the power to liquidate all insects in an average-sized room in six seconds.

Application of N & K DDT Insecticide Paint to screens light bulbs and fixtures will not free an entire house of flies and mosquitoes for a whole year as advertised, the FTC found.

Advertising executives and officials of the Advertising Federation of America at a recent national convention in Boston dwelled at length on the responsibility of advertising people in the preservation of "The American Way." **Advertising Age,** an industry trade newspaper, described the "simple workaday job of advertising" as the selling of "more goods and services to more people more efficiently and economically than it has ever been done before." No mention is made of the industry's responsibility to serve the public by honest representation—which lack of concern may explain in part some of the FTC staff's own gray hair.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AL

SAVED FROM THE ANGER OF THE TOWNSPEOPLE BY THE MAYOR, CARRUTHERS OFFERS TO USE HIS POWER AND MONEY TO MAKE HIM THE GOVERNOR, OR SEND HIM TO THE U.S. SENATE... IF THE MAYOR AGREES TO FOLLOW ORDERS.....

DECENT FOLKS... AND I HAPPEN TO BE ONE OF THEM... HAVE NO USE FOR SKUNKS LIKE YOU, CARRUTHERS! IF YOU HAD THE CHANCE... YOU'D GET CONGRESS TO OUTLAW UNIONS AND PUT FASCISM OVER ON THE COUNTRY!

I'D HAVE YOU THROWN IN JAIL FOR ALL THE SUFFERING YOU'VE GIVEN TO FOLKS AROUND HERE... BUT I RECKON WHAT YOU NEED IS A DOCTOR!

YUP... RECKON HE'S GONE PLUMB CRAZY WITH HAVING A MITE TOO MUCH SAY IN HOW THINGS IS RUN HEREABOUTS!

D'YOU SUPPOSE WE OUGHT TO HAVE HIM SENT AWAY TO THE BOOBY HATCH?

I DON'T KNOW... HIS MIND SEEMS TO BE CRACKED WIDE OPEN AND...

NO! NO! DON'T SEND ME AWAY! **NO!**

RECKON HE'LL STAY PUT IN HIS HOUSE FOR A SPELL...

DON'T FIGURE HE'LL EVER BE THE SAME... AND I AIN'T SORRY A BIT ABOUT IT!

WE'LL CALL A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLS TOMORROW... AND MAKE SURE CARRUTHERS WON'T GET ANOTHER CHANCE TO WRECK THE COMPANY.

I'M WITH YUH ON THAT!

MEANWHILE, AT THE MILLS...

WELL, WE SAVED THE MILLS AND MOST OF THE WAREHOUSE.

DAMAGE'S NOT SO BAD'S I THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE.

JIM... I-I'M GOING HOME. I'M ALL WORN OUT AND...

I GUESS YOU ARE, KIT! IT'S BEEN A VERY TOUGH NIGHT FOR ALL OF US... COME ON, I'LL TAKE YOU HOME.

WHAT... WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN NEXT, JIM?

WE'VE STILL GOT TO GET A UNION CONTRACT... SO THE PEOPLE WORKING IN THE MILLS WILL GET A LIVING WAGE... AND A UNION SHOP SO THEY HAVE SOME SECURITY.

AND THEN?

THEN? GUESS I'LL BE GOING BACK TO THE CITY AND MY DESK AT THE UNITED LABOR PRESS SERVICE... I WON'T BE NEEDED HERE...

130

NOBODY WILL NEED YOU? OH, JIM... I'LL NEED YOU...

Reuther Testifies

BIAS IN HIRING INCREASING

THE new is giving way to the old, so far as industry's handling of anti-discrimination hiring policies is concerned, a Senate Labor sub-committee was warned last week by Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers.

Testifying for CIO and the UAW, and as a private citizen, the union official called upon the sub-committee to report favorably on S. 984, which provides for the legal enforcement of fair employment practices.

The bill, based largely upon provisions of the New York state antibias law, would set up a national agency, with both powers of persuasion and possible contempt-action to bring employers into line against discrimination in the cases of persons from minority groups.

On the stand for two hours, Reuther said, "Non-white workers have borne the brunt of post-war unemployment." Job listings in Detroit U. S. Employment Service offices contained discrimination notices in 44.4% of the openings in April 1947, compared to only about 22% in 1946, he said.

"The CIO and the UAW-CIO endorse S. 984 out of the conviction that full and equal economic opportunity for the minorities of this nation mean a higher standard of living for all," Reuther said in a brief filed with the committee in advance of his oral testimony.

"Access to employment on equal terms for all Americans means releasing the majority as well as the minority from the burden of poverty, disease, crime and unused talents which represent the high cost of discrimination.

"The lifting of this burden through passage of S. 984 and through energetic community programs to make the American creed a reality can mean opening the way toward full participation in the national productive effort by the one-tenth to one-third of our people now denied this right.

"Higher levels of employment and wages mean greater purchasing power, greater demand for the products of our factories and farms, a greater chance to keep America at work and at peace. Fair employment is an essential component of any full employment program which seeks to reach the goal of security and abundance without sacrifice of democracy and basic freedoms."

"The experience of the CIO and UAW-CIO in combating discrimination in employment offers a case history in effective democratic action which at the same time points to the need for federal legislation," he said.

"The vigor with which the UAW and CIO have pressed for the full integration of minority workers both into the union and the industry, while dramatic testimony to the potentialities of voluntary group action, serves also to underscore the severe limitations of such action and the urgent need for the community to supplement and reinforce voluntary effort by legislative enactment of laws upholding fair play in employment."

Earlier, Rabbi Stephen Wise of new York had scored job bias as dangerous and costly to the nation. He told the committee:

"An incomplete democracy is an insecure democracy. Despite all the progress we have made, American democracy remains alarmingly incomplete because millions of our fellow-citizens are still being denied their legitimate democratic rights and full equality of treatment on account of their race, color, creed or national origin.

In no area is this denial of democratic rights more serious or destructive than in the field of employment—the denial of work or promotion to qualified applicants solely because of racial or religious considerations.

SAYS TREATY BREAKS LAW

DEFEAT of the Anglo-American oil treaty by the U. S. Senate was asked by Acting Pres. A. R. Kinstley of CIO Oil Workers, in a letter to Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.)

Control of the world's oil resources should be under the United Nations, rather than under monopolistic oil companies of Britain and the United States, the union urged.

"We believe," said the union's statement, "that past history and past practices of the oil companies involved warrant and support our opinion that the treaty will strengthen and even legalize the monopolistic practices of these dominant oil companies."

The Oil Workers Union holds that treaty provisions are in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Nor does the treaty safeguard the welfare and economic rights of oil workers in foreign lands employed by American or British corporations.

"The problem of petroleum resources and supplies," the union stated, "is in reality an international problem concerning nations and not just Great Britain and the United States. The United Nations therefore should be charged with the responsibility of finding a solution compatible with the best interests of all nations."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866 HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to demand hearings by Banking Comm.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House Judicary Committee. CIO has demanded speedy hearings.	Write Chrmn. Michener (R., Mich.) and your Congressman to get fastest possible action.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee holding hearings. House Labor Committee hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.
65c-75c Min. Wage Bill S. 1404 HR 3764	Lifts minimum wage in interstate commerce to 65c an hour, 70c in '48, 75c in '49.	Introduced in Senate & House by bi-partisan liberal group. Referred to Senate & House labor committees.	Write Labor Committee Chairmen Taft & Hartley to hold hearings pronto. Write Senators & Congressmen to support.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3548	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm. Senate hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Displaced Persons Bill HR 2910	Permits entry of 400,000 homeless Europeans in U. S. under unused immigration quotas.	House Judiciary Committee holding hearings. CIO to testify soon.	Write Congressmen to support this bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390	Introduced by Sens. Morse (R. Ore.) and Thomas (D. Utah). Sets up education extension service for workers in Dept. of Labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Write Sen. Taft to hold hearings. Ask Senators to give full support.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

IS FREE SPEECH UNAMERICAN?

It's getting so bad in Washington that reporters may not be able to call congressmen "jerks."

Writer John Keats of the Scripps-Howard Daily News, Washington, D. C., was covering the U. S. Court of Appeals hearing which resulted in Justice Alexander Holtzoff's being barred from presiding over the trial of the executive board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee.

During the verbal argument, Keats turned to associates at the press table and commented unfavorably about "that jerk Parnell Thomas." (Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, R., N. J.).

Holding down a place nearby was Chief Investigator Robert Stripling of Thomas' unAmerican activities committee. Jumping up, Stripling demanded "what's your name . . . whom do you represent?" as he busily scrawled the remark on a handy pad.

Keats obliged with the information and Stripling went away, smirking . . . and left the reporters wondering when Keats will be summoned for a hearing into his "unAmerican and subversive" attitude.

TAX BILL VETO AIDS U. S. ECONOMY—MURRAY

THE GOP's "spare the greedy" tax bill wound up in the discard pile last week, as the House sustained President Truman's veto.

Two Republicans — Andersen (Minn.) and Hull (Wis.)—joined 134 Democrats and one American Labor Partyite to give the President the necessary one-third vote of confidence. The House victory for friends of decent taxation came as a surprise, since it had been assumed the real test would have been in the Senate.

CIO, through Pres. Murray, hailed the President's action and the subsequent sustaining vote in the House.

Murray said the CIO "is gratified" at the veto and felt Congress had a "bounden duty" to sustain it.

"The President's veto action is an important step to preserve the stability of our economy, to help achieve continuing full employment, and to forestall an outrageous dividend to those high-income earners who least need financial assistance from the government," he added.

"The people of the country will applaud the President's action. They look to Congress for similar statesmanship. Congress should now devote itself to developing a long-range tax program that will truly meet the needs of the government and of the public."

Tax rates, it was virtually certain, will remain the same another year until 1948, when both parties are bound to assail one another's tax program as the presidential derby gets hot.

Voting Records 'Concealed'

Renewed demands to publish and distribute voting records of Congressmen were sounded last week.

In New York, the American Labor Party charged that the House Administration Committee is "pigeonholing" a bill introduced by Rep. Boggs (D. La.) for publication of the records by the Library of Congress. The bill, according to ALP Chairman Hyman Blumberg, was introduced in March, but no hearings have been held. Blumberg said:

"At present, the Library of Congress will not make a voting record of any member of Congress available unless such Congressman specifically authorizes it to do so.

"The bill by Rep. Boggs provides that the voting records of any member of Congress must be furnished upon the request of any 10 citizens or upon the request of any publication."

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 10, No. 25 26 Copyright, 1947 The CIO NEWS $1 A YEAR. 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA 82 June 23, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

REACTION WINS TEMPORARY VICTORY

SENATOR TAYLOR (D. IDAHO): "If a depression or recession, corrective or otherwise, or a shake-out, or whatever one may want to call it, comes upon us, we can look back to this day and say: 'That was the greatest step toward financial ruin since the days of Herbert Hoover'."

SENATOR PEPPER (D. FLA.): "If in fighting this vicious legislation workers are accused of treason, there will be some of them who, like Patrick Henry will say, 'If this be treason, make the most of it.' They will fight to defend their homes, firesides, jobs and their standard of living.

On this page are the pictures of the four Senators who fought the battle for time—time to hear the voice of the American people supporting the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

They succeeded in stalling the Republicans' plan for an immediate vote on overriding the President's veto, but they were unable to gain time for the people to support Truman.

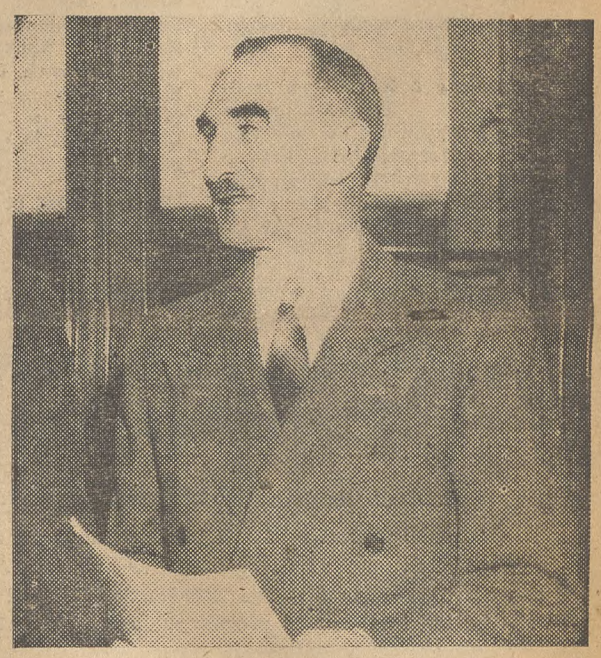
The four of them spoke more than 24 hours in an historic effort to halt a coalition of reactionary northern Republicans and bourbon southern Democrats hell-bent on overriding the veto.

Time was on their side—the side of the American people—but they were unable to gain enough of it.

As one of them—Sen. Pepper—said just before the vote was taken:

"History shows that the victories of reaction are not permanent."

Remember their historic effort. Pay tribute by voting out labor's enemies in '48.



SENATOR MORSE (R. Oreg.): "Lawyers do not need to worry about the future, because if this bill becomes law it will operate as a full employment bill for lawyers—that is, if the workers have any money left to pay them, so far as the labor lawyers are concerned."

SENATOR KILGORE (D. W. VA.): "Advertised as a measure to promote harmony, it (the Taft-Hartley bill) will invite stress, discord, and never-ending litigation. Hailed as a bill to limit strikes, it will prove the greatest incentive to industrial unrest and increased friction . . ."

NOT TIME ENOUGH TO UPHOLD VETO

REACTION — north and south—lined up together June 3 to halt temporarily the march of America to a more abundant life.

The northern Republicans and the southern Democrats in the Senate, who have by now become accustomed to joining forces, voted 68 to 25 to enact the Taft-Hartley bill over President Truman's veto.

The act will distort the Wagner Act—though keeping it formally alive—will attempt to revive the days of the open shop, will bar labor's political activities and will gag the labor press on political issues.

The House had overridden the veto June 20 immediately after it received Truman's scorching veto message. But the progressives in the Senate were made of sterner stuff.

Confronting a Republican leadership hell-bent on keeping the Senate in session until a vote was taken, the liberals—Sens. Pepper (D. Fla.), Taylor (D. Idaho), Kilgore (D. W. Va.) and Morse (R. Oreg.)—decided to discuss the issues until the nation had an opportunity to express itself on the bill.

MORSE was the first to object to the taking of an immediate vote June 20. He was followed by Pepper who spoke more than three hours.

Intent upon postponing the vote as long as possible, Sen. Taylor took over at 6:55 p. m., when Pepper ended his speech.

Almost eight hours later at 2:35 a. m., June 21, Taylor was still talking, studding his speech with picturesque statements such as:

"I am not a lawyer, but suppose we wrote a law aimed at preventing a man and his wife from sitting down and talking over their differences, their disagreements, and having to go to court every time they got into a scrap.

"We would have more divorces; marriages would not last long enough to say 'Jack Robinson.' That is similar to what has been done here. It has been made practically impossible for an employer and his employes to get together on any kind of friendly terms."

Taylor ended at 3:15 a. m., and Morse immediately took up the fight, for time—time which is on the side of progress.

NEXT to take the floor was Sen. Kilgore, who spoke a few minutes short of two hours. Then agreement was almost reached to postpone the vote until Monday, June 23, but the effort was thwarted by the single objection of Sen. Dworshak (R. Idaho).

Throughout the night, Morse had offered to relieve Taylor. Morse started in sparingly at 6:30 a. m., speaking in a low voice and conserving his energies until noon.

But thereafter he gave an animated talk, varied to suit his needs. At 3 p. m. he appeared to tire and started to read the President's veto message, but later he rallied, soaring to oratorical heights.

MORSE for the most part stuck to an analysis of the bill, declaring at one point:

"This bill is the very antithesis of fairness and candor. It puts all the cards under the table or up the sleeve of the lawyers for both parties. Such legislation will never receive my vote."

Morse finished at 4:29 p. m., but not until agreement had been reached not to vote until the afternoon of June 23.

He had held the floor a minute short of 10 hours to make the longest speech in the Senate since June 12, 1933, when the late Sen. Huey Long (La.) had spoken for more than 15 hours against the Natl. Industrial Recovery Act.

He had worn the Republicans down. He had gained time, but not enough.

Meanwhile, the battle was continuing over the air waves. Truman and Sen. Taft (R. Ohio), co-author of the bill, both had taken to air June 20 to present their divergent points of view. Taft had declared that the veto message had been authored by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, who went on the Mutual network the next day to tear the bill to pieces.

THE CIO climaxed its campaign of several months against the bill and its predecessors with a telegram from Pres. Philip Murray to Sen. Barkley and Chairman Hannegan of the Democratic Natl. Committee, declaring:

"The vote will be the test whether the Democratic party can be the instrument for the protection of the interests of the American people against those who would destroy our democracy."

Only two Senators switched sides—Lucas (D. Ill.) and Sparkman (D. Ala.) voting to sustain the veto after having voted for the original passage of the legislation. Just two Republicans besides Morse deserted Taft to line up with labor on the vote—Langer (N. Dak.) and Malone (Nev.)

Time had been gained, but not enough. In the closing moment of debate before the vote was taken, Sen. Pepper took the floor to declare that "history shows that the victories of reaction are not permanent."

Sen. Murray (D., Mont.)

Sen. Johnston (D., S.C.)

Both Murray and Johnston continued the argument for upholding the veto after agreement time for the Senate vote.

ANSWER TAFT REACTION WITH BALLOTS—MURRAY

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week predicted that the Taft-Hartley law "will reduce the great mass of American workers to depression standards and will preclude any lasting escape from recurring cycles of 'boom' and 'bust' and mass unemployment."

In a speech before the 38th annual conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, D. C., Murray charged that the new labor law "deliberately seeks to create the atmosphere of fear and depression in order to deprive American workers of fundamental civil and political rights. Moreover, this program is to be set in motion at a time when the vitality of our democratic institutions is a matter of world import."

Murray said that the present period in many ways parallels the years following World War I, when a savage onslaught on unions was unleashed. He reminded his audience that:

"Organization such as yours did not escape this wave of reaction. The 1920's witnessed the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan and the increase of mob rule. The NAACP was placed in the same category as labor organizations and was attacked by these same forces of reaction . . .

"Already, we have too many signs of an exactly similar state of affairs. These are not accidental developments in our economy. They are not the results of coincidence or even of natural economic forces. Many, if not most of the dangers I have described are the results of powerful economic concentrations, unnatural and improper in our economy, which more and more are exercising an unholy influence in shaping the destinies of our country.

IN addition, they represent the refusal of the average American citizen to intelligently cast his ballot, as was demonstrated in the elections in November, 1946."

To offset reaction's gains and to obtain equality and justice, Murray urged "translating our ideals and legislative program into every ward and precinct in America."

He declared that "every citizen must register, pay his or her poll tax, and vote. We must qualify ourselves to vote and simultaneously work to eliminate the poll tax and other restrictive voting requirements.

"We must carefully examine the voting records of the candidates of all parties before entrusting our destinies in their hands. We must be as careful and selective in giving our support to local and state candidates as to those candidates who aspire for Federal office.

"The local sheriff, prosecuting attorney or judge, can at times be as important in securing equal justice as the highest Federal officers. We must demand the same strict accountability from our elected government officials as we demand from our officers of our unions and from the officers of the NAACP."

CIO Union Leaders Score Taft Act

Jack Kroll, director, CIO Political Action Committee:

"This organization of ours is not going to lie down and die just because a Taft or a Hartley or a Van Aken says we are going to die. The Taft-Hartley bill and the Van Aken bill in Ohio will provide the spark that will set off effective PAC activities for 1948.

"Every generation has to preserve its liberties. This is it."

★ ★ ★

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, CIO Electrical Workers:

"We were opposed to the Taft-Hartley bill, we are opposed to it, and we will fight the law through every legitimate means."

★ ★ ★

Jacob S. Potofsky, president, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers:

"Labor's political action is No. 1 on our agenda. Reactionary legislators and their sponsors, the National Association of Manufacturers, will hear from an aroused electorate including 15,000,000 organized trade-unionists, their friends and their families.

"It is our solemn conviction that the Taft-Hartley law is unconstitutional. We are prepared to challenge the constitutionality of this reactionary, un-American measure. Section after section is in clear violation of the Bill of Rights. Most infamous of all is its section which seeks to abridge the rights of a free labor press in this country. The proponents of the bill seek to muzzle the very criticism they have earned for their assault upon the rights of other Americans."

★ ★ ★

Harry Bridges, President, CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union:

"We are telling our members from this moment on to remember and to lay the blame for this fascist slave legislation on their own employers. We are telling them, also, to prepare now to clean out of Congress their employers' political mouthpieces."

GOP Plan

PLAY LABOR FOR SUCKER

REPUBLICAN bigwigs, a bit intimidated by the violence of union reaction to the Taft-Hartley law, are going to try to play labor for a political sucker.

The deal came to light in the Wall Street Journal, pipeline to the GOP inner sanctum. In essence it consists of throwing labor the bone of a 60c or 65c minimum wage sometime in late 1948, but in time for the elections, in hopes of making "the 1947 labor reform bill just a faint memory."

"GOP forces in Congress are working out a strategic plan to counter-balance union-rankling effects of the Taft-Hartley labor measure," writes Wall Street Journal correspondent Edward Hughes from Washington. While he admits the idea of raising minimum wage levels is "hardly a new one," Hughes points out that "the novelty of the present situation is that a corps of Republican legislators is ready to embrace the idea."

In a devious and tricky play, "seasoned Republican Leaders" will let the announcement of their intention be made by some of the newer GOP members so they can test its reception "back home" before openly committing themselves to it.

CIO URGES UNCEASING DRIVE TO ERASE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

THE CIO has pledged to carry on an "unceasing campaign against the un-American conspiracy" that produced the Taft-Hartley law, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said this week.

In a statement of policy unanimously approved by the CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington June 27, Murray declared that the anti-labor bill passed over the President's veto "represents a triumph of repression."

"Free men can only marvel at the cynical contempt for human liberty which the bill reflects. The fundamental democratic rights of workers against exploitation are trampled upon by this legislation. No right was too fundamental, no activity of workers too basic, to escape the bill's hatchet."

The policy statement charged that the Taft-Hartley bill in effect has destroyed the Wagner Act and the legal machinery set up under it, for the protection of the fundamental democratic rights of American workers.

"This legislation has been adopted at a time when the vitality of our democratic institutions is a matter of world import," Murray stated. "It can only serve to betray the faith of men the world over in freedom and democracy.

"The audacity and cynical contempt of the sponsors of this bill for the rights of the people have gone so far as to convert into crimes the exercises by workers and their unions of basic political rights.

MURRAY charged sponsors of the Taft-Hartley legislation with attempting "to destroy labor unions, to degrade living standards, to extinguish and to cripple the exercise of basic rights and forever to prevent the great mass of the people whose needs are thus to be sacrificed to reaction and privilege from shaking off this yoke of want and repression."

He asserted that the CIO as an organization of free American workers "treasures the precious American heritage of freedom," and was born and grew strong through the exercise of rights basic to our democracy.

Murray stated that therefore it was the duty of CIO members, "both as trade unionists and as citizens of a democracy," to work with unswerving determination to have "this infamous law . . . erased from the statute books."

The CIO President declared that the CIO pledged itself "not to permit this bill to destroy either the economic or the political rights of the people. Nor will we permit the blackmail, the threats and the smears of legislative hatchetmen operating through the House Labor and Un-American Committees to divide or deter us."

Murray told a press conference after the Board meeting that while the CIO was determined to fight untiringly to wipe this oppressive law off the statute books, it had solemnly committed itself to carry out contracts now in effect.

"Our unions will respect their contracts," he declared, and will expect employers to law affecting the constitution-do the same."

REFERRING to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley ally guaranteed rights of freedom of press and speech, Murray said that the CIO would continue to exercise its right to support candidates for public office.

He told the press conference that the board had voted unanimously to continue and to strengthen the CIO Political Action Committee.

An intensive drive to raise, through voluntary contributions, all the funds

(Continued on Page 5)

Newlyweds Michael and Annamae Moran, 3rd and 4th from left, this week joined the line in which bridesmaid Anna Zavolta, far right, has been picketing the Portable Products Corp. for the past three weeks. Picket captains of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said the company discharged production workers after announcing it was "moving."

Statement of CIO Executive Board

The following statement was issued by Pres. Philip Murray in behalf of the CIO executive board, which met in Washington this week:

IN DEFIANCE of the overwhelming protest of millions of Americans, the Congress has passed the Taft-Hartley Bill over the President's veto.

In overriding the veto, the Congress has wilfully and deliberately placed the power and authority of the Government into the hands of the organized anti-union employers of this country led by the NAM for the purpose of smashing organized labor.

This bill was not passed in a vacuum. It is a vital part of a coordinated program to destroy the living standards of our people for which the zealots in the Republican and Democratic parties share the responsibility.

The bill seeks to condemn the great mass of the American people to depression living standards and to prevent any lasting escape from the cycle of boom, bust and mass unemployment.

This bill is part of the process in voting out price control, cancelling rent control, destroying workers' rights under the Wage-Hour Act, protecting monopolies, ignoring the needs of veterans, crippling our social insurance system and turning over our homeless veterans to the tender mercies of the building and real estate lobbies.

The purpose of this bill is to render unions powerless to resist wage cuts, speed-ups and the restoration of sweat-shop conditions. It has been made completely unworkable so that workers will be robbed of even the meager protections which survive in the bill.

THE BILL represents a triumph of repression. Free men can only marvel at the cynical contempt for human liberty which the bill reflects. The fundamental democratic rights of workers against exploitation are trampled upon by this legislation. No right was too fundamental, no activity of workers too basic, to escape the bill's hatchet.

The Wagner Act created the legal machinery for the protection of fundamental democratic rights and needs of the American workers. The Taft-Hartley bill destroys this instrument. This new bill converts the Act and the Board into instruments of oppression against workers' rights. This legislation has been adopted at a time when the vitality of our democratic institutions is a matter of world import. It can only serve to betray the faith of men the world over in freedom and democracy.

The audacity and cynical contempt of the sponsors of this bill for the rights of the people have gone so far as to convert into crimes the exercise by workers and their ·· ions of basic political rights. The sponsors of this bill have even boasted that henceforth it is illegal for a labor organization even to print the voting records of the reactionaries who have approved it.

The sponsors of this legislation have attempted to commit the perfect crime. They seek to destroy labor unions, to degrade living standards, to extinguish and to cripple the exercise of basic rights and forever to prevent the great mass of the people whose needs are thus to be sacrificed to reaction and privilege from shaking off this yoke of want and repression.

AS AN organization of free American workers, the CIO treasures the precious American heritage of freedom. The CIO was born and grew strong through the exercise of rights which are basic in our democracy.

The liberty of workers, like the liberty of all our people, was won only after bitter struggle. Untold numbers of common people have starved and suffered, have been beaten and blacklisted, have been exploited and hunted, so that labor organizations might have a right to exist and flourish as a fundamental part of a democratic society.

Our duty, both as trade unionists and as citizens of a democracy, demand of us an unswerving determination that this infamous law must be erased from the statute books.

The economic needs of all our people and the hope of a depression-free future require us not to permit this law to become an instrument of exploitation. If industrial peace is to continue in this country it cannot and will not be at the price of the living standards, the energies and the health of all our people. We will never permit this law to become a means of sacrificing our human resources to that greed for profit which gave rise to the law.

We propose, as good Americans, to fight the political restraints in this legislation.

We would not merit the name of free Americans if we acquiesced in a law which makes it a crime to exercise rights of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly. We would betray a fundamental heritage of political liberty if we allowed ourselves to be gagged by the law. The Constitution remains the law of our land and we propose to enjoy its protection. We will not comply with the unconstitutional limitations on political activity which are written into the Taft-Hartley Bill.

We dedicate ourselves to an unceasing campaign against the Un-American conspiracy which has produced this bill. We pledge ourselves not to permit this bill to destroy either the economic or the political rights of the people. Nor will we permit the blackmail, the threats and the smears of legislative hatchet-men operating through the House Labor and Un-American Committees to divide or deter us

WE propose to exercise our political rights for the purpose of mobilizing the American people for the repudiation not only of the Taft-Hartley Bill but of the entire reactionary program of which it is a part.

Our responsibilities require us to work immediately for a repeal of the law and for the defeat of those forces in our political life which have sponsored it and worked for its passage. We shall not shirk those responsibilities.

We intend to comply with existing collective bargaining obligations. We expect the employer likewise to respect those obligations. We intend in the future to seek to negotiate new contracts. As existing contracts expire we intend to seek to bargain with employers in good faith and amicably to reach through collective bargaining a solution of our problems.

We expect employers to negotiate and to bargain with us in good faith. We expect employers to continue to live with the labor organizations representing their employes, to recognize that the strength of the collective bargaining agent is an indispensable part of the collective bargaining process. Through such bona fide collective bargaining, in the best American tradition, industrial peace and prosperity can be assured.

If employers choose instead to employ the Taft-Hartley Bill for the purpose of frustrating the bargaining obligation and renewing their assault upon unions then the hope of the future for industrial peace will be shattered. The responsibility for industrial peace in the days to come is a responsibility which bears heavily upon employers. We will never permit the Taft-Hartley Bill to become a shield for repression.

From this day forward we dedicate ourselves to the mission of obtaining a repudiation of this infamous legislation and of the reactionary program of which it is a part. We will expose to the entire American people the reactionary forces which have produced this legislation. We will bring our message not only to workers but to farmers, small businessmen and other groups whose economic welfare this legislation threatens.

We hereby dedicate our organizations and the entire membership to work unceasingly in the political field in complete unity with all labor organizations, and other progressive groups to insure the political repudiation of those reactionaries who are responsible for the Taft-Hartley Bill and to preserve a free America.

MUFFLED BUT NOT SILENCED

"PROCLAIM Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," reads the inscription on the historic Liberty Bell.

The Taft-Hartley Act is an amendment to this inscription, which might well read, "with the exception of the working people whose Liberty to organize and bargain collectively is hereby circumscribed."

On this Fourth of July, it is appropriate to draw inspiration from the unconquerable spirit of the American people as demonstrated by their love of liberty and their willingness to fight for it.

The Liberty Bell might be cracked, but it was not silenced nor surrendered.

The Taft-Hartley muffler is an attempt to hamper labor's freedom of action and weaken its resistance to tyranny and exploitation.

But the whole history of the American people serves notice that such usurpations do not cow their spirit, but rather stimulate new and more determined effort in the struggle for freedom.

Labor has suffered a serious reverse in the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. Its activities will be hampered and its conditions impaired.

But the fight against this measure has aroused American working people as never before. Labor will not rest until it is repealed.

All sections of labor have been drawn closer together in the common fight. United action and greatly increased labor political activity are likely to be two by-products of the anti-labor act which will discomfit its sponsors.

The CIO, for its part, will be stimulated to increase its organizing activities and to put ever greater effort into the fight for better conditions, to overcome the new obstacles.

Its members have drawn the lesson that the failure to bring out a sufficient progressive vote in the elections of November, 1946, exposed labor to the offensive of reaction in the present Congress.

They will study the voting record of every member of Congress, will mobilize for coming elections through the CIO Political Action Committee and, as Philip Murray urges, will "translate labor's ideals and legislative program into every ward and precinct in America."

LABOR'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

THE CIO, through its Executive Board, has served emphatic notice that it does not intend to take the Taft-Hartley slave labor act lying down.

"As an organization of free American workers, the CIO treasures the precious American heritage of freedom," Pres. Philip Murray said, in a statement on behalf of the Board. "The CIO was born and grew strong through the exercise of rights which are basic in our democracy.

"We propose, as good Americans, to fight the political restraints in this legislation.

"We dedicate ourselves to an unceasing campaign against the un-American conspiracy which has produced this bill.

"Our responsibilities require us to work immediately for a repeal of the law and for the defeat of those forces in our political life which have sponsored it and worked for its passage."

In order to implement its resolve to fight back against the tyrannies of the act, to assert the workers' basic constitutional rights, and to defend their interests against this murderous assault, the CIO Board voted for a great expansion of organizing and political activity, and for united action with the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods in labor's common fight.

Through these and many other proposed steps, labor will launch its greatest counter-offensive against the present offensive of un-American reaction.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ONCE there was a man rowing a boat upstream. With all his effort, he could little more than hold his own against the current. He was fearful that at any moment the boat might be carried into dangerous rock-strewn rapids.

In the boat were two other men, taking it easy and singing, "Merrily we roll along, roll along, roll along."

The man at the oars yelled to them to give a hand, warning of the rapids.

But they shouted him down. One took the rudder but only to yank it in the wrong direction. The other kept leaning back for long swigs at a bottle of whisky, almost capsizing the boat.

★ ★ ★

THEN THESE two took to criticizing the man at the oars.

"What's he hollering about? We're doing fine, and he's got a job at good wages," said one.

"These laboring people are never satisfied," retorted the other. "Always wanting more. Got too much power."

When the oarsman got good and mad, the other two put their heads together.

"Arrogant, dictatorial, subversive, that what he is," they said. "What's more, he's rocking the boat. We'll fix him."

And they took a rope, made it into a lasso and threw it over the oarsman's arms.

★ ★ ★

AT THIS critical juncture, we must interrupt the story to say we don't know how its going to end.

It looks bad, unless the oarsman can disentangle himself and unless the others realize the danger and give a helping hand.

The Taft-Hartley bill has been made law, to lasso labor, to entangle it, to weaken its power.

Congress has done either nothing or the wrong thing. It has yanked the rudder of the boat of state in a dangerous direction, threatening to wreck it on the rocks of depression. And big business, drunk on super-profits and anti-labor venom, is rocking the boat with a vengeance.

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A SOBER description of the present economic drift has just been presented to the Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report by Emil Rieve, on behalf of the CIO Full Employment Committee.

His statement points out that, whereas there is at present a high level of overall employment, there are dangerous signs of growing unemployment in the textile, apparel, electrical, rubber and some other industries.

Wholesale food prices have gone up 31% since June, 1946. Retail prices reached an all-time high in March. And there is no sign of decline in sky-roaring living costs.

While corporation profits, after taxes, were running at a record annual rate of $16.2 billion in the last quarter of 1946, and bid fair to break this record in the first half of 1947, real wages have declined by about $6 weekly since 1945.

The proportion of national income going to wages and salaries has dropped from 70.2% in 1944 to 62.2% in the first quarter of 1947, while the proportion going to profits has increased by nearly one-half.

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THESE AND many other facts brought out in this CIO report add up to the conclusion that "high prices, exorbitant profits, the redistribution of national income, the liquidation of savings by low-income individuals, the shift to consumer loans, the reduced purchasing power of the mass of American consumers, are all steps on the road to collapse of our economy."

The strongest force to check this drift to the rapids of depression is organized labor, which works to increase purchasing power, to correct the maldistribution of wealth, and to promote an ever-expanding standard of living.

But, instead of aiding this force, Congress has passed the Taft-Hartley bill to curtail collective bargaining and to prevent the extension of union organization.

Its every other action has tended to rock the economic boat and head it in the wrong direction —repeal of the excess profits tax, raising prices by ending OPA, increasing rents, tax relief to the greedy and not the needy, and stumbling-blocks in the way of foreign trade.

The fight against the Taft-Hartley Act and to bring Congress to its senses and elect a better one, is a people's fight against the dangerous drift to national depression.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Emil Rieve
Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Walter P. Reuther, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director

Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director — Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor
Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor — Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

Harry Gantt, Advertising and Circulation

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CIO BACKS SHIPYARD WAGE DEMANDS

THE CIO Executive Board this week threw its full weight behind the wage demands of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers. The board:

1. Called upon the U. S. government to investigate "the management conspiracy" to destroy the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, which in the past has regulated wages paid members of the union.

2. Pledged full support for all its affiliates in the strike that has already caused 40,000 members of the Shipbuilding Workers to leave their jobs, principally at Bethlehem Steel yards.

3. Vowed to call the attention of the members of the affiliated unions and the public to the "conspiracy of management in the shipbuilding and ship repair industry" to destroy the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee in which management, government and the union had participated. The resolution was:

"Because of the refusal of employers' representatives on the committee to attend any meetings since July, 1946, it has been impossible to conduct the 1946 wage review.

"Not only is this true of the 1946 wage review, but under the terms of the tripartite one Standards Agreement as amended, further wage review should have been completed by the Ship Building Stabilization Committee on or about June 1.

It was pointed out that the union's agreement with management expired June 23.

East Coast shipyards have refused to grant the demand of the union for increases despite the fact that the Northern Pacific Coast employers in the same industry had completed an agreement with the AFL Metal Trades Council to boost the wages of ship repair workers by 13 cents an hour and ship construction workers 13-15c an hour.

Among the companies entering this agreement was the Bethlehem Steel Co., which refuses on the East Coast to make a concession to the union, the board's resolution stated.

SHIPPING TIEUP OVER. A nationwide CIO shipping stoppage ended when union demands were met by shipowners after a 4-day tieup. Scanning the agreement are (l. to r.) Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union, Pres. Frank Taylor of the American Merchant Marine Institute, Asst. Sec. of Labor John W. Gibson and Pres. Samuel J. Hogan of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. Standing are U. S. conciliators William Margolis, Fred Livingston and Pres. Joseph Selly of the American Communications Assn. (Federated Pictures)

De Caux Resigns, Swim To Succeed Him

CIO President Philip Murray this week announced the resignation of Len De Caux as CIO Publicity Director and Editor of The CIO News, expressing his "appreciation of the services which you have rendered the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the support which you have given the CIO."

At the same time, Murray announced the appointment of Allan L. Swim, public relations director of the CIO Organizing Committee, as successor to Mr. De Caux.

De Caux' letter of resignation follows:

"For personal reasons, which I have already outlined to you, I wish to resign as CIO Publicity Director and Editor of The CIO News.

"I would like my resignation to take effect as soon as you can conveniently relieve me of my duties and trust that July 15 will be satisfactory to you as the effective date.

"It has been a privilege and an honor to work for the CIO since its inception. This great movement has inspired, and still inspires, my enthusiastic loyalty and devotion and I hope to continue to be of service to it in any way I can."

Accepting the resignation, Murray replied as follows:

"This is to acknowledge your communication dealing with the matter which you and I discussed in the course of our meetings during the present week.

"You have expressed an anxiety to do some writing and that whilst occupying your present position as publicity director for the CIO you have not had the time and opportunity to devote yourself to this work.

"I have an appreciation of the services which you have rendered the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the support which you have given the CIO. I am therefore, in accordance with your letter of June 26th, accepting your resignation."

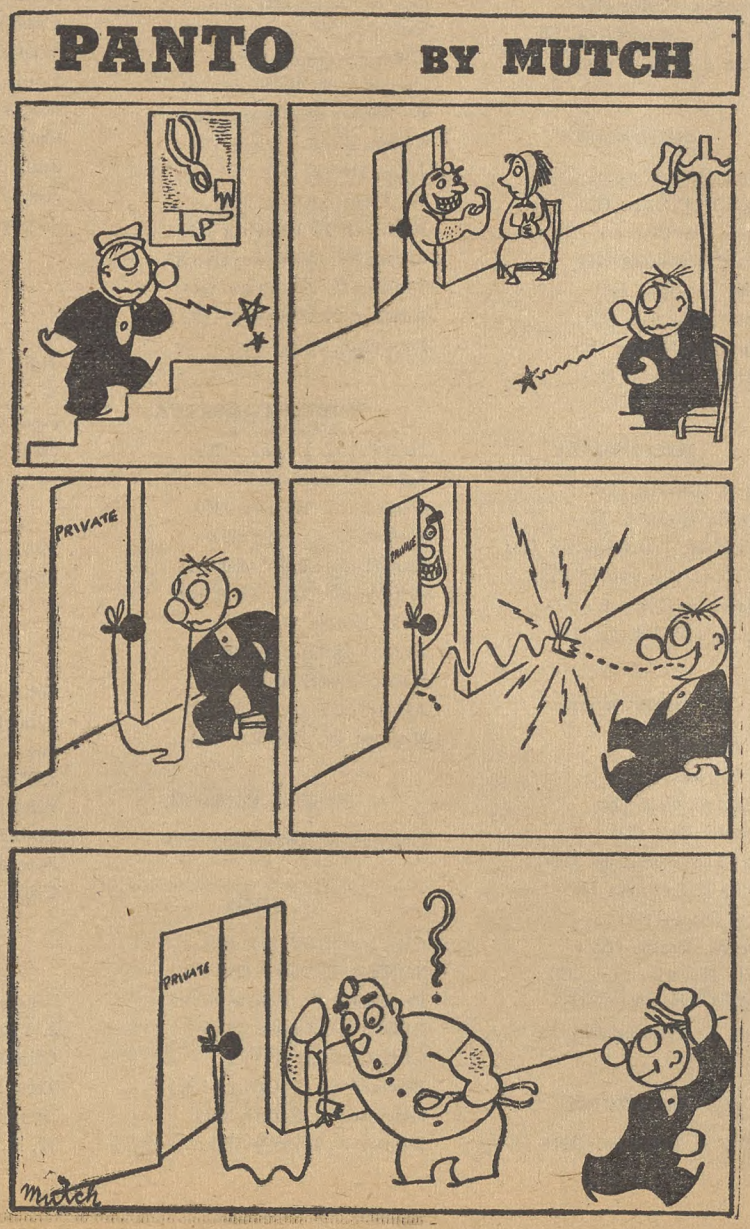
Allan L. (Pete) Swim, who will become CIO Publicity Director and Editor of The CIO News after July 15, is 36 years of age, married and has one daughter. He was born on a farm near Pana, Ill., and educated at Stuttgart, Arkansas.

Swim started newspaper work in 1928 as reporter on daily paper at Stuttgart, later becoming editor, then co-publisher of the paper.

He joined the Scripps-Howard organization in 1935 and later became assistant city editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar. He traveled over the country for two years for Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, writing about management - labor affairs and "hate" organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan.

Swim resigned his newspaper job with Scripps-Howard in May, 1946, and became director of public relations for the CIO Organizing Committee in the South.

He joined the American Newspaper Guild in 1937, served two terms as its president and three terms as president of the Memphis Industrial Union Council.



CIO Calls Drive

(Continued from Page 3)

necessary for carrying on PAC's work will continue as planned, Murray stated. He expressed the belief and the hope that these individual voluntary contributions would be greatly increased in the light of the situation created by the passage of the Taft-Hartley law.

The Board also voted unanimously to conduct a more intensive organizing drive all over America, Murray told the press conference.

"There is nothing in the Taft-Hartley law that is going to deter us from organizing the unorganized," he declared.

Murray explained to the newsmen how certain provisions of the Taft-Hartley law had created indescribable confusion as to what effect they would have on standard terms long included in agreements reached through collective bargaining.

In the steel industry, for example, it was the standard practice to include in signed contracts a provision requiring payment of four hours "reporting time" in cases where workers were called to report for work. If for some reason they were not put to work, they were to receive four hours pay.

It was also a standard practice in most industries to pay "stand-by" time, in cases, for example, of a breakdown of machinery, where workers were told to wait around until work could be resumed. Murray said the provision in the Taft-Hartley law forbidding payment except for work actually done, might be construed to mean that workers could not receive pay either for "reporting time" or for "stand-by time."

The law also might be construed to rule out vacation pay, Murray said.

IN answer to a question as to whether or not the CIO was planning any strike action, Murray replied that the CIO would not condone or support any strike called in violation of any collective bargaining agreement.

It was the outstanding decision of the Board, he said, that the CIO must live up to all its contractual commitments.

As part of its all-out campaign to wipe out the Taft-Hartley law, Murray said that the Board had authorized the officers of the CIO to communicate with officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, inviting them to meet with the CIO to draw up a common program to fight the Taft-Hartley law.

Murray explained that following the action taken by the CIO Executive Board, the statement of policy adopted and the legal analysis of the Taft-Hartley law prepared by CIO legal counsel, would be sent to the various international unions. These national and international unions, he said, will then determine what action to take.

The executive board of his union, the United Steelworkers of America, was meeting July 2, Murray said, to discuss such questions, and other unions would be doing likewise as soon as possible.

TO HELP YOU REMEMBER HOW THE

WHEN the following Senators and Representatives come up for re-election, many of them will either skip reference to how they voted on the Taft Bill veto or will engage in double talk.

The CIO NEWS prints the list not only of those who voted against upholding the President's veto but also those who voted for upholding the veto, because a vote against the veto was a vote against labor and a vote for the veto was a vote for labor. SAVE THIS LIST FOR ELECTION DAY.

Against Veto

HOUSE

ALABAMA

Frank W. Boykin (D)
George M. Grant (D)
George W. Andrews (D)
Sam Hobbs (D)
Albert Rains (D)
Pete Jarman (D)
Carter Manasco (D)
Robert Jones (D)
Laurie C. Battle (D)

ARKANSAS

E. C. Gathings (D)
Wilbur D. Mills (D)
James W. Trimble (D)
Fadjo Cravens (D)
Brooks Hays (D)
W. F. Norrell (D)
Oren Harris (D)

CALIFORNIA

Clarence F. Lea (D)
Clair Engle (D)
J. Leroy Johnson (R)
John J. Allen Jr. (R)
Jack Z. Anderson (R)
Bertrand W. Gearhart (R)
Alfred J. Elliott (D)
Ernest K. Bramblett (R)
Richard M. Nixon (R)
Norris Poulson (R)
Gordon L. McDonough (R)
Donald L. Jackson (R)
Cecil R. King (D)
Willis W. Bradley (R)
Carl Hinshaw (R)
John Phillips (R)
Charles K. Fletcher (R)

COLORADO

William S. Hill (R)
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)
Robert F. Rockwell (R)

CONNECTICUT

William J. Miller (R)
Horace Seely-Brown (R)
Ellsworth B. Foote (R)
John Davis Lodge (R)
James T. Patterson (R)
Antoni Sadlak (R)

DELAWARE

J. Caleb Boggs (R)

FLORIDA

J. Hardin Peterson (D)
Emory H. Price (D)
Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
George A. Smathers (D)
Joe Hendricks (D)
Dwight L. Rogers (D)

GEORGIA

Prince H. Preston (D)
E. E. Cox (D)
Stephen Pace (D)
A. Sidney Camp (D)
James C. Davis (D)
Carl Vinson (D)
W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D)
John S. Wood (D)
Paul Brown (D)

IDAHO

Abe McGregor Goff (R)
John Sanborn (R)

ILLINOIS

Richard R. Vail (R)
Fred E. Busbey (R)
Thomas L. Owens (R)
Robert J. Twyman (R)
Ralph E. Church (R)
Chauncey W. Reed (R)
Noah M. Mason (R)
Leo E. Allen (R)
Anton J. Johnson (R)
Robert B. Chiperfield (R)
Everett M. Dirksen (R)
Leslie C. Arends (R)
Edward H. Jenison (R)
Rolla C. McMillen (R)
Sid Simpson (R)
Evan Howell (R)
Charles W. Vursell (R)
Roy Clippinger (R)
William G. Stratton (R)

INDIANA

Charles A. Halleck (R)
Robert A. Grant (R)
George W. Gillie (R)
Forest A. Harness (R)
Noble J. Johnson (R)
Gerald W. Landis (R)
E. A. Mitchell (R)
Earl Wilson (R)
Raymond S. Springer (R)

IOWA

Thomas E. Martin (R)
Henry O. Talle (R)
John W. Gwynne (R)
Karl M LeCompte (R)
Paul Cunningham (R)
Ben F. Jensen (R)
Charles B. Hoeven (R)

KANSAS

Albert M. Cole (R)
Errett P. Scrivner (R)
Herbert A. Meyer (R)
Edward H. Rees (R)
Clifford R. Hope (R)
Wint Smith (R)

KENTUCKY

Noble J. Gregory (D)
Thruston B. Morton (R)
Frank L. Chelf (D)
Virgil Chapman (D)
W. Howes Meade (R)
John M. Robsion (R)

LOUISIANA

F. Edward Hebert (D)
Hale Boggs (D)
James Domengeaux (D)
Overton Brooks (D)
Otto E. Passman (D)
Henry D. Larcade Jr. (D)
A. Leonard Allen (D)

MAINE

Robert Hale (R)
Margaret Chase Smith (R)
Frank Fellows (R)

MARYLAND

Edward T. Miller (R)
Hugh A. Meade (D)
George H. Fallon (D)
Lansdale G. Sasscer (D)
J. Glenn Beall (R)

MASSACHUSETTS

John W. Hesselton (R)
Charles R. Clason (R)
Edith Nourse Rogers (R)
George J. Bates (R)
Thomas J. Lane (D)
Angier L. Goodwin (R)
Christian A. Herter (R)
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)

MICHIGAN

Earl C. Michener (R)
Paul W. Shafer (R)
Clare E. Hoffman (R)
Bartel J. Jonkman (R)
William W. Blackney (R)
Jesse P. Wolcott (R)
Fred L. Crawford (R)
Albert J. Engel (R)
Roy O. Woodruff (R)
Howard A. Coffin (R)
Harold F. Youngblood (R)
George A. Dondero (R)

MINNESOTA

August H. Andresen (R)
Joseph P. O'Hara (R)
George MacKinnon (R)
Edward J. Devitt (R)
Walter H. Judd (R)
Harold Knutson (R)
H. Carl Andersen (R)
Harold C. Hagen (R)

MISSISSIPPI

John E. Rankin (D)
Jamie L. Whitten (D)
William M. Whittington (D)
Thomas G. Abernethy (D)
William M. Colmer (D)
John Bell Williams (D)

MISSOURI

Wat Arnold (R)
Max Schwabe (R)
William C. Cole (R)
C. Jasper Bell (D)
Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R)
Marion T. Bennett (R)
Dewey Short (R)
Parke M. Banta (R)
Orville Zimmerman (D)
Claude I. Blackwell (R)
Walter C. Ploeser (R)

MONTANA

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)

NEBRASKA

Carl T. Curtis (R)
Howard H. Buffett (R)
Karl Stefan (R)
A. L. Miller (R)

NEVADA

Charles H. Russell (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Chester E. Merrow (R)
Norris Cotton (R)

NEW JERSEY

Charles A. Wolverton (R)
T. Millett Hand (R)
J. C. Auchincloss (R)
F. A. Matthews, Jr. (R)
Charles A. Eaton (R)
Clifford P. Case (R)
J. Parnell Thomas (R)
Gordon Canfield (R)
Harry L. Towe (R)
F. A. Hartley, Jr. (R)
Frank L. Sundstrom (R)
Robert W. Kean (R)

NEW MEXICO

A. M. Fernandez (D)

NEW YORK

W. Kingsland Macy (R)
Leonard W. Hall (R)
Henry J. Latham (R)
Gregory McMahon (R)
Robert Tripp Ross (R)
Robert Nodar, Jr. (R)
Ellsworth B. Buck (R)
Fred R. Coudert, Jr. (R)
David Potts (R)
Ralph W. Gwinn (R)
Ralph A. Gamble (R)
Katharine St. George (R)
Jay LeFevre (R)
Bernard W. Kearney (R)
Dean P. Taylor (R)
Clarence E. Kilburn (R)
R. Walter Riehlman (R)
Edwin Arthur Hall (R)
John Taber (R)
W. Sterling Cole (R)
Kenneth B. Keating (R)
James W. Wadsworth (R)
Walter G. Andrews (R)
Edward J. Elsaesser (R)
Daniel A. Reed (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

Herbert C. Bonner (D)
John H. Kerr (D)
Graham A. Barden (D)
Harold D. Cooley (D)
Carl T. Durham (D)
J. Bayard Clark (D)
C. B. Deane (D)
Robert L. Doughton (D)
Hamilton C. Jones (D)
Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)
Monroe M. Redden (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

Charles R. Robertson (R)

OHIO

Charles H. Elston (R)
William E. Hess (R)
Raymond H. Burke (R)
Robert F. Jones (R)
Cliff Clevenger (R)
Edward O. McCowen (R)
Clarence J. Brown (R)
Homer A. Ramey (R)
Thomas A. Jenkins (R)
Walter E. Brehm (R)
John M. Vorys (R)
Alvin F. Weichel (R)
P. W. Griffiths (R)
Henderson H. Carson (R)
J. Harry McGregor (R)
Earl R. Lewis (R)
Frances P. Bolton (R)
George H. Bender (R)

OKLAHOMA

George B. Schwabe (R)
William G. Stigler (D)
Carl Albert (D)
A. S. Mike Monroney (D)
Preston E. Peden (D)
Ross Rizley (R)

OREGON

Walter Norblad (R)
Lowell Stockman (R)
Harris Ellsworth (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

James Gallagher (R)
Robert N. McGarvey (R)
Hardie Scott (R)
Franklin J. Maloney (R)
George W. Sarbacher, Jr. (R)
Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R)
E. Wallace Chadwick (R)
Paul B. Dague (R)
James P. Scoblick (R)
Mitchell Jenkins (R)
Ivor D. Fentor (R)
Frederick A. Muhlenberg (R)
Wilson D. Gillette (R)
Robert F. Rich (R)
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R)
Richard M. Simpson (R)
John C. Kunkel (R)
Leon H. Gavin (R)
Chester H. Gross (R)
William J. Crow (R)
Louis E. Graham (R)
Harve Tibbott (R)
Carroll D. Kearns (R)
John McDowell (R)
Robert J. Corbett (R)
James G. Fulton (R)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers (D)
John J. Riley (D)
W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)
Joseph R. Bryson (D)
James P. Richards (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Karl E. Mundt (R)
Francis Case (R)

TENNESSEE

John Jennings, Jr. (R)
Albert Gore (D)
Joe L. Evins (D)
J. Percy Priest (D)
Wirt Courtney (D)
Tom Murray (D)
Jere Cooper (D)
Clifford Davis (D)

TEXAS

Lindley Beckworth (D)
J. Frank Wilson (D)
Olin E. Teague (D)
Tom Pickett (D)
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)
W. R. Poage (D)
Wingate Lucas (D)
Ed Gossett (D)
John E. Lyle (D)
Milton H. West (D)
Omar Burleson (D)
Eugene Worley (D)
George H. Mahon (D)
Paul J. Kilday (D)
O. C. Fisher (D)

UTAH

William A. Dawson (D)

VERMONT

Charles A. Plumley (R)

VIRGINIA

Schuyler Otis Bland
Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)
J. Vaughan Gary (D)
Patrick H. Drewry (D)
Thomas B. Stanley (D)
J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.
Burr P. Harrison (D)
Howard W. Smith (D)

WASHINGTON

Hal Holmes (R)
Walt Horan (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

Francis J. Love (R)
Melvin C. Snyder (R)
Edward G. Rohrbough
Hubert S. Ellis (R)

WISCONSIN

Lawrence H. Smith (R)
Glenn Davis (R)
William H. Stevenson
Charles J. Kersten (R)
Frank B. Keefe (R)
Reid F. Murray (R)
John W. Byrnes (R)
Alvin E. O'Konski (R)

WYOMING

Frank A. Barrett (R)

Against Veto

SENATE

ARKANSAS

J. William Fulbright
John L. McClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA

William F. Knowland

COLORADO

Eugene D. Millikin (R)

CONNECTICUT

Raymond E. Baldwin

DELAWARE

C. Douglass Buck (R)
John J. Williams (R)

FLORIDA

Spessard L. Holland (D)

IEY VOTED ON THE TAFT BILL VETO

ucas (D)
t (D)
yle (D)
West (D)
leson (D)
oxley (D)
Mahon (D)
day (D)
er (D)

UTAH

Dawson (R)

VERMONT

Plumley (R)

VIRGINIA

Otis Bland (D)
dy, Jr. (D)
n Gary (D)
Drewry (D)
Stanley (D)
Almond, Jr. (D)
arrison (D)
Smith (D)

ASHINGTON

s (R)
n (R)

EST VIRGINIA

Love (R)
Snyder (R)
Rohrbough (R)
Ellis (R)

WISCONSIN

H. Smith (R)
is (R)
Stevenson (R)
Kerr (R)
Keefe (R)
urray (R)
yrnes (R)
Kozlski (R)

WYOMING

Barrett (R)

ainst
Veto
ENATE

ARKANSAS

Fulbright (D)
cClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA

Knowland (R)

COLORADO

Millikin (R)

ONNECTICUT

E. Baldwin (R)

DELAWARE

s Buck (R)
lliams (R)

FLORIDA

Holland (D)

GEORGIA

Walter F. George (D)
Richard B. Russell (D)

IDAHO

Henry C. Dworshak (R)

ILLINOIS

C. Wayland Brooks (R)

INDIANA

Homer E. Capehart (R)
William E. Jenner (R)

IOWA

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)
George A. Wilson (R)

KANSAS

Arthur Capper (R)
Clyde M. Reed (R)

KENTUCKY

John Sherman Cooper (R)

LOUISIANA

Allen J. Ellender (D)
John H. Overton (D)

MAINE

Owen Brewster (R)
Wallace H. White, Jr. (R)

MARYLAND

Herbert R. O'Conor (D)
Millard E. Tydings (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R)
Leverett Saltonstall (R)

MICHIGAN

Homer Ferguson (R)
Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)

MINNESOTA

Joseph H. Ball (R)
Edward J. Thye (R)

MISSISSIPPI

James O. Eastland (D)

MISSOURI

Forrest C. Donnell (R)
James P. Kem (R)

MONTANA

Zales N. Ecton (R)

NEBRASKA

Hugh Butler (R)
Kenneth S. Wherry (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges (R)
Charles W. Tobey (R)

NEW JERSEY

Albert W. Hawkes (R)
H. Alexander Smith (R)

NEW MEXICO

Carl A. Hatch (D)

NEW YORK

Irving M. Ives (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

Wm. B. Umstead (D)
Clyde R. Hoey (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

Milton R. Young (R)

OHIO

John W. Bricker (R)
Robert A. Taft (R)

OKLAHOMA

E. H. Moore (R)

OREGON

Guy Cordon (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

Edward Martin (R)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Burnet R. Maybank (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harlan J. Bushfield (R)
Chan Gurney (R)

TENNESSEE

Kenneth McKellar (D)
Tom Stewart (D)

TEXAS

Tom Connally (D)
W. Lee O'Daniel (D)

UTAH

Arthur V. Watkins (R)

VERMONT

George D. Aiken (R)
Ralph E. Flanders (R)

VIRGINIA

Harry F. Byrd (D)
A. Willis Robertson (D)

WASHINGTON

Harry P. Cain (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

Chapman Revercomb (R)

WISCONSIN

Joseph R. McCarthy (R)
Alexander Wiley (R)

WYOMING

Edward V. Robertson (R)

For Veto
HOUSE

ARIZONA

Richard F. Harless (D)
John R. Murdock (D)

CALIFORNIA

Franck R. Havenner (D)
Richard J. Welch (R)
George P. Miller (D)
Helen Gahagan Douglas (D)
Cecil R. King (D)
Chet Holifield (D)
Harry Sheppard (D)

COLORADO

John Carroll (D)

GEORGIA

Henderson Lanham (D)

ILLINOIS

William L. Dawson (D)
Martin Gorski (D)
Adolph J. Sabath (D)
Thomas J. O'Brien (D)
Thomas S. Gordon (D)
Melvin Price (D)
C. W. Bishop (R)

INDIANA

Ray J. Madden (D)

KENTUCKY

Earle C. Clements (D)
Brent Spence (D)
Joe B. Bates (D)

LOUISIANA

James H. Morrison (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

Philip J. Philbin (D)
Harold D. Donohue (D)
Thomas J. Lane (D)
John F. Kennedy (D)
John W. McCormack (D)

MICHIGAN

George G. Sadowski (D)
John D. Dingell (D)
John Lesinski (D)

MINNESOTA

John A. Blatnik (D)

MISSOURI

Clarence Cannon (D)
Frank M. Karsten (D)

MONTANA

Mike Mansfield (D)

NEW JERSEY

Mary T. Norton (D)
Edward J. Hart (D)

NEW YORK

John J. Delaney (D)
Joseph L. Pfeifer (D)
Eugene J. Keogh (D)
Andrew L. Somers (D)
James J. Heffernan (D)
John J. Rooney (D)
Donald L. O'Toole (D)
Leo F. Rayfiel (D)
Emanuel Celler (D)
Vito Marcantonio (ALP)
Arthur G. Klein (D)
Sol Bloom (D)
Jacob K. Javits (R)
Walter A. Lynch (D)
Benjamin J. Rabin (D)
Charles A. Buckley (D)
William T. Byrne (D)
John C. Butler (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

John H. Folger (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

William Lemke (R)

OHIO

Walter B. Huber (D)
Michael J. Kirwan (D)
Michael A. Feighan (D)
Robert Crosser (D)

OKLAHOMA

Glen D. Johnson (D)
Toby Morris (D)

OREGON

Homer D. Angell (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

Francis E. Walter (D)
Thomas E. Morgan (D)
Herman P. Eberharter (D)
Frank Buchanan (D)

RHODE ISLAND

Aime J. Forand (D)
John E. Fogarty (D)

TENNESSEE

Dayton Phillips (R)

TEXAS

Sam Rayburn (D)
Albert Thomas (D)
R. Ewing Thomason (D)

UTAH

Walter K. Granger (D)

VIRGINIA

John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D)

WASHINGTON

Homer R. Jones (R)
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Thor C. Tollefson (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

John Kee (D)
E. H. Hedrick (D)

WISCONSIN

John C. Brophy (R)
Merlin Hull (R)

For Veto
SENATE

ALABAMA

Lister Hill (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)

ARIZONA

Carl Hayden (D)
Ernest W. McFarland (D)

CALIFORNIA

Sheridan Downey (D)

COLORADO

Edwin C. Johnson (D)

CONNECTICUT

Brien McMahon (D)

FLORIDA

Claude Pepper (D)

IDAHO

Glen H. Taylor (D)

ILLINOIS

Scott W. Lucas (D)

KENTUCKY

Alben W. Barkley (D)

MONTANA

James E. Murray (D)

NEVADA

George W. Malone (R)
Pat McCarran (D)

NEW MEXICO

Dennis Chavez (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

William Langer (R)

OKLAHOMA

Elmer Thomas (D)

OREGON

Wayne Morse (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

Francis J. Myers (D)

RHODE ISLAND

Theodore F. Green (D)
J. Howard McGrath (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Olin D. Johnston (D)

WASHINGTON

Warren G. Magnuson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA

Harley M. Kilgore (D)

WYOMING

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)

NOT VOTING—HOUSE

Bennett (R. Mich.); Combs (D. Texas); Fuller (R. N. Y.); Patman (D. Texas); Lusk (D. New Mexico); Mansfield (D. Texas); Powell (D. N. Y.); Smith (R. Ohio); Winstead (D. Miss).

PAIRED IN HOUSE

Van Zandt (R. Pa.) and Dolliver (R. Iowa) for overriding, with Kefauver (D. Tenn.) against; Gifford (R. Mass.) and McMillan (D. S. C.) for overriding, with Kelley, Penna., against.

NOT VOTING—SENATE

Wagner, New York
Thomas, Utah

SHIPYARD STRIKERS READY TO TEST TAFT-HARTLEY ACT IF NECESSARY

PREPARED to be the first to test the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act, more than 40,000 members of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers dropped their tools this week.

The walkout, affecting nine East Coast shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Atlantic Basin Iron Workers in Brooklyn, climaxed four weeks of fruitless negotiations.

The union, seeking a speedy settlement, scaled its original wage demand of 17.4c an hour down to 13c to conform to the recently-set steel pattern, Pres. John Green explained. "In all the negotiating meetings held with all locals and all companies not a single counter offer was made," he said.

If agreement is not reached by July 1, this walkout may become the opening gun in an East-Gulf Coast shutdown affecting 150,000 shipyard workers.

Mass meetings in Baltimore and New York demonstrated the workers' indignation at the Taft-Hartley Act and management's failure to bargain in good faith. Addressing the New York rally, Green said: "On Monday the U. S. Senate voted that we shall be slaves. The tremendous outpouring here today shows our determination to remain free men."

Green charged that a six-pronged pitchfork had been thrust at his union: the postwar dissolution of shipbuilding, destruction of price controls, abrogation of joint agreements with Government and labor by the employers, the Taft-Hartley law, failure of employers to make a reasonable offer and the recent agreements reached between union members and employers on the Pacific Coast.

Shortly afterwards Green wired President Truman and Sen. Taft, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, requesting an investigation of the employers' breach of a tripartite agreement between the Government, management and labor.

Persistent refusal of management to attend meetings of the shipbuilding stabilization committee, which administers zone standards agreements, has amounted to a "lockout of the union from peaceful means of negotiations and settlement of wage adjustments rightfully due labor in this industry," he charged.

"If it be shown that the management conspiracy to destroy an agreement to which it has committed itself with the Government of the U. S. and with labor is in effect, then the full force of the law of the U. S. Government must be brought against those participating in such conspiracy," the wire concluded.

Under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act the Attorney General may obtain an injunction against strikers who in his opinion "imperil the national health or safety." In the event that this action is taken by the government, the Union will appeal to the courts in a test of the constitutionality of the statute.

HOSIERY PACT

THE CIO Hosiery Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Mfgs. of America demonstrated this week how to maintain industrial peace without such laws as the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Hosiery Workers have just signed a two-year contract providing for a 13c an hour increase two months before expiration of their present contract.

The wage boost brings average earnings in the full-fashioned women's hosiery industry to $1.50—highest peak yet achieved.

NO SALARY FOR PRESIDENT, NEWSPAPER GUILD DECIDES

DELEGATES to the CIO American Newspaper Guild's 14th annual convention at Sioux City, Iowa, voted this week, 242 to 91, against changing its constitution to provide for a paid presidency.

The Guild traditionally, since the days when its founder, Heywood Broun, was president, has been headed by an unpaid, working newspaperman.

Efforts to change this custom were led by Milton Murray, ANG president. The question was submitted to a membership referendum last fall. The proposal lost at that time by a narrow margin, but was revived at the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted was one which expressed resentment at the intrusion of communism into the Guild's affairs, following the lines of a similar resolution adopted by the national CIO at its convention last November.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Regional Director G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports: Hugo Bosco Co., Springfield, Ohio, PJ&NW-CIO 32, against 16. Brother DeNucci and Rep. John J. Foley handled the organization and election.

USA Director I. W. Abel, Canton, Ohio, announces the winning of two elections: Allied Machine & Engineering Co., New Philadelphia, Ohio, USA 168, against 32. UAW Rep. Bill Neal handled the election. Union Metal, Canton, Ohio, USA 300, independent 134. Intl. Rep. Claude Cooley handled the situation. Westinghouse Electric, Liepsic, Ohio, UE-CIO 54, against 45. UE Rep. Jake Staas was in charge.

Schindler Painting Co., Lima, Ohio, agreed to recognize LIU-CIO No. 1378 and signs contract with the local. Lima News agreed to recognize CIO for its rural carriers and agrees to contract. Both of these situations were handled by Joe Emmons, Secy.-Treas., Lima CIO Council.

Gramm Trailer Co., Forest, Ohio, agreed to recognize UE-CIO by card check with UE receiving 50 out of 67 workers signed. Rep. Jake Staas of UE handled the situation. Shook Foundry, Lima, Ohio, UE-CIO 38, against 17. Rep. Jake Staas of UE was in charge.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Los Angeles, reports: Ames Harris Neville Co., CIO Textile Workers 39, no union 20. Intl. Rep. TWUA Harry Stillman was in charge, assisted by CIO Reps. Howard Rizer and George Douglass. Lucky Auto Co., CIO 10, AFL Teamsters 0, no union 3. RWDSEA Intl. Rep. Claude Cox was in charge under the direction of RWDSEA Vice President Leonard Levy.

CIO Regional Director Fullerton Fulton advises: South Park Foundry, South St. Paul, USA-CIO 50, AFL 11. Joseph Kretche was in charge of this organizational drive, assisted by CIO Regional Office.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charleston, W. Va., advises: Amere Gas and Utilities Co., Beckley, W. Va., CIO Oil Workers 43, no union 3. The drive was in charge of Intl. Rep. OWIU Harry Drenner, assisted by CIO Field Rep. Harry Colebank.

Chairman Thomas E. Andert of the Optical & Instrument Workers, reports the following election victories: Wallace Optical Co., Detroit, Mich., CIO 6, no union 1; American Optical Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., CIO 5, no union 1. Organizer James O'Reilly was in charge.

The writer attended and addressed the American Newspaper Guild Convention in Sioux City. The delegates realize the dangers of the Taft-Hartley Bill and will support the CIO in every measure to defend labor's rights.

Telephone Committee

ALLAN S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, this week announced the personnel of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. Members of the committee are:

Haywood, chairman; John J. Moran, Norma Naughton, New York, American Union of Telephone Workers; W. D. Barry, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Norman L. Wolf, Cranford, N. J., Assn. of Communications Equipment Workers; F. J. Fitzsimmons and Richard C. Flately, Kearny, N. J., Western Electric Employes Assn.; Richard W. Long and Bernice W. Mylinski, Chicago, Federation of Telephone Clerks.

Tim Flynn, New York; C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, and Michael Mann, Chicago, CIO representatives on the committees; Edmund D. Barry and Virginia L. Robertson, Pittsburgh, Accounting Organization of Penna. Telephone Employes; C. M. Bixler, Portland, United Telephone Workers of Oregon; Ralph Skakel, Johnstown, N. Y., Upstate Telephone Workers Union; Margaret C. Weiss, Baltimore, Maryland Telephone Traffic Union; and Ted F. Silvey of CIO, secretary-treasurer of the committee.

The committee's constitution limits the CIO representation on the committee to one-third of the entire number.

Organizing in Dixie

BAN AGAINST CIO LEAFLETS HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

By ALLAN SWIM

TWO Gastonia, N. C., city ordinances involving freedom of speech which were invoked in an effort to impede CIO organizational work have been declared unconstitutional in the state's Superior Court.

Three groups of CIO field representatives and local union members were arrested during recent months, some of them on charges of distributing printed leaflets and the others on charges of operating a sound truck illegally.

Two series of trials were held. Those arrested were found guilty in both Municipal and County Courts. The cases were dismissed in Superior Court and the judge ruled the ordinances unconstitutional.

In the last case, involving the arrest of three CIO representatives and two employes of the Firestone plant at Gastonia, the Superior Court judge sternly criticized Solicitor Basil Whitener for attempting to enforce an unconstitutional ordinance prohibiting the distribution of leaflets.

CIO Attorney Jerome Cooper said that he asked Solicitor Whitener to drop the cases and inform city officials that the ordinances were unconstitutional.

"Whitener refused to do so though I told him all he was doing was wasting the taxpayers' money attempting to enforce unconstitutional ordinances that abridge freedom of speech," Cooper said.

ANNUAL PAY PRAISED

THE Maine State CIO Council, holding its fifth annual convention at Waterville, last weekend re-elected George Jabar and Roscoe B. Fitzpatrick as president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

Gov. Horace A. Hildreth of Maine told the 150 delegates that "An annual wage provides relief from worry, promise of steady incomes for the worker's family and builds his confidence and pride in the comfortable assurance of a steady job.

"Management has found that it works both ways, too. Employes thus provided with steady pay are less likely to change jobs from time to time. Absenteeism has been greatly reduced where annual wages are in effect."

Convening shortly after the President vetoed the Taft-Hartley Bill, the convention heartily applauded the Chief Executive. John Brophy, national CIO director of councils, called on workers to challenge the "unfair and unconstitutional character" of the measure in the courts and in the political field.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ON THE SPOTS

By JO LYNNE

THERE'S no use crying over spilled ink — or pouring milk over it either, household custom to the contrary. The thing to do with the stain, as with most spots, is to get after it as quickly as possible.

Take it from the textile chemists at the Dept. of Agriculture, cornmeal, cornstarch or talcum powder should be spread fast to keep the stain from spreading and to absorb excess ink.

As the powder shows color, shake it off and keep shaking on more until no more ink is taken up. Then, douse the stain with glycerine or one of the soapless shampoos on the market if you happen to have one around. Rub lightly, rinse with clear water and if there is still a stain, apply lemon juice or citric acid powder (sour salt).

Of course, if you have been provident enough to have only washable, nonpermanent ink around where the offspring can get into it, a good long soaking in soap suds will probably be enough to do the trick. One sad reminder:

Taking ink out of a nonwashable fabric is downright impossible by home methods. If the fabric is hurt by water, it has already been harmed by the water in the ink, which is basically a water solution.

Use Boiling Water On Coffee Stains: Another common household stainer is coffee—and routine laundering won't do you much good with such spots either. Washable fabrics are best stretched over a bowl, fastened with a rubber band and treated with boiling water poured from about two or three feet above the stain.

Old stains sometimes respond to hydrogen peroxide solution or chlorine bleach used very sparingly.

CARBON tetrachloride or any other grease solvent sometimes works on a non-washable fabric to take out a creamed coffee stain, if it is followed up with glycerine which is allowed to remain for a half hour and then carefully rinsed.

Boiling water poured directly on the spot usually takes out fruit stains and it's good insurance to remove the stains before laundering, because soap and water sometimes set a stain.

Carbon tetrachloride is just about the only thing that will take chewing gum off easily, once it has hardened. The same goes for tar, which may be tracked in when the summer sun goes to work on highways and roofs.

Blood (murder prosecutors to the contrary) is one of the easiest stains to remove. Just remember: Never use hot water or soap on blood stains. Soak the cloth with cold water, add a little ammonia if necessary, and rub hard. Usually that means the end of the spot.

Pamphlet

Equal Pay For Women

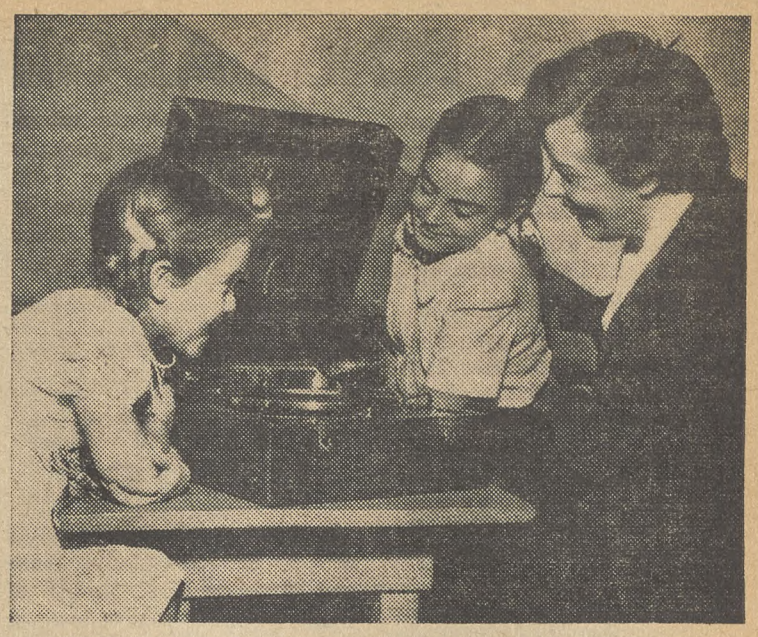
HOW equal pay for women protects the wage levels of all workers is explained in an excellent new educational leaflet issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Entitled "Equal Pay for Women," the illustrated folder gives in simple outline form the important facts about the subjects. It tells how the principle of equal pay became firmly established during World War II and what needs to be done now to integrate the principle into the nation's wage structure.

It explains why equal pay is important, not only to working men and women but to other groups in society, and briefly describes the equal-pay legislation now in effect in seven states.

What to work for and what to avoid in equal-pay bills is also explained. In addition to the leaflet, the Women's Bureau also has available for distribution copies of its revised Draft State Equal-Pay Bill for use in helping groups draw up their own state bills.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



IS MUSIC PART OF EVERY DAY LIVING FOR YOUR CHILDREN: Sometimes it's fun to surprise the young with new records, and then again a trip to the music store and the chance to help select some new records will develop capacity for thoughtful listening and appreciation. Your advance selection of 6 or 8 records, with final selection left to the child, will give him a growing experience that won't overtire him. On hot summer days, the machine and some well loved records can be enjoyed indoors, in the yard or in the park. Do you budget for music the whole family will enjoy? Few investments will bring greater dividends... Photo: Monkmeyer Pinney.

(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

Sprucing Up

HOW ABOUT A PLAYSUIT?

By HANNA SHERMAN

WHEN it's 90 in the shade, a gal's best friend is her playsuit. It is the most comfortable summer costume ever invented. Comes July and there is nothing that can take its place for household chores, gardening, marketing and—all right—even playing. In a playsuit you have the cool advantage of a very brief costume and the look of ladylike modesty by simply donning a skirt.

Playsuits have become so popular that the best designers in the country are now creating them. And no matter what your figure problem, you should be able to find one that is not only comfortable but flattering. Styles are so varied you'll find it easy to do. Here are a few pointers that you may find helpful.

That hardy perennial, the classic two-piece playsuit, with its covered-up shoulders, real sleeves and simple button-down-the-front gored skirt is still with us. It's a classic because it's so very good. It will streamline the picture of you this summer if a slimming effect is what you need.

It's a natural too for older women. It comes in a great variety of fabrics and no summer wardrobe is complete without at least one of these.

AMONG the more costumy of the play suits you'll find full dirndl skirts. They're most flattering to the young and wonderful for the slim gal who needs a more rounded look. Many of the peasant styles also have gathered or shirred blouses—kind to both the flat chested and full bosomed figure. And so very easy to wear.

The bare midriff style is too revealing for most of us and best on the slim waisted. But you may be just the type for the playsuit with the new off-the-shoulder neckline. You'll like the way it sets off a lovely throat and good shoulders.

If it's for you, by all means wear it. If you don't like the way you look in shorts, keep your skirt handy for all public appearances.

MANY of this year's playsuits—last year's too — can double for street and business wear. They look like summer dresses. If you add stockings or leg make-up and tailored shoes to your costume, no one will be the wiser.

Use your ingenuity and wear the skirt of your play-suit with other separate blouses in your wardrobe, and with simple pullover jerseys or T-shirts. You'll like the variety it gives you and your wardrobe will seem much larger than it really is.

For certain sports like tennis or golf, we still like the look of the gal who pays attention to the rules. A short white dress still has it over anything else on the tennis court. It's OK too for white shorts, if they become you, but make sure they're long enough.

I'd say no to anything frilly and feminine on the fairway. A well-cut shirtwaist dress with plenty of room through the shoulders and a skirt you can really move in is your best bet for the golf course.

(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

Foreign Trainees

Five trainees from foreign countries have arrived at the U. S. Women's Bureau for study of methods of improving working conditions and employment opportunities for women workers. They are from Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico and India.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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New Handbook

FACTS FOR LABOR

KNOCKING down arguments based on the lies and distortions so often used against unions is one of labor's hardest and biggest jobs. It takes a lot of up-to-date facts and figures to do it.

A rich mine of such facts can be found in the new Labor Fact Book 8 prepared by the Labor Research Association.

This handy volume eighth in a series published every two years since 1931, has long been a standard reference book on labor matters. It covers the critical years 1945-46.

Opening with a quick summary of recent economic developments in America, it gives basic production and consumption figures; reveals the huge wartime profits of Big Business, and shows the trend toward monopoly and concentration in industry.

A section on labor and social conditions is packed full of information on distribution of income and savings; average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries and other facts and figures needed in labor's fight for higher pay and improved working conditions.

An entire chapter is devoted to the condition of the Negro in the United States, whose position is shown to be still very insecure in spite of certain gains made during the war.

Other special subjects featured are farmers and the growth of farmer-labor cooperation; political action and trade union developments at home and abroad.

H. R.

Labor Fact Book 8, Labor Research Assn., 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y., price $1.90.

A VISIT TO MEXICO

A good neighborly welcome to Mexico is being planned for the first group of trade unionists whose lowcost sight-seeing tour south of the border is scheduled for Aug. 16-29.

On their arrival in Mexico City on Aug. 19, the visitors will be feted at a banquet and fiesta given by Mexican unions, meet with Mexican union leaders informally, and spend a full day visiting union activities.

They will be entertained officially Sunday, Aug. 24 at the floating gardens of Xochimilco by Alejandro Carrillo, vice-governor of the Federal District and public relations chief for President Miguel Aleman during his campaign.

Other highspots will include a two-day excursion to the resort town of Cuernavaca and the picturesque silver center, Taxco; two days at San Jose De Purua, and two days in Mexico City.

European unions for years have exchanged trade union delegations and tourists, but this is the first summer such a program has been arranged for U. S. unionists.

Samples of Sketches in "Trace-O-Pics"

Disabled Women Veterans

Women veterans of World War II on Veterans Administration pension and compensation rolls numbered 12,648 as of January 1947, according to the VA. All but nine of these women veterans had service-connected disabilities.

The number of women veterans of World War II who were hospitalized as of Feb. 28, 1947, was 1,024. In addition there were at the same time 625 women veterans of Warld War I hospitalized.

Here's The Answer To A Union's Prayer

THE Union Service Workshop in Chicago believes it has the answer to a union's prayer. It is a loose-leaf booklet containing more than 150 original sketches for trade union mimeograph work.

Called "Trace-O-Pics," the portfolio has a sheaf of cartoons intended for use in bulletins, leaflets, and shop papers. These line drawings are on such subjects as wages, union security, grievance procedure, women's problems, education, company stooges and other union topics. Two of them are shown here.

Included in the book are some simple rules and suggestions on mimeograph technique explaining what tools are needed, how to make an attractive layout, and how to trace the cartoons.

This good advice to union organizers, publicity and public relations people, is given in the book: "The trade unionist who seeks to influence a mass audience through the printed word must sharpen his tools and exploit their fullest potentials. He must use imagination and originality. He must be quick to adopt the latest and most advanced techniques.

Trace-O-Pics may be ordered from the Union Service Workshop, 1703 West Madison St., Chicago 12, Ill., $5.00 prepaid, $5.50 c.o.d. Supplements by subject chosen from sheets in the copy-kit are available at $1.50 each.

Textile Workers' Institutes

THE first of eight one-week institutes sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union opened June 22 at the University of Wisconsin with 70 union members in attendance. Some 500 textile workers are expected to attend the sessions to be held at six educational centers this summer.

The institutes will train plant leaders of the union in the essentials of peaceful collective bargaining and democratic trade unionism. The union has 1,600 contracts in 33 states covering 440,000 workers.

As in previous years, a number of institutions of higher learning are making their facilities available to the Textile Workers Union. This is the sixth year of the union's summer educational program. More than 1,000 union members have taken the courses. This year's institutes are planned to reach textile workers in every section of the country where the union has membership.

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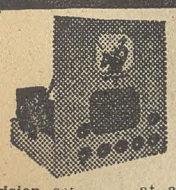

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EQUALS HIGH-PRICED SETS IN PERFORMANCE

Perfectly focused, clear picture even in brightly-lit room. Over 8,000 Transvision sets assembled by novices, in perfect operation today. Factory guarantee.

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You're not apt to misfire on a telephone call if you wait for the dial tone *before* you begin to dial a number. If equipment is busy, the steady humming signal may be delayed, but this does not mean that your telephone is out of order. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

This St. Louis grocer knows that higher prices don't necessarily mean higher profits—for him. Instead of raising the price of bread to meet an increase in the wholesale price, he posted this sign suggesting that customers bake their own bread rather than pay the increase. A number of other small retailers are also refusing to handle the higher-priced bread. (Federated Pictures)

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

THE MILLS SAVED AFTER BEING SET AFIRE BY CARRUTHERS WHO BECAME INFURIATED WHEN HE FOUND THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY IN SYMPATHY WITH THE UNION.... PEACE RETURNS TO WARRENTOWN.....

I GUESS WOODY AND I WILL SOON BE GOING HOME TO THE CITY... AFTER ALL, WE'VE GOT A JOB RUNNING THE UNITED LABOR PRESS AND...

NO, JIM, DON'T GO AWAY... STAY HERE WITH US!

NO POINT IN MY STAYING HERE, KIT. I WON'T BE NEEDED..

BUT YOU'RE SO WRONG, JIM.. ...OH, JIM... I'LL NEED YOU!

HUH ?

I'M SORRY... I DIDN'T MEAN TO... TO... I SHOULDN'T HAVE, JIM! YOU'VE GOT A GIRL IN THE CITY!

YOU MEAN PEGGY ALLEN?

IT WASN'T FAIR OF ME... YOU'RE HERE AND YOU MUST BE LONELY AND I'M A GIRL...

THAT'S ALL TRUE, KIT, BUT...

JIM! JIM! WHERE ARE YOU! JIM MMM!

THAT'S WOODY... AND HE SURE SOUNDS EXCITED!

WOODY! OVER HERE! WHAT'S UP ?

JIM! GOSH... I THOUGHT... I'D NEVER FIND YOU... (PUFF-PUFF)

WELL, YOU FOUND ME! NOW, WHAT'S UP?

AT THE HOUSE... THEY'RE ALL THERE! WAITING FOR YOU!

COME QUICK! AIN'T GOT TIME TO EXPLAIN! JUST HURRY!

WHAT CAN IT BE, JIM?

WITH WOODY AS THE MESSENGER... THERE'S NO TELLING! COME ON! WE'LL KNOW IN A MINUTE!

AC

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CIO Committee Charges

JOBS-FOR-ALL ACT SABOTAGED

CONGRESS was taken severely to task this week by a CIO spokesman for its wilful failure to pass legislation needed to promote the well-being of the American people while showing tender regard for the upper income groups.

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, in testimony presented before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, charged the Congressional Committee with violating the intent of the Employment Act of 1946.

Rieve is a vice-president of the CIO and president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The Employment Act clearly sets forth as its objective, Rieve told the committee, the promotion of maximum employment, production and purchasing power. Failure of the Joint Committee to prepare any data relating to the Economic Report of the President presented to Congress early in January "constitutes a violation of the intent of the Act," he said.

"If it does not see fit to comply with the Employment Act, if it continues wilfully to violate both the spirit and letter of the law, then the leaders of the Joint Committee should resign so that other members may be appointed who are willing to cooperate in a common effort to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

RIEVE reviewed briefly some of the present trends in employment, prices, profits wages, savings, production and other important economic facts which he said called for "bold action" by Congress.

- Employment in manufacturing industries, has declined for the past two months, according to the Dept. of Labor. A total of 251,000 workers has been laid off in various segments in manufacturing industries. In the textile and apparel industries, for example, employment dropped by 143,000 between March and May.

The electrical goods industry has lost almost 60,000 workers and employment in the rubber products industry, including tires and tubes, has declined about 16,000.

- What has happened to prices since the elimination of price control is obvious to everyone, Rieve stated. Wholesale food prices of all commodities since June 29, 1946, just before OPA temporarily expired, have gone up 31%, which was superimposed upon a 46% increase between 1939 and the middle of 1946. In mid-June 1947 wholesale prices of foods were 43% above OPA price ceilings.

- Profits of all corporations on an overall basis attained record highs during 1946. The annual rate of profits earned by all corporations, after taxes, in the fourth quarter of 1946, was $16.2 billion. This is almost $6 billion more than the peak attained during 1943.

- Wages and salaries dropped in their share of national income from 70.2% in 1944 to 62.2% in the first quarter of 1947, while on the other hand the share going to corporate profits after taxes increased from 6.6% in 1943 to 9.2%.

Workers have had their real purchasing power reduced by about $6 from the peak period 1945 to the present period in spite of the 1946 round of wage increases.

- Savings of almost half of the individuals earning less than $3,000 a year have declined, while about 50% of those with incomes above $3,000 show a large increase. War bonds of the lowest denomination, series E, were cashed in at a greater rate in 1946 than in any previous year, with the amount of redemptions exceeding the amount of sales.

INSTALLMENT buying "an unhealthy way to bridge the gap between income and purchases," is reaching all-time peaks, Rieve stated. "Inflation first steals savings and then tends to continue on its merry way through expanding consumer credit," he declared.

Rieve listed a few factors on the favorable side of our economic ledger, including the still large unfilled demand for many consumer goods—autos, refrigerators, radios, houses, etc., which he said should be sufficient to maintain our economy at a high level for a period of years, provided prices are within reach.

Instead of aiding full employment, Rieve said, Congress "encouraged big business to profiteer" by eliminating excess profits taxes; practically wiped out price control; passed a tax bill (vetoed by the President) giving tax relief to those who least need it; reduced the appropriations of administrative agencies, thus curtailing the effectiveness of some basic laws; and passed an anti-labor bill to throttle unions.

Instead of passing legislation designed to curtail collective bargaining, Rieve said Congress "should be passing legislation promoting trade union organization."

He recommended the legislative program supported by the CIO for consideration of Congress, to "tackle the fundamental issues of maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

This program proposes a price board set up to curb profiteering and force lower prices; price control; a revamped tax structure; a 65c minimum wage increased to 75c in two years; improved social security and other progressive measures.

Carey To Study Aid To Europe

PRES. Truman this week named CIO Sec. - Treas. James B. Carey to a non-partisan committee to study European aid.

Truman said that the committee would advise him on the limits of U. S. aid to foreign nations "and on the relation between this assistance and our domestic economy.

"In carrying out this work this committee will have the benefit of the studies which are to be made within the government, as well as the materials already prepared by various Government agencies."

Other members of the non-partisan 19-man committee include AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany; former Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.; Honorary Chairman Owen D. Young of General Electric, and Pres. Harold G. Moulton of Brookings Institute.

Carey is expected to arrive June 30 from Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, where he attended a meeting of the general council of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

One government study will be conducted by a committee directed by Interior Sec. Krug, the other will be under the supervision of the President's Council of Economic Advisers headed by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866 HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass. Ask Congressmen to demand hearing by Banking Comm.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House Judicary Committee. CIO has demanded speedy hearings.	Write Chrmn. Michener (R., Mich.) and your Congressman to get fastest possible action.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee holding hearings. House Labor Committee hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.
65c-75c Min. Wage Bill S. 1404 HR 3764	Lifts minimum wage in interstate commerce to 65c an hour, 70c in 48, 75c in '49.	Hearings being held by House labor subcommittee. Referred to Senate labor subcommittee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to urge passage of bill before Congress adjourns.
Anti-Poll Tax Bills HR 7, HR 29 and others.	Abolishes poll tax in Federal Elections.	Hearings now in progress before House Administration sub-committee on elections.	Write Chr. Gamble of sub-committee and Chr. LeCompte of full committee urging favorable report on bill.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3548	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm. Senate hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Displaced Persons Bill HR 2910	Permits entry of 400,000 homeless Europeans in U. S. under unused immigration quotas.	House Judiciary Committee holding hearings. CIO to testify soon.	Write Congressmen to support this bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390	Introduced by Sens. Morse (R. Ore.) and Thomas (D. Utah). Sets up education extension service for workers in Dept. of Labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Write Sen. Taft to hold hearings. Ask Senators to give full support.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

TAFT PASSES THE BUCK ON OWN HOUSING BILL

SEN. Taft (R. Ohio), co-author of Taft-Hartley Act, let another cat out of the bag this week.

His name appears along with that of Sen. Wagner (D. N. Y.) and Sen. Ellender (D. La.) on a bill to provide for construction of 15 million homes in the next 10 years. Keenly aware of America's housing crisis, 400 persons from 28 states representing 35 National organizations including the CIO and the AFL came to Washington this week to demand action on the Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill (S 866).

Taft, recognized candidate for the Presidency in 1948, told them in essence that it was up to them to bring sufficient pressure to obtain passage of the T-W-E bill because he did not have sufficient control of the Republicans.

Taft said that the T-W-E bill would have to be modified considerably to win acceptance of the House, where it still is in the hands of the banking committee. The measure has been reported out by the Senate banking committee, but is not yet on the Senate calender.

In contrast to Taft's apathy was the rousing speech of R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee and vice-president of the CIO Auto Workers. Thomas was greeted by applause when he declared:

"We want action and we want it quick, by this session of Congress."

Thomas asserted that he knew "of no single proposal that has more united, more enthusiastic, more desperate support from the people of this country."

He charged that the "majority of Senators and Congressmen are victims of a campaign of psychological warfare conducted by the real estate lobby"—as shown by the passage of the Buck-Wolcott bill "rent decontrol" bill and their failure to act on the T-W-E bill.

Friends of housing are moving quickly to meet this impasse on the T-W-E bill. Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.) is circulating a petition to have the House companion measure of the T-W-E bill the Javits bill (HR 2523), discharged from the House banking committee.

They point out that time is of the essence, as Congress is expected to adjourn in a few weeks, and call for letters to Senators and Congressmen.

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July 7, 1947

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

STEEL, UE SHUN LABOR BOARD

(See Page 3)

Plans to fight employer blackjacks, wielded legally under the Taft-Hartley law, were made in Washingon, Pittsburgh and New York last week by CIO, the Steelworkers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Among those at the CIO Executive Board Meeting in Washington were, left to right: Presidents Emil Rieve and Jacob Potofsky of Textile and Clothing Workers; CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel; and Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers.

IT'S THE SAME H-C-L IN DIXIE

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"WHY, my mother pays more for the same bag of groceries in Okemah, Okla., than I do in New York City!"

With that, Gladys Dickason, a vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers who is also assistant director of the CIO Organizing Committee, opened her barrage against the widespread myth—promoted by opponents of a national 65-75c minimum wage bill—that it takes less money to live in the South than in the North.

Miss Dickason — and Solomon Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile workers, and J. E. Fadling, president of the CIO International Woodworkers — presented the worker's case for a 65-75c hourly minimum wage before a sub-committee of the House Labor and Education Committee last week.

Living Costs Same For North, South

Committee members seemed to feel that southern workers—who would be most affected by the upward revision of the wage minimum—required less for subsistence than their northern brothers, and therefore, perhaps regional minima should be set up.

"But there's no such thing as regional differences in the cost of living," retorted Miss Dickason. "Now you take a southern worker. His alarm clock goes off at 5 o'clock in the morning. Do you think he paid less for that clock than the worker in the North? Of course not; chances are he paid more, because it was probably made in Connecticut."

The witness pursued her story of an average day in the life of a southern worker. He ate cornflakes for breakfast just like his northern brother—and paid the same price if not more. Same was true of his clothes and the fan-belt for his car—and his rent would be about the same as for a comparable house with the same facilities—as up north.

More often, though, his house wasn't a "comparable one." Often it lacked heat and electricity, running water and indoor bath. For that, of course, he paid less. But should Congressmen assume that, because our southern worker often gets along without such "conveniences," he would not prefer to have them?

No Excuse For Differentials

Sixty-five cents an hour will buy just about as much in Lynn, Mass., as in High Point, N. C., the CIO witnesses brought out, and there, therefore, could be no excuse for present-day regional differences in wages nor in any revision of the minimum wage based on regional differences in the cost of living. No excuse, that is, except profit greediness.

THE case of the 65c minimum wage bill is undergoing its second session of congressional scrutiny and stalling. To neutralize the rising anger of labor after enactment of the Taft-Hartley law, there is reason to believe that the Republican high command will seek to "buy" labor friendship for 60c—as indicated by a 60c an hour minimum wage bill sponsored by Rep. Gerald Landis (R.-Ind.).

The bill also provides a downward escalator clause, which would permit downward revision of the minimum in the event of a depression. CIO representatives have been adamant in their insistence on nothing less than 65c, with annual rises of 5c until 75c is reached.

A minimum of 65c itself is far short of a living wage. The 40c minimum, now in force but long obsolete, is the equivalent of 71.4c at today's prices. And even that is insufficient to provide a life of decency and security. The Emergency Sustenance Budget developed in 1935 by WPA authorities—lowest budget devised by American authorities—would require an hourly wage of 92.9c.

Minimum Opposed Only by Greedy

Yet the modest proposal of a 65c floor on wages—less than the 1939 minimum in terms of real goods, less than a minimum standard of decency—encounters the organized opposition of those who amass fabulous profits over the half-starved bodies of their employes, and of the grossly uninformed, who naively believe that industrial bankruptcy would follow payment of a living wage.

In the first place, the CIO witnesses pointed out, most workers make far above 65c an hour. Only 1.25 million workers out of a total 20,085,000 now covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act will be affected by the change. So far as industry is concerned, the impact would be small, amounting to less than .2% of the payroll.

Secondly, low wages are the product of underpayment and discrimination. For practically every job that is rated less than 65c by one employer, there are other employers who rate the same job more than 65c. One employer is thus able to increase his profits—not by more efficient management—but by squeezing it out of his workers.

IN lumbering, for instance, as testimony submitted by Fadling indicated, workers in the Southern Pine region average about 40 or 50c an hour. Identical work in the Pacific Coast Douglas Fir region pays $1.32. Productivity of one group is no less than that of the other; the lumber is sold at about the same price. What does it mean? The southern employer, taking advantage of unorganized—or newly unionized—labor, and of a ridiculously low wage floor—40c—is able to get the jump on his western competitor. Adoption of a reasonable minimum would thus protect the fair employer from such cut-throat competition.

With enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 many manufacturers had to hike wages fourfold to meet the initial 25c minimum requirement. Instead of collapsing, as they had tearfully predicted in opposing law, they flourished with the rise in purchasing power made available to millions.

"Low wages make for substandard citizens in both industry and in the community," Barkin stated. "Low income workers suffer from malnutrition, from excessive illnesses and from inadequate medical care. Their life span is shorter than that of their higher-paid brothers, they cannot enjoy educational opportunities as other segments of the community; they are condemned to poor housing; often they become part of a baronial company community not unreminiscent of feudalism."

What's Good For Labor Benefits All

BUT why is CIO so concerned about an admittedly substandard minimum wage which would affect few of its own members?

CIO spokesmen reply that they are concerned primarily with the general welfare. The well-being of its membership is directly linked with the economic health of the nation. When one segment is reduced to poverty, it means fewer goods purchased, production contracting, fewer jobs available, employment taking a plunge.

It means, furthermore, that when unemployment is on the loose, the absence of a reasonable wage floor jeopardizes the entire wage structure, pulling it rapidly downward as men undercut other men in the competition for jobs.

In the long run low wages profit no one.

When workers have more money, they buy more and better groceries, more and better clothes. The farmer gains; the businessman gains; the worker gains—and the community gains a happier, healthier, more productive citizen.

"I wish you could talk with the veterans that are trying to live on less than 65c an hour," Miss Gladys Dickason, a vice president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, tells Congressmen as she testifies before a sub-committee of the House Labor and Education Committee in favor of a national 65-775c minimum wage law.

STEEL, UE SHUN LABOR BOARD

TWO big CIO unions representing more than a million and a half workers in basic industry this week decided to shun like a plague the new Natl. Labor Relations Board set up under the bitterly fought Taft-Hartley act.

Executive boards of the Steelworkers (meeting in Pittsburgh) and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (meeting in New York) condemned the new NLRB as an instrument designed to obstruct rather than to aid collective bargaining.

In a separate resolution, the Steelworkers board warned that the complicated Taft-Hartley act will tend to disrupt peaceful labor relations by substituting law suits for collective bargaining.

"This situation," said the resolution, "creates a serious danger that the United Steelworkers of America may be harassed by law suits and its treasuries imperiled as a result of the use by unscrupulous employers of spies, provocateurs and disrupters . . .

"It is no longer possible for the United Steelworkers of America to commit itself in future contracts to no-strike obligations enforceable by harassing law suits."

THE UE board warned that employers must continue to comply with contracts, and added that if any are breached, "it will be done by the deliberate choice of employers, not by this union."

Noting that some employers may choose to use the Taft Hartley act for repressive actions against workers, the UE declared:

"The time may come when such employers will be judged unfit to sign contracts, and will be forced to deal with the unions of their employes on a day to day basis."

BIG business publications, meanwhile, carried joyful headlines ("A New Deal for America's Employers"—Business Week; "Your Rights Under the New Labor Law—and How to Make the Most of Them"—Prentice-Hall, Inc.).

The daily press tended generally to be slightly less enthusiastic. Publishers were taking a second look at a baby that the overwhelming majority of them wanted—and were discovering that even proud uncles can suffer all the pangs of uncertain fatherhood. While they are in favor of drastically weakening unions, they will still have to live with them, and it may not be easy.

Their fears have validity, according to the Steelworkers, who declared:

"The new law has imposed so many new requirements for the holding of elections and has created so many new opportunities for use of the election machinery as an obstruction rather than an aid to collective bargaining rights that the entire practice will serve simply as a device to hamper and discourage organization and collective bargaining.

"The United Steelworkers of America would be deluding its membership if it holds out any hope that the use of the facilities of the new Labor Board would provide any protection to workers seeking to organize unions and to exercise their right to engage in collective bargaining . . .

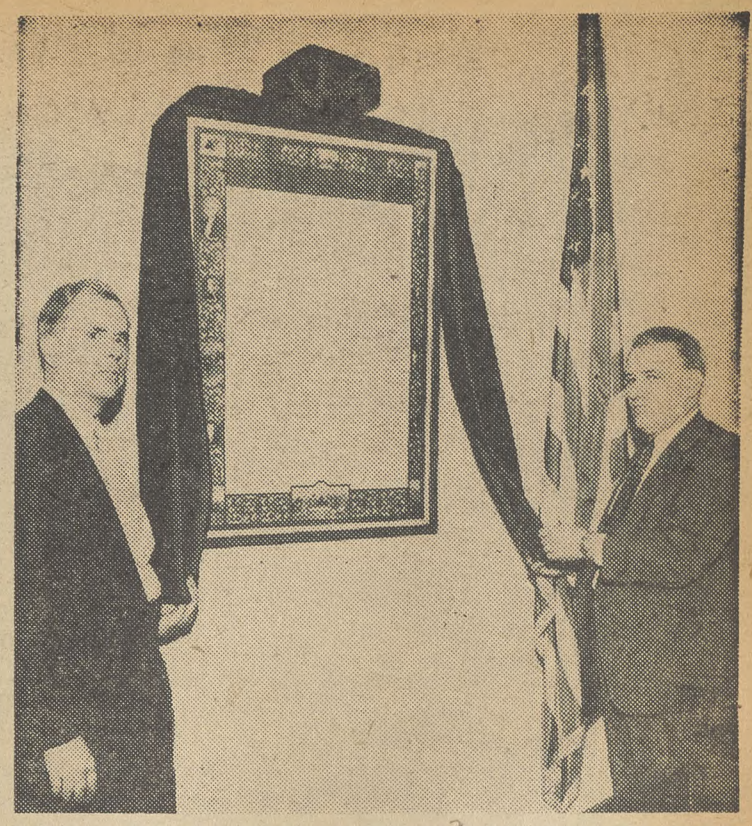
"We shall in good faith seek to resolve all issues between our union and the employers through bona fide collective bargaining and other peaceful means whenever possible.

"The right to strike in the event of disputes must be preserved or our freedom shall be lost."

AND the UE board, in warning its members away from the new NLRB, declared:

"Nothing but injury can result to the interests of the membership of any union that takes a seat in this crooked game, where the rules are rigged and the dice are loaded against them . . .

"The focus of the political fight on the act must be the 1948 elections and as a first step in organizing for 1948 the board calls upon the districts, locals stewards and membership of the UE to exert every effort toward the success of the current membership and contribution drives of CIO-PAC."



Symbol of what labor thinks of the Taft-Hartley law is this copy of the U. S. Constitution draped in black, in the Cleveland office of District Director William P. Donovan of the CIO Steelworkers (left). Staff Rep. B. W. Ohler agrees that the crape should stay put until the law is repealed.

WFTU BACKS U. S. LABOR'S BATTLE

AMERICAN labor, in its fight against the Taft-Hartley act, has the sympathy of the 71 million workers in the World Federation of Trade Unions, WFTU Gen. Sec. Louis Saillant told Allied Labor News in Paris this week.

"The final vote on the anti-labor law, overriding the President's veto, cannot fail to have deep repercussions in all world labor and democratic circles," Saillant said.

"The limitations on democratic and union rights in the U. S. appear to contradict American foreign policy, which is presented by American diplomacy as representing the highest democratic principles.

"In many European countries such as England, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, France and others, union rights are uncontested. The passage of laws limiting workers' rights in the U. S. risks setting labor and democratic opinion in these countries against the U. S."

Meanwhile, the British Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers voted unanimously at its convention to ask the Trades Union Congress to raise the question of U. S. anti-labor legislation before the World Federation of Trade Unions, it was reported from London this week by Allied Labor News.

The workers' poison, the bosses' meat. Steve Audler (left) of Cloverdale, Pa., lets the world know what he thinks of the Taft-Hartley law, while suave banker and longtime Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.) expresses dignified pleasure. Polltaxers like Smith helped lead the fight to override the Taft-Hartley veto.

Round the Nation With T-H Law

First Injunction

The first labor injunction under the Taft-Hartley law was issued at Dallas, Tex., June 25, to halt picketing in a secondary boycott.

The injunction, curbing the activities of a local of the AFL Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers, was granted by District Judge W. L. Thornton at the request of the Southland Steel Co.

The union struck June 20 when the company refused to cease purchasing material from another struck Dallas firm. The judge ruled the situation constituted a violation of the anti-secondary boycott provisions of the new law. He said he was not enjoining the union from striking—but only from picketing!

Week of Mourning

A week of mourning for the demise of the Wagner Labor Relations Act was voted by the Hamtramck, Mich., City Council. The Council called on all citizens not to acquiesce in sorrow from June 30 to July 6, but to "prepare themselves to fight for the repeal" of the Taft-Hartley law.

NAACP Protest

It is "false and misleading" to consider any part of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law as beneficial to American Negroes, said the labor and employment resolution passed June 28 at the 38th annual conference of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, in Washington, D. C.

The 775 voting delegates to the NAACP meeting voted to swing the organization behind labor efforts to repeal the drastic law, at the same time calling its own members and followers to join labor unions and become active members in them.

Press Challenge

Determined to challenge sections of the Taft-Hartley law that would curb labor's freedom of the press, the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' "Advance" denounced those members of Congress who voted for the law and urged their defeat at the polls.

Sections of the law allegedly would prohibit a union-financed publication from criticizing or supporting political candidates or from publishing their voting records. ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky and Exec. Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg expressed their conviction that the provision would not stand up before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Iowa Campaign

Opposition to state and national anti-labor legislation has served to unite AFL, CIO and unaffiliated unions in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in a citywide campaign for repeal of the labor curbs. Over 1,000 attended the meeting launching the campaign.

Correct Your Veto Vote List

The CIO NEWS regrets that it made two errors last week in listing the Congressional vote on the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

Reps. Cecil R. King (D.-Cal.) and Thomas J. Lane D.-Mass.) were listed as having voted both "yea" and "nay." **Both voted to sustain the veto.**

To the Congressmen and to our readers we extend our apologies.

LOOKING TO '48

WHILE each CIO union is determining how best to protect its own contracts and the wages and conditions of its members, now that the Taft-Hartley bill has been enacted, there are three ways of fighting back on which all have agreed and will combine.

The first is the basic job of organization, the root of all labor strength. The CIO Board's first reaction was to vote for a "spirited, intensive and aggressive organizing campaign."

The second is united action by all labor, for which purpose the CIO has voted to approach the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods to work out a common program.

The third is political action, which involves not only labor but all liberty-loving Americans. The CIO voted to "fight the political restraints" of the new law, to intensify PAC activity, and not to rest until the Taft-Hartley act is repealed and the whole un-American conspiracy that produced it is given a resounding defeat at the polls.

BLAME THE POLL TAX

THE LONG fight of all democratic (small d) Americans to abolish the poll tax is warming up again, with hearings under way before a House subcommittee.

The CIO and labor generally have always made the enfranchisement of millions of citizens, now denied the right to vote through the poll tax, one of their foremost demands.

But there is now an additional and most urgent reason why working people should intensify their efforts to this end.

The poll tax was one of the chief causes of the failure of Congress to sustain the veto of the infamous anti-labor Taft-Hartley bill.

Senators and Representatives elected from poll tax states (mostly Democrats) constituted a solid bloc in Congress which gave the Republicans the margin they needed to secure the final enactment of the law.

A survey of the final vote shows that 58 House polltaxers voted against labor and only five supported the veto.

In the Senate, 10 polltaxers voted to override the veto and only three poll-tax Senators voted to sustain.

The reason for the predominantly anti-labor bias of members of Congress elected under the poll-tax system is clear. This system denies the vote to the less well-to-do, including great numbers of working people, and permits a minority of more prosperous and conservative citizens to determine the selection of Congressmen.

According to figures submitted by Asst. General Counsel Eugene Cotton, testifying on behalf of the CIO, the percentage of potential voters in the seven poll-tax states who voted in the 1946 elections was 9.58%, and in South Carolina the percentage was as low as 3%.

In states where the poll tax has been repealed by state action, the percentage voting was 13%, and in states which had never in recent years had a poll tax, the percentage was 47%.

"This means," said Cotton, "that Congressmen and Senators from the poll-tax states actually represent a much smaller electorate than do a similar number of Congressmen and Senators from non-poll-tax states, and exercise therefore an undue influence on national legislation."

This "undue influence," this minority rule, is not only essentially undemocratic, but it is also a chief reason for the reactionary record of the present Congress on all legislation affecting the welfare of the common people.

The poll tax must go, and it will take federal legislation to ditch it. Let's put all our weight behind the fight for final victory in this long struggle for democracy.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ACCORDING TO movie and comic-strip tradition, there are many members of the gentle sex whose idea of romance is rough and primitive treatment.

They are supposed to swoon with delight at the very thought of being clubbed by hairy cave-men, kidnapped by Arabian sheiks or manhandled by ape-like Tarzans.

Personally, we've learned to shun any generalizations about the opposite sex. But, on the basis of limited research, we are inclined to challenge this assumption.

The women we've met evidence no particular yearning to be victims of clubbing, mayhem and other forms of near-assassination.

Nor can we feature them standing in line for a cave, jungle or nomadic life of dirt, disease, danger and hardship, after knowing the conveniences of modern civilization.

★ ★ ★

IN THE Congress of the United States, however, in some of our most exclusive clubs, and in the intellectual swill-shops that cater to wealth and reaction, there are many who profess to yearn for a return to cave-man tactics and the law of the jungle in labor relations.

Of course, they visualize themselves as dishing out the rough stuff, and possibly don't reflect that under such conditions even big apes may get chawed up by bigger apes.

As Exhibit No. 1 we present Dr. Willford I. King, who in an article circulated by the "Committee for Constitutional Government," as part of its campaign against the Wagner Act, glorified labor conditions "in the early days of our Republic," and called for a return to them.

His version of these primitive conditions was that the individual worker took the best job he could get, while "the employer hired at as low rates as possible"; that "in the absence of any contract to the contrary, any worker could quit when he pleased, and the employers could discharge a worker at pleasure"; and that "employers were forbidden to combine to **keep down** wage rates, and employes were forbidden to combine to **push up** wage rates."

★ ★ ★

AS EXHIBIT No. 2 we present Rep. Max Schwabe (R., Mo.) at a House labor subcommittee session considering an amendment to the Wage-Hour Act to raise the minimum wage above its present starvation level of 40c an hour.

As reported by the New York Times, Schwabe argued that the Act itself was "contrary to the American way and Republican Party policy," and was Communistic.

"I think this bill is veering to the left," he said. As an illustration, Schwabe added that if a man went to a public sale and bought an article cheaply it was his right, and "if he hires a worker cheap, that's the American way of doing it."

Pressed repeatedly to answer the question, "Does freedom mean the right to pay starvation wages?" he finally said, "If you want to put it that way, yes."

★ ★ ★

THESE TWO exhibits represent some of the elements, in and out of Congress, that have been campaigning to destroy legislation protecting labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

They have wanted to render American workers helpless victims of the economic club wielded by cave-man employers, to prevent them from "combining to push up wage rates."

They hail the Taft-Hartley act as one of their triumphs, though this act does much more than deprive labor of legal protection.

It not only leaves the corporations with all the modern powers of monopolistic combination, but adds to their arsenal of clubs against labor the most up-to-date weapons of governmental repression.

★ ★ ★

IF, HOWEVER, the more regulated procedures of collective bargaining, as developed under the Wagner Act, are to be denied to labor, there is still recourse to the methods of struggle whereby workers organized, established strong unions and won better conditions before there was any Wagner act.

The American labor movement is many times stronger now than then. Millions more workers have tasted the benefits of organization and learned how to mobilize for political action.

Labor has no yen whatever to be clubbed and pulled by the hair into any industrial cave-life, and woe be to those cave-thinkers who attempt it!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

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Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director

Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor; Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

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CIO To Tenants:

ORGANIZE TO FIGHT RENT GOUGERS

"KEEP the rent down and and the roof on."

That was the advice given by CIO to the people last week in urging the nation's tenants to band together against illegal evictions and rent-gouging which were reported sweeping the country following passage of the new federal rent bill.

In a communication to all local and state industrial union councils, John Brophy, director of the Industrial Union Councils, and Legislative Director Nathan Cowan stated:

"We urge you to initiate and to assist in the organization of tenants by apartment houses, housing developments, blocks and neighborhoods. With the protections of the law removed, we must move to protect ourselves."

The bill, signed by President Truman in a slashing, denunciatory message calling for a Congressional investigation of the real estate lobby, brought immediate rises in rents for permanent hotel residents as high as 400%.

Sen. Glen Taylor (D.-Ida.) has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the real estate lobby by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The resolution would authorize the committee to look into the "activities, connections methods and financing of all groups commonly known as the real estate lobby."

Emphasizing that the new rent law strips much, if not all, protection from the average tenant, Brophy and Cowan said: "To resist a drive by landlords to sign up tenants for a 15% increase, and to resist unjust evictions, tenants will have to organize and be prepared to act together.

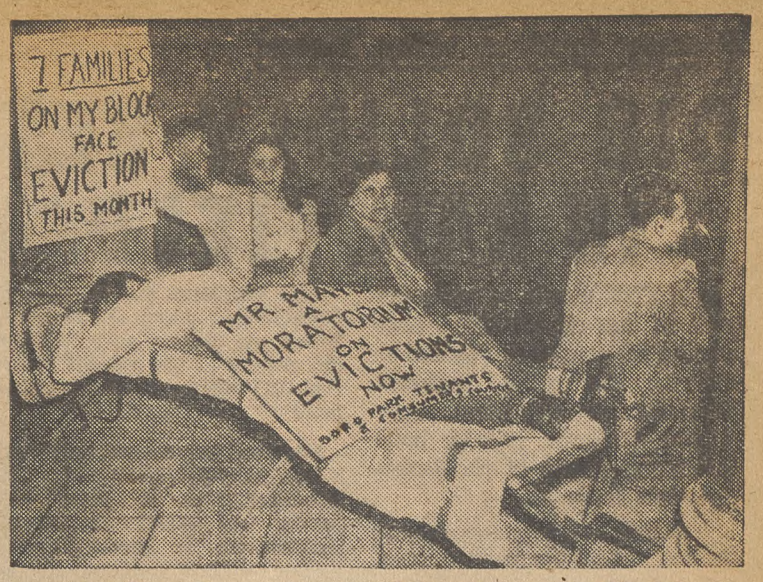
"We are convinced that public opinion in every community of the country can be aroused to demand fair and reasonable treatment from landlords, despite the apparent intent of Congress to victimize tenants under the new law.

"Unjust evictions should be resisted by every proper means. Tenants should be promptly informed of eviction moves by landlords. Letters should be written to the local papers. Newspaper editors should be visited. These measures require organized leadership."

Pointing to the power of state advisory committees authorized by the new law, the CIO officials urged that the names of qualified persons to serve on the committee be submitted to the governors who have the power of appointment.

The CIO spokesmen stated that the federal rent control administrator retains some powers under the new law, and that "National CIO, through the Cost of Living Committee, intends to see that these are exercised for the protection of tenants as far as the law permits."

The President, in signing the bill, said it was "the lesser of two evils" and made it perfectly clear that the bill would only heap new hardships on American families, already suffering from tremendous rises in the cost of living. The President focused attention on the misleading 15 per cent "voluntary" rent increase clause, stating it was voluntary only so far as the landlord is concerned.



Now that Pres. Truman has signed the phony rent bill that was pressured through Congress by the real estate lobbyists, tenants like the Weisman family will have even more trouble trying to keep a roof over their heads. After having been evicted, reinstated and then evicted again, they decided to camp on the doorstep of New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer until they found some place to live. (Federated Pictures)

32 STATES PASS ANTI-LABOR LAWS

WITH 32 state legislatures marching straight down the NAM-Chamber of Commerce line this year to enact anti-labor measures, union members, forced also to cope with a stringent federal law, may well feel that they've "had enough" by election time next year.

Forecast of things to come, indicating that this may be only the beginning, was voiced by Earl Shreve, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently. "Perhaps," he predicted following passage of the Taft-Hartley law, "time will show the necessity for further legislation. And it may be necessary to supplement this law with comparable enactments by the states."

Most of the 1947 state legislation stabbed at the closed and union shops under the deceptive banner of "right to work" laws. Such regulations were slapped onto the books in Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

North Dakota and New Mexico legislatures also okayed bills of this nature, but the proposals must be submitted to the people for approval at the next election before becoming law.

Strike activity is hampered by legislation in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Michigan, North Dakota, Texas and Utah.

Nine states now prohibit secondary boycotts. These are California, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas and Utah.

Legislation has been enacted in nine states—Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia—regulating public utilities disputes; while two prohibit strikes by public employes—New York and Texas. Strikes by employes of charitable hospitals are prohibited in Minnesota.

Seven states threw monkey-wrenches into the collection of union dues by "check-off": Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas and Virginia.

—And still they cry for more!

To Honor Hillman

A memorial meeting in honor of Sidney Hillman, late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, July 30, the union announced this week.

Speakers include CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and New York City Mayor William O'Dwyer. Bishop Francis J. Haas has also been invited to speak.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Don't start fires. Protect overhead floor beams with asbestos, metal, or other non-combustible shields.

PLAN PAC FOR '48

THE CIO Political Action Committee Executive Board will meet in Pittsburgh July 11 with CIO Pres. Philip Murray to map plans for an all-out political offensive in 1948, PAC Director Jack Kroll announced this week.

The PAC session is expected to set off greater political activity in the field aimed at repudiating the Taft-Hartley law and those responsible for its passage.

Kroll stated that PAC would intensify its activity, that it would "organize block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood, precinct by precinct, ward by ward. The unfair, unworkable Taft-Hartley law has aroused the workers of America, and they will answer back with political action."

GOP PREPARES 'SOP' FOR VETS

Republican leadership in the House this week prepared to throw a "sop" to veterans.

The House armed services committee approved a bill to authorize the cashing of terminal leave war bonds Sept. 1, and to extend for a year the period in which exservicemen may apply for payment for unused furlough time.

In the Senate, the Labor Committee this week approved bills to raise the on-the-job training ceiling from $175 a month to $200 for single veterans, and from $200 to $250 a month for married veterans. There would be no change in the present subsistence allowances.

A petition is being circulated in the House to bring to the floor a similar measure now bottled up in the Rules Committee.

IT'S ONLY FAIR TO SHARE — A good rule for youngsters. And for grown-ups, too — especially on telephone party lines. If you're on a party line, please keep your calls brief . . . allow an interval between calls . . . answer as promptly as you can. That way *everyone* will get his fair share of telephone service. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

Pennsy System Wins Mean!

CIO SOLIDLY SET IN RAIL FIELD

AS THE result of victories in run-off elections conducted by the Natl. Mediation Board, the CIO Railroad Workers now represent some 41,000 workers in six non-operating crafts of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The CIO won bargaining rights in the run-off for carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers.

CIO Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood hailed the victory, asserting that the results of the run-off "place the CIO solidly in the railroad field."

Haywood pointed out that these victories, along with other CIO triumphs such as those won among the maintenance-of-way workers on the Santa Fe and marine workers employed by the railroads in New York, "establish for CIO a real base of operations in the railroad field."

He said that plans are being made to intensify drives among several key railroads, and complimented Director A. B. Martin of the railroad workers, who was chairman of the drive among The Pennsylvania Railroad workers, and his staff, for their untiring work over several years.

In the run-off the company-dominated Brotherhood of Shop Crafts retained bargaining rights for the machinists. The company union also won the comparatively small blacksmiths' group in the original election. The AFL was entirely eliminated by the elections.

In the original election the CIO union retained its right to represent the boilermakers, molders, powerhouse employees and laborers, which it had held since winning previous elections in 1945.

(See Haywood's column for the figures in the run-off.)

WARREN RESIGNS CONCILIATION JOB

Edgar L. Warren this week resigned as director of the U. S. Conciliation Service.

Following irresponsible red-baiting attacks by the House Appropriations Committee, Warren's departure was forced by the Taft-Hartley Act's transfer of the Conciliation Service from the Labor Department to the National Labor Relations Board.

Unity Meeting

Representatives of 10 CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions held an unprecedented joint meeting in Seattle June 27 to plan cooperative defense against forthcoming effects of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The officials met to discuss the measure's impact on contracts held by the Seafarers Intl. Union and the Masters, Mates & Pilots (both AFL), which expire Sept. 30.

JAMES H. DURKIN

Durkin Heads Office Union

The CIO Office & Professional Workers' executive board last weekend elected James H. Durkin as president, succeeding Lewis Merrill who resigned early this month on account of ill health.

Durkin will serve until the 1948 convention. On UOPWA's staff since the union was founded in 1937, Durkin pledged to continue the fight for "security and higher salaries for white collar and professional workers."

Durkin, who is married and has a one-year-old daughter, is a member of the union's national administrative committee and general executive board and has recently been serving as national representative attached to the national insurance division.

Durkin pledged continued support to the policies of the CIO and the leadership of CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Durkin declared that the union would continue to fight for the equal rights of all members, would not participate in any witch hunts and would conduct with all labor a fight against restrictive legislation and attacks on labor and minority groups, including the Taft-Hartley Law.

GUILD NAMES NOMINEES

PRES. Milton Murray unexpectedly ended a bitter fight for the presidency of the CIO Newspaper Guild by withdrawing his nomination at the 14th annual convention of the union at Sioux City, Iowa, last week.

His withdrawal from the race left only the names of Harry Martin, Memphis, Tenn., and Willard Shelton, Washington, D. C., to be submitted to the membership for election. In declining the nomination, Murray said:

"I deplore the friction which has arisen in the Guild in the past five years. There has been plenty of vicious politics which I feel should be eliminated. I am going to do what I think best for the Guild by declining this nomination with heartfelt thanks."

The only member of the Murray-Rodgers-Eubanks slate of 1941 remaining after the convention developments was Executive Vice-Pres. Sam Eubanks, who will be opposed for re-election by Jack Buckman, Manchester, N. H.

Sec.-Treas. William W. Rodgers failed to win nomination. Nominated for that post were Ralph Novak, Detroit, and G. K. Williams, Los Angeles.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

An important announcement was made by the Natl. Mediation Board last week. Results of a run-off election in non-operating groups on the Pennsylvania Railroad definitely places CIO solidly in the railroad field.

As the result of these victories and those previously won in the original election, the CIO United Railroad Workers holds bargaining rights in six of the eight non-operating shop crafts and represents some 41,000 workers on this system alone.

The company union which previously held the bargaining rights for these crafts won one craft in the run-off, giving them some 12,000 workers as against 53,000-54,000 on the system and in this craft the independent union won by a majority of approximately 200. The company previously won an election among the comparatively small blacksmiths' group.

The AFL craft unions were eliminated entirely by the elections.

To Director Martin and his entire staff, the CIO extends its congratulations on this fine achievement: Results of the run-off election are:

Machinists:	BRSC	5365	**Electricians:**	BRSC	1378
	URRW-CIO	5162		URRW-CIO	1492
	VOID	68		VOID	15
Sheet Metal Workers	BRSC	1044	**Carmen:**	BRSC	7658
	URRW-CIO	1179		URRW-CIO	8105
	VOID	14		VOID	103

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. De Shetler, Los Angeles, reports: Associated Oil Field Clerical Workers, OWIU-CIO 5, no union 4. OWIU Field Rep. Jack Sayer was in charge.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charleston, W. Va., advises: Electro Metallurgical Co., Alloy, W. Va., CIO Chemical Workers 1347, AFL Mine Workers 141, no union 36. Campaign was under direction of UGCCW Intl. Rep. Joe Joy and Elwood Swisher, assisted by the CIO staff.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, reports: Robbins & Myers, Sidney, Ohio, UE-CIO 36, AFL 20. UE Rep. John Thomas was in charge.

Grant Oakes, President, FE-CIO, advises: International Harvester Co., Canton, Ill., CIO 1108, District 50, 661, Company Union 183, no union 23.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender, Baltimore, advises: Clifton Conduit Co., Baltimore, Md., IUM&SWA-CIO 27, AFL 16. IUM&SWA Natl. Rep. Sam Glickman conducted this campaign.

Robert J. Davidson, CIO Reg. Dir., Cincinnati, reports: Sorg Paper Co., Middletown, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers 327, Independent 82, no union 2.

CIO Field Rep. Ralph Dawson, San Francisco, advises: Eversharp Distributing Depot, CIO 14, no union 6. Metal Fastenings, San Francisco, signed with CIO covering about 40 workers. There was no election involved, just a cross-check.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Laurinburg Plywood Co., Laurinburg, N. C., CIO 69, no union 21; Pierce Lumber Co., Hallsboro, N. C., CIO 28, against 7; Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Co., Wilmington, N. C., CIO 23, no union 2; Hinson Brick Co., Norwood, N. C., CIO 49, no union 0. Jenkins, Krik and Leighton were the organizers. North Carolina Lumber & Veneer Co., Hallsboro, N. C., CIO 176, no union 35. Elijah Jackson was in charge of the splendid job among the employes of this company.

Reminder to Taft:

PROBE UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUTO INDUSTRY

THE Employment Act charges a joint congressional committee with the responsibility of reporting to the President on steps to be taken to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

The committee—known as the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report—has been holding hearings but failed to make a report to the President as the act required it to do last January.

The chairman of the committee is Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) of Taft-Hartley Act infamy. This week Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers wrote Taft telling the Senator that "it would not be amiss for you to direct your immediate inquiry" into current heavy layoffs in the auto industry. Reuther wrote:

"It is difficult for us to understand why, with total steel production in the first quarter of 1947 thirty-five per cent above the quarterly average of 1940, automobile production in the first quarter of 1947 was only four per cent above the quarterly average of 1940.

"I would like to make the concrete suggestion that your committee call before it as witnesses representatives of the management of both the steel and automobile industries to explain the inability of the automobile industry to achieve full production and maintain continuous employment at a time when demand for automobiles far exceeds the supply."

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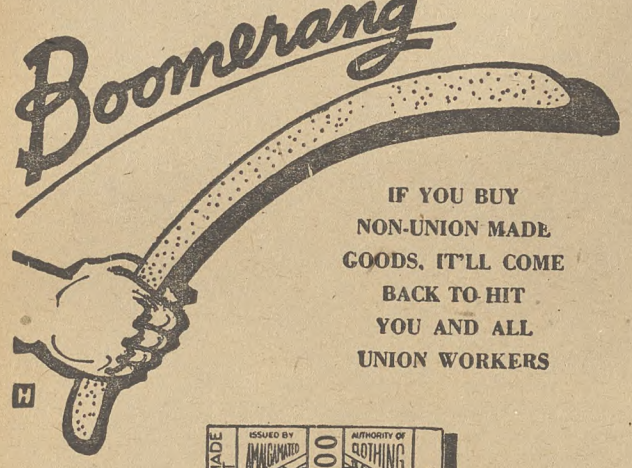

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A Major Innovation

UAW Wins Pension Plan At Ford

THE CIO Auto Workers this week won a retirement pay plan from Ford Motor Co.—a major innovation in American heavy industry.

UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Leonard, director of the Ford Dept., said that the retirement program, which will go into effect as of last Jan. 1, "will involve the expenditure of more than 200 million dollars for past service benefits alone."

In addition, the new contract will include a 7c across the board hourly wage increase and an additional 5c hourly wage raise for more than 10,000 maintenance workers, core makers and jobbing molders.

Pensions, which will cover practically all Ford workers after one year's employment, will be 1% of the worker's annual pay for each year of service, including all the years he was employed before the plan went into effect. The amount is in addition to social security benefits.

Leonard said:

"A Ford worker earning $200 a month would contribute about $1,800 in 30 years and receive a total of $100 a month at retirement, $55 of which is purchased by the company's contributions. If the same worker were to purchase an individual annuity, it would pay him $55 a month for life and cost approximately $9,000."

Other features of the plan are payment in the event of death of all the employe's contributions to his beneficiary, total and permanent disability payments, and full vested rights for each worker in his contribution with partial vested rights in the company's contribution after a specified number of years.

No definite retirement age has been reached, but it will probably be optional between 55 and 65 years of age. It is estimated that 95% of the Ford workers will be eligible to participate in the pension plan at once.

'Camel' Strikers'

STORE STILL BANS HUNGER

By CONNIE ANDERSON

"NOBODY hungry" is a hard principle to live up to, when low-paid workers strike one of the most powerful anti-labor corporations in the South.

But tobacco stemmers and hogshead handlers turned themselves into grocery clerks overnight during the strike of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers to make that slogan a reality by operating a commissary which served thousands.

The commissary is still fighting to meet the needs of 481 strikers locked out by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., after the strike was over, in violation of the contract.

The story of the commissary is an example of the tremendous reserves of working-class initiative and ability. Early in the strike, workers found cash relief was not enough to go around. As one of the strikers said:

"When I buy groceries from the $5 the union give me, all I have is small sackful of goods. If the union will buy the cheaper things, that will be better."

That's where resourcefulness and energy came into demand. A vacant store building across from the union hall was stocked with flour, grits and other staples. Workers came off the picket lines to weigh packages for the various size families. Food was brought in bulk and repackaged at the commissary to fit the needs of the people without any waste.

The food wasn't much—just enough to keep going on. The first week's "menu" was, per person, two pounds of flour, a half-pound of white beans, a pound of corn meal, a half-pound of lard, a half-pound of fat back, a quarter-pound of coffee, one tall can of milk, and a half-pound of snap beans.

There were tiny packages of salt, soda and baking powder to help make biscuits and corn bread. For each baby on the bottle there were 7 tall cans of milk.

In the first three weeks, 2,866 strikers received a week's supply of food for families totaling 12,120 adults and children and 759 bottle babies. That's quite a big grocery business to be handled from scratch, but the tobacco workers took it in their stride.

Shipbuilding Union To Truman:

U. S. SHARES RESPONSIBILITY IN SHIPYARD STRIKE

PRES. John Green of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers this week charged that the U. S. Labor Dept., the Army and Navy Depts. and the Maritime Commission "share responsibility for the strike" of 70,000 members of the union.

These charges were made in a letter to President Truman.

Typical of scenes in which 70,000 ship workers on the three coasts and Great Lakes participated this week, CIO Shipbuilding Workers are shown picketing a yard.

One hundred per cent effective, the strike has shut down all major yards with which the Shipbuilding Workers hold contracts except the Todd yards in New York, Hoboken and New Orleans where negotiations continue. The Todd yard at San Pedro is down.

The morale is so high among the strikers that it is only necessary to maintain token picket lines at the yards scattered along the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts.

Green asserted that the Secretary of Labor has not exercised his authority to fill the places vacated by the resignation of certain of the industry members on the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee.

This committee consisting of industry, union and government members was charged with the responsibility of setting up the wage rates in shipbuilding. Green pointed out that the Secretary of Labor has the authority, under the President's executive order transferring the committee to the Labor Dept., to name members to the committee.

Green also said that the procurement agencies announced that they would not participate in any wage review action taken by the committee, "thus leaving labor at the mercy of a group of employers who have already sufficiently indicated that they would do everything in their power to obstruct the holding of a wage review or a fruitful outcome for such wage review."

The strike was precipitated by the companies when they tried to cut earnings, destroy working conditions such as seniority rules and to incorporate the Taft-Hartley Act into contracts.

The union is seeking wage increases, six paid holidays and improved vacation clauses.

The companies refuse to grant wage increases despite the fact Bethlehem Steel and other employers granted raises of 13-29c an hour to members of the AFL working in the San Francisco yards.

Even Dynamite Fails To Halt CIO in Dixie

By ALLAN L. SWIM

NEARLY everything from pious words to dynamite has been used in an effort to keep Southern workers from joining the CIO.

So-called "Operation Dixie" has been a rugged battle from the minute it began, but, despite the opposition, the CIO increased its Southern membership approximately 70% during the past year.

And the pay of workers below the Mason-Dixon line has been increased by millions of dollars annually as a direct result of the work done by the CIO Organizing Committee.

Opposition tactics have varied widely—and some of them have been rather spectacular.

Organizers in an Alabama textile town were forced to cease using their sound truck to avoid arrest on a charge of disturbing public worship. Management accomplished this by employing a group of "ministers" who conducted religious services at the plant gates during shift changes.

Dynamite charges were exploded at one meeting place in Georgia and one in North Carolina in an effort to convince workers—and the organizers, too—that the opposition was willing to play roughly.

A Georgia mill superintendent told an organizer to cease handing out leaflets at his plant. The organizer ignored the warning. A short time later the superintendent attempted to run down the organizer with his car. He chased him out of the street, across a sidewalk and over a fence.

AN Alabama "goon squad" attempted to kidnap an organizer and a local union leader. The CIO representatives fled. The "goons" followed, fired guns at the CIO men and set their car afire. One of the unionists wandered around in the nearby woods all night before reaching safety.

Nineteen organizers and local union leaders have been physically assaulted. Many have been told to "leave town." A dozen or more have been arrested on such charges as "distributing leaflets" and "using sound trucks." (All arrested were later acquitted.)

Most effective opposition has come from mill owners who decided to follow the simple practice of firing nearly every worker who expressed an interest in the CIO. Some of the workers thus fired also have been blacklisted.

Many persons unfamiliar with the economic and political structure of the South say they cannot understand why industrialists fight the CIO so bitterly—why they so openly violate the NLRB.

Van A. Bittner, vice president of United Steelworkers and national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, explains it this way:

"The building of a strong CIO movement in the South will mean a new way of life for most Southerners.

"There is more than pay rates and working conditions at stake. Some of the mill owners are virtual kings of all they survey. They own and operate the mills and the mill villages. They control towns economically or politically, or both.

"For years they have laid down the rules under which their employes worked and lived. The coming of the CIO means that they can no longer reign supreme. It means that the workers themselves have something to say about the conditions under which they work and live.

"It is natural that the industrialists should fight—and fight hard—to retain the old way of life.

"THERE is a matter of pride involved, too. Some of the mill owners have provided their workers with fairly good houses and fairly good pay and working conditions. They honestly think it is better for them to 'take care of' the workers than for the workers to attempt to provide for themselves and make their own decisions. So pride is injured when employes attempt to toss off the yoke of paternalism.

"A recent visitor to my office who had been in one of the best mill towns of the South made a statement about the mill owner that throws important light on the subject. Of the mill owner he said, 'He provides his workers with everything except the right to make their own decisions.'"

Packinghouse Wins 2nd Hike

An agreement for a 6c an hour wage increase was reached this week by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and Armour & Co.

The increase was bargained pursuant to a clause in the current contract, which allows for two wage reopening periods. The contract was signed last December, at which time the union received a 7½c an hour increase and other gains, including geographic wage adjustments, eight paid holidays, and a sick leave plan.

Pres. Ralph Helstein noted that the Armour agreement is subject to ratification by the local unions in the Armour chain. Retroactive date for the increase is June 16.

The signing of the Armour agreement is the first in the present negotiations between the CIO union and the leading packing companies.

Sprucing Up

THAT FOOT PROBLEM

By HANNA SHERMAN

HAPPY is the gal whose feet are both good looking and healthy. Especially during these summer months. It's a time when even the healthiest feet may hurt just because it's hot. So, if your pedal extremities are less than perfect (and whose aren't?) why not get them into fine condition for the summer ahead?

Calluses are painful. Unnecessarily painful, we might add, since most types of calluses are so easily removed. File the callus down gently with a special file made for that purpose or with a pumice stone. Use the stone after your bath when the skin is soft and moist. Finish the job with a soothing lotion or cream—it's that easy.

A callus on the sole of the foot behind the second and third toe is more serious. There may be something wrong with your metatarsal bones. Make sure with a medical examination. Never cut a callus yourself. It's special work for the podiatrist (chiropodist).

MOST of us have corns because we wear the wrong shoes for our feet and walk badly. The first step in getting rid of corns is to develop a walk that balances your weight. Then be sure always to wear shoes that really fit you.

That's preventive. For the corn itself, see a podiatrist. He generally will remove it by cutting it away. It's dangerous to try to cut a corn yourself. Infection can follow unskilled cutting and careless use of chemical agents may injure the surrounding tissue. Once a corn has been removed professionally, it will rarely reappear—provided you take care of that matter of your walk and your shoes.

Ingrown toenails can be prevented. File your toe nails straight across, and never, never cut down into the corners. Don't play doctor by probing into the skin along the side of the nail. If the nail tends to dig into the flesh at the corner, just insert a bit of cotton under the nail with a toothpick. Relieve the pressure and the nail will grow over straight.

EXCESSIVE perspiration of the feet responds quickly and easily to treatment. Once a day plunge the feet into hot water—as hot as you can stand—for about a minute and a half. Then dip them in icy water, for just half a minute. Repeat this several times and dry your feet with a rough towel.

Follow up this bracing routine with a dusting of talcum powder or any good foot powder. It's heaven sent on the days when your feet are tired, aching, swollen, or just plain hurt.

Do take care of your feet—you've just got to stand on your own, no matter how hot it gets.

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Women In CIO

WOMEN members of the CIO, modest, hard-working and inclined to be shy, as a group do not always get the attention they deserve. So it's good to see one of them get a nice plug in the Connecticut State CIO monthly paper, Connecticut Vanguard.

She is Rose Hess, member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and vice-president of the State CIO Council since 1945.

"Rose is one of Connecticut's finest examples of whole-hearted devotion to trade unionism," says the Vanguard.

"Despite the fact that she works every day as a sewing machine operator, she has never been known to turn down an assignment to do something for her union or the State CIO. She does all her tasks with a steady cheerfulness. She's the stuff of which successful, durable trade unionism is made."

Rose Hess became active in May 1933 when the ACWA signed its first union contract with the Brewster Shirt Corp., in Danbury, and has been a member of her shop committee ever since. For the last 11 years she has been shop chairlady.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

THE SUMMER VACATION—A CHORE OR A RICH EXPERIENCE FOR YOUR CHILDREN?

A little planning by parents who know how to cooperate with neighbors and friends can make that big part of the year—the summer vacation—a full and profitable time for their children. Going on excursions is fun, brings new ideas to play and helps do away with that sad plaint, "What Shall We Do Now?" If you've an airport, a factory, a sawmill, a brook, or a farm nearby, you're in luck. Round houses, fire stations, docks and all means of transportation hold perennial interest. Parents who go on trips with children find it most rewarding. (Photo: Monkmeyer Conreid).

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Report from Germany:

Paper Shortage Slows Workers' Education

"IN a democracy the people are the supreme rulers," said the teacher to his class, adding in a matter-of-fact tone: "Please repeat five times."

After they had done as he directed, the teacher said: "Next, in the final analysis, nobody is superior to the people. Repeat five times."

That is the picture of a class conducted by a German trade union for a youth group in the American zone. The picture was brought back by Mrs. Alice Hanson Cook, of the education staff of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers, who was sent to the American zone by the War Dept. for two months as a consultant in workers' education.

The reason for the unique teaching method is the shortage of paper. The teacher alone had notes. The pupils had neither paper nor books.

"Lack of paper is the greatest handicap to workers' education in the American zone," declared Mrs. Cook.

She explained that the formal education of most Germans ends at 14, because that is the age at which apprenticeship training begins. Thereafter, the pupil goes to vocational school only one day a week until his apprenticeship is completed.

Under such a system the job of training youth for citizenship falls on the unions, which set up youth groups on the plant basis and in the neighborhoods. In the plant the union is permitted to bring in a speaker every Wednesday afternoon.

"IN Germany I saw the best job I have ever seen in functional education—that is learning to do by doing," Mrs. Cook said. "The young people were learning how to handle grievances by actually handling them after being guided by experienced teachers."

On the neighborhood level, the unions hold discussions of trade union problems, of current events and of cultural matters for the youth groups. They add zest to their neighborhood activities through holding folk music nights.

"Workers' education is also hampered by the lack of good teachers," Mrs. Cook pointed out. "Many qualified teachers were killed by Hitler and others can't be spared from the other essential functions of their unions.

"The Germans need food for their bodies, but they also need ideas for their minds, and they can't be given those ideas until the paper shortage is overcome."

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

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Movie Moguls Echo Anti-Labor Law

THE Taft - Hartley law's "long step toward fascism" is finding its echo in the movie industry. Already there is talk of "industrial peace," lower production costs (at labor's expense), and even more ominously, a proposal for national censorship.

What will happen nationally if Congress accepts Rankin's ideas of censorship can be seen by a glance at the record of Lloyd T. Binford, Memphis fuehrer of the cinema. In the past few months, this Bourbon has banned seven pictures because Negroes have appeared in dignified roles or the political content was not to his "crumpy" taste. His latest triumph of misjudgment involves the prohibition of any showing of **"Monsieur Verdoux,"** Charlie Chaplin's bitter satire on modern society.

Coming from Binford, this can be construed as a compliment, for "Monsieur Verdoux" was never made to fit the fascist tastes of Binford and his Taft-Hartley friends.

CHAPLIN'S Verdoux is a fine blending of humor and entertainment with a powerful political punch. No one beats you over the head with a "message" yet the very story of this meek, dapper bank clerk turned murderer is a powerful indictment of the same political forces that are treading the long road today.

The story concerns a petty bank clerk, fired suddenly after thirty years' devotion to the financial institutions. To support his crippled wife, and children, he enters a new business—methodically killing women with overstuffed bank accounts. Seeing no difference between men who profit by wars and his own pursuits, he keeps neat business-like records, dispatches his victims with production-line efficiency and tallies his profits and losses every so often.

When finally caught, he merely pleads guilty to his individual crimes and then troubles the conscience of the world by saying that killing only a few is murder, but war-makers who murder by the millions find respectability in numbers.

This may not be the usual stuff for comedies, but Chaplin overdoes everything with such precision and dexterity that his every motion is laugh-provoking. His love-making with a purpose, his handling of poison and his nimbleness in counting money turn into masterpieces of comedy. With the gracefulness of a lumbering tramp steamer, Martha Raye contributes the best screen performance of her career as one of the objects of Chaplin's business.

"Monsieur Verdoux" is a picture you will enjoy and remember a long time.

THE year 1947 will go down in history as the time of the British Invasion — cinematically speaking. In increasing numbers, England has been sending over fine pictures which are finally making their way into movie houses all over the country. **"Vacation for Marriage," "Brief Encounter," "Stairway to Heaven"** and **"This Happy Breed"** are but a few examples of the fine overseas films now making the rounds.

The topper, so far, has come in **"Great Expectations,"** Dickens fine story of Pip, a poor lad projected into nobility's ranks by the kindness of a criminal he befriended. John Mill's fluctuating romance with Estella (Valerie Hobson) starts off with terrific interest and builds to a dramatic climax.

The beauty of this fine film, however, lies mainly in the excellent weaving of detail and incident against the somber background of nineteenth century standards. Its two hours are filled with enchantment, humor and romance to a degree that might well sound "beware" to the often overdramatic efforts of Hollywood.

"Odd Man Out," which brings James Mason back to the screen in an adventurous role, is another example of the fact that good English pictures are not flukes or one-a-year events. Mason is an Irish revolutionary who escapes from prison and organizes a gang to combat the British with violence. They rob a mill for funds, and in the fracas Mason loses his discipline and kills a guard. Wounded himself, he is the object of a thrilling, back-alley manhunt.

For eight hours, the police hunt him down like an animal. His band scatters and he keeps one step ahead of the police with the aid of various people, all of whom have special reasons for helping the fugitive. Only one—a girl—helps him, out of pure charity and love.

Realistic and grim, the picture is tense and dramatic. Occasionally it lags—but the lull only serves to sharpen the ensuing incidents. Mason makes up for the recent "lulus" in this one.

"THE ADVENTURESS," with Deborah Kerr, who makes her American debut in the forthcoming Hucksters, deals with an Irish background in a lighter vein. Full of the Blarney spirit, Miss Kerr plays the role of an Irish lass whose traditional hatred of the British misleads her into helping the Germans.

She becomes involved in wacky spy plots, secret missions and military secrets—defying and defeating all sides until she ends up with a sane point of view and a handsome husband. The picture is racy, funny and full of high comedy.

While the above comments may lead to a comparison of American versus British films, there is no actually fair basis for such. For one thing, the foreign films sent to our shores represent the cream of the crop—and if any statistician wanted to, he would probably find Hollywood with an equal batting average. Certainly, the British have shown they are human, too, when they send over a dreary drama of tragic love entitled "A Lady Surrenders."

BACK to the American scene, to **"Miracle on 34th Street."** This humorous phantasy about a Santa Claus is enough to take the curse off the heat. Of course, the Department Store Workers' local doesn't benefit from the "Miracle" but everyone manages to have a lot of fun and good-natured spoofing.

The "Miracle" is born when Edmund Gwenn, who looks suspiciously like old Santa himself, joins Macy's parade. One thing leads to another, and he ends up with Santa's job in the huge store.

Having the true spirit of Christmas, he tells the customers to buy in Gimbels or other stores where prices on certain items are lower or the supply is more plentiful. (This would be a miracle!)

His spirit spreads to store-wide policy and he also manages to put over a drawn-out romance between Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. The climax comes during a riotous courtroom scene where it becomes accepted legal authority that Kris Kringle is Santa Claus. Everyone is happy including the audience for a change.

Mildred Weissman

Charlie Chaplin, the businesslike killer in "Monsieur Verdoux", inspects his prospective victim as she safeguards her strongbox. Chaplin's complaint is that murder is made respectable by numbers—witness war-makers.

John Mills, who plays the part of Pip in the picturization of Dicken's "Great Expectations" rescues Migwich, his benefactor, from the sidewheels of a packet boat. Magwich, an escaped convict, faces jail if caught in England.

Van Johnson and Cameron Mitchell fight with all their professional skill to keep a Navy Catalina airborne after a victorious clash with a Japanese submarine. Johnson switches from the bobby-sox roles to do a serious portrayal of a plane-wrecked pilot who seeks "High Barbaree", his island of dreams.

Two noted musicians bring different types of music to the screen. Louis Armstrong blows his hot horn in "New Orleans", a saga of jazz that is captured by the "Satchmo's" musicraft. Ferruccio Tagliavini (right) sings the Count's role in the new Italian film, "The Barber of Seville", full-length movie version of the famous opera.

SHORT TAKES

DEAR RUTH—is a bit dated but still holds up as very funny comedy. Story concerns little brat who writes love letters in her older sister's name. When soldier comes home to claim his V-mail bride, complications set in. Joan Caulfield and William Holden are the "victims" of the hoax.

LOST HONEYMOON—Franchot Tone, suffering from amnesia, forgets his English bride and kids and prepares to marry the boss's daughter. When his family turns up, the usual nonsense takes place. Recommended if the theatre is air-conditioned.

Getting down to work in one of the UNION VOICE classrooms. Courses included painting, arts and crafts, singing, dancing, games and story-telling.

Here's a scene from one of the recently-finished series of Saturday morning children's classes, showing a little student explaining her art project to a classmate.

Boy! Do we love to sing! That's the general idea of this photo, showing some of the audience participation as folk-singer Oscar Brand got the kids into tune with some lively rhythms.

A work of art in progress. It's a serious business to this young artist who is so absorbed in his creation he isn't even aware he is having his picture taken.

UNION MEMBERS IN THE MAKING

By IRVING BALDINGER

FOUR-year-old Alan Frank is talking union.

In the hurried, high-pitched babble he uses to tell of the major events in his young life, he's regaling his friends with wondrous tales of the things he learned and did at his dad's union, where mother had been taking him on Saturday mornings during the past year.

There are over 200 youngsters like Alan, ranging in age from 3 to 10 years, telling similar tales to wide-eyed pals in their neighborhoods in New York City these days.

They're graduates of special classes for children of CIO members, held under the sponsorship of UNION VOICE, newspaper of seven New York locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union — Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65, Department Store Employes Locals 1-S, 2, 3, 5, and 1250, and Display Workers Local 144.

THE classes, open to children of members of these local unions, were held at the headquarters of Local 65, where the junior unionists romped through meeting rooms reserved for them, and sent their piercing whoops rolling up the corridors of the eleven-story structure.

Under the careful supervision of trained nursery teachers, the toddling CIOers engaged in such activities as painting, singing, dancing, and turning themselves into cats, cows, horses and bears as they acted out stories told to them by the instructors.

Group singing of union songs was a favorite part of each weekly session, and many a group of union members, gathered in nearby meeting rooms on more serious affairs, would simply have to suspend their weighty discussions till the shrill chorus of children's voices rounded out another stanza of "Solidarity Forever."

DURING the past year, three series of such classes were held, averaging 10 weeks each — and each new term saw the enrollment total climbing steadily up. Use of union-owned meeting rooms, plus the active cooperation of the mothers themselves in helping to administer the classes, keeps costs down to a minimum, enabling the course to operate with tuition fees of $3 to $4 per term.

The 1946-47 program of UNION VOICE - sponsored children's events came to a thumping finale on Saturday afternoon, June 14, in the form of a Kiddie Carnival. There, the graduates entertained several hundred parents with the songs and games they had learned in class.

PART of the Carnival program—as originally planned—included entertainment by guest artists for the children—including a series of folk ballads, a puppet show and a dance recital.

But the youngsters very quickly made it clear that this was their show—climbing up on the stage to touch and harmonize with the ballad singer; to follow the steps of the exhibition dancer; and to look behind the curtain to see what made the puppets go.

And that, said the class teachers and sponsors proudly, was a spontaneous demonstration of how well the class had achieved one of its main purposes—breaking down the reticence of young children, giving them poise, and generally conditioning them (especially those of pre-school age) for contented group activity.

OF course there's another aspect to the question of why UNION VOICE has undertaken the sponsorship of such programs as a children's class, a beauty contest for kiddies, and parties for the junior unionists.

Such activities are an important means of integrating the interests of a union man's family with the program of the union, of giving Mrs. Member a more direct reason for wanting to read the union paper, of creating for her and her child a union spirit as strong and enthusiastic as her husband's.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

CARRUTHERS FOILED IN HIS ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE WARRENTOWN MILLS WHEN HE FOUND HE COULD NOT DESTROY THE UNION. JIM IS DISCUSSING WITH KIT HIS RETURN TO THE CITY WHEN THERE IS A SUDDEN INTERRUPTION.....

WHEN WOODY GETS EXCITED, THERE'S NO TELLING WHAT'S HAPPENED! WE BETTER FIND OUT FOR OURSELVES!

WELL! D-DON'T JUST STAND THERE! HURRY!

LIGHTS ARE ON! JIM.... THERE'S SOMETHING DOING!

WELL KNOW IN A MINUTE...

JIM! WE BEEN A-WAITING FOR YOU!

MAN... WE SHORE NEED YORE HELP!

WE JUST GOT WORD FROM MAYOR WICKETT AND THE OTHERS ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILL... THEY KICKED CARRUTHERS OUT AND WANNA HAVE A MEETIN' WITH US ABOUT WHAT THE UNION WANTS...

THAT'S FINE!

ONLY TROUBLE IS... YO' GOTTA GIVE US THE UNION DEMANDS! SOMETHING SPECIAL... LIKE THEM LEGAL PAPERS AND SUCH...

THERE'S NOTHING SPECIAL ABOUT IT... AND THE UNION DOESN'T THINK UP ANY FANCY DEMANDS ... THE UNION IS **YOU!** THE UNION ASKS ONLY WHAT YOU FOLKS NEED IN ORDER TO LIVE LIKE DECENT AMERICANS HAVE A RIGHT TO LIVE!

YOU'VE GOT GRIEVANCES? WHAT DO YOU THINK WOULD MAKE THINGS BETTER?

SHUCKS... I DON'T KNOW NO FANCY WAYS OF PUTTING IT. I FIGGER THAT SINCE THE O.P.A. WAS KILLED, PRICES BEEN RIDING HIGHER AN' HIGHER...

...AND IF WE GET 'BOUT FIVE DOLLARS MORE PAY A WEEK... WHY I RECKON MY OLD LADY COULD MAKE ENDS MEET AGAIN...

I COME HOME SO TIRED, I AIN'T GOT THE STRENGTH TO PLAY WITH MY KIDS... THEY SHOULDN'T BE MAKIN' US WORK SO FAST!

I KEEP WORRYIN' ABOUT LOSIN' MY JOB! WHAT IF I COME IN TOMORROW AND GET A SLIP SAYING I'M LAID OFF ... HOW'RE MY KIDS GONNA EAT?

YEP! THAT'S THE KIND OF THINGS WE WANT... **NO FIRIN'** OR LAYIN' US OFF... TO STARVE!

AND THAT'S WHAT A UNION STANDS FOR... THE THINGS YOU MEN ARE TALKING ABOUT! NO UNION EVER USES ITS STRENGTH TO ABUSE THE BOSSES... IT USES ITS STRENGTH TO STOP THE BOSSES FROM ABUSING THE ***PEOPLE*** WHO ***WORK FOR A LIVING!!***

AC 132

U. S. Honor at Stake

POLLTAX BLOT WORLD - WIDE

THE same sort of democracy as the U. S. is urging upon other nations must be extended to seven southern states in this country, Eugene Cotton, CIO assistant general counsel, urged last week.

Testifying before the House sub-committee on elections, in behalf of a federal law banning the poll-tax, Cotton pointed out that the voting requirement was disfranchising millions of American citizens.

In support of his claim, Cotton stated that the average percentage of potential voters who actually used their franchise in the 1946 Congressional elections was 9.58% in polltax states as compared with an average of 47% in non-polltax states. South Carolina Congressmen were elected by only 3% of the potential electorate. (All of the state's Representatives voted against labor on the Taft-Hartley Bill.)

As a result, "a small percentage of the voters in those states elect a disproportionate number of Congressmen and Senators to the federal Congress, which passes laws which affect the whole population of the United States," Cotton testified.

THE CIO, which has battled the polltax for the past nine years, last year in a resolution adopted at the national convention termed the tax "a standing blot on the pages of American democracy."

Filibusters or threats of filibusters by southern Senators have prevented the anti-polltax bill from reaching a vote in the Upper House in three successive sessions of Congress, although the House had each time passed the bill and a majority in the Senate had expressed approval.

"Until every U. S. citizen has the right to vote in federal elections without being called upon to pay for the exercise of that right, we cannot face the world with a clean conscience," the witness declared.

"Nor can we," he continued, "in good faith find fault with governments elsewhere in the world because they do not measure up to our standards of democracy when in our own country we do not live up to the standards we would set for others."

Delaying tactics, which have characterized the treatment of anti-polltax legislation in previous Congressional sessions, are being employed by southern members of the House sub-committee on elections this year. Three weeks remain before Congressional adjournment, and in that time the bill must clear the sub-committee, the full committee, the rules committee and final floor action.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866 HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass; ask Congressmen to sign Douglas discharge petition.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488 S. 1352	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House and Judiciary Committees. CIO has demanded speedy hearings.	Write Rep. Michener, Chmn. House Comm.; Sens. Ferguson & Wiley, Chmn. Sub-Comm. and full Comm., for speedy action.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee holding hearings. House Labor Committee hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.
65c-75c Min. Wage Bill S. 1404 HR 3764	Lifts minimum wage in interstate commerce to 65c an hour, 70c in 48, 75c in '49.	Hearings being held by House labor subcommittee. Referred to Senate labor subcommittee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to urge passage of bill before Congress adjourns.
Anti-Poll Tax Bills HR 7, HR 29 and others.	Abolishes poll tax in Federal Elections.	Hearings now in progress before House Administration sub-committee on elections.	Write Chmn. Gamble of sub-committee, Chrm. LeCompte of full committee urging favorable report on bill.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3548	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm. Senate hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Displaced Persons Bill HR 2910	Permits entry of 400,000 homeless Europeans in U. S. under unused immigration quotas.	House Judiciary Committee holding hearings. CIO to testify soon.	Write Congressmen to support this bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 472 HR 2953	Fed. govt. would allot at least $3 per child to states for educational purposes.	Favorably reported to House Labor Comm.; okayed by Senate Comm., now awaiting Senate floor.	Ask Chmn. Hartley for early action by House Comm. Urge Senators to push bill to floor.
Universal Military Training HR 1988, others S. 651	Compulsory military training for men between 18 and 20.	Hearings in progress before House Armed Services Committee.	Register opposition to bill with Chmn. Andrews and your Representative.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Little Taft Bill Backfires

An overdose of enthusiasm in ramming a "little Taft-Hartley Bill" through the Ohio state legislature backfired last week.

In their haste to write a bill equally as repressive as the national anti-labor act, Ohio legislators haphazardly lifted snatches of the Taft-Hartley bill in a desperate effort to cram in as much poison as possible in the few hours remaining before the legislature adjourned.

Result was a hodge-podge, which Republican Gov. Thomas J. Herbert vetoed as "unworkable" after consultation with Sen Taft.

The speed with which the GOP-dominated legislature wrote and passed the bill to subjugate labor has been unmatched by any similar hurry to enact legislation to raise workers' living standards, William Lavelle of the Ohio CIO Council declared.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

URGENTLY needed social legislation, including national health insurance, a 65c minimum wage, housing and educational programs, may not even be able to reach the floor for action before Congress adjourns.

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D. W. Va.) declared this week that opposition of the NAM and other powerful lobbying groups plus the fact that some Congressional leaders consider social legislation "too controversial" would stall the bills until time for adjournment (tentatively scheduled for July 25).

Big business this session has lost only one major issue—the tax bill—and even that appears likely to go their way.

★ ★ ★

HELLBENT on making good their '46 campaign promises to "reduce taxes," GOP leaders are shoving through the same bill that died with President Truman's veto—with only a change in the effective date.

The so-called "relief" measure amounts to relief for the greedy, would scarcly provide a "visible" deduction in the wage-earner's pay envelope. Some Democrats, who had originally stood by the President's veto, are said to be ready to override this time.

The GOP will attempt to ram the measure through before the public, which supported Truman's veto according to a Gallup poll, has a chance to know what hit it. Letters to Congress are in order.

★ ★ ★

THE sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Public Welfare is considering two opposing proposals for solution to the nation's disgraceful medical care deficiency.

To sidetrack a comprehensive health insurance program, Sen. Taft is prescribing legislation which in essence would be a relief dole administered by the American Medical Assn.

CIO, which finds the Taft medicine distasteful, is demanding passage of the Wagner-Murray-Pepper-Taylor-McGrath bill, which insures adequate medical attention for every American. The bill is based on the principle that health care is the inherent right of all of us and should not be distributed according to ability to pay.

Gladys Dickason, a vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will testify in behalf of the measure July 10 before the Senate sub-committee.

★ ★ ★

IN a move that should place them far in the lead as the ladies' pinup Senators of '47, Claude Pepper and Wayne Morse last week introduced an equal pay bill for women.

The measure would make it an unfair labor practice to pay women lower wages than men for equal work of equal quality.

The Senators declared in a joint statement:

"Growing unemployment increases the tendency to lower women's rates of pay with consequent lowering of men's rates and the entire wage structure in industry, with serious consequences for purchasing power and living standards."

OUT of the mouths of bigots: Avoid anti-Semitism "like a plague . . ."

But Rep. Ed Gossett's (D. Tex.) good advice turned out to be a case of "Do as I say, not as I do," because in the next breath he almost quoted Herr Goebbels. He declared that Jews contribute to anti-Semitism "when they band themselves together in Jewish organizations, when they use their power and influence for obviously selfish purposes, when they seek to control the press and radio for selfish ends, when they conspire to destroy the immigration barriers."

The Congressman was voicing his objection to HR 2910, sponsored by Republican William Stratton of Illinois, which would admit 100,000 displaced persons to this country each year for four years. The House sub-committee on immigration, of which Gossett is a member, is now holding hearings on the bill.

Contrary to the Texan's belief that the bill was originated with "a number of prominent Jewish organizations," it was first pushed by the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, whose vice chairmen include such persons as CIO and AFL Presidents Philip Murray and William Green, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, James A. Farley, Maj. Gen. William Donovan and Charles Taft.

The Congressman also apparently didn't know that the Jews constitute only about 25% of the displaced persons.

THE CIO NEWS

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

TEST OF POLITICAL FREEDOM

ON Tuesday, July 15, a special Congressional election will be conducted in one of the Districts of the City of Baltimore

One of the candidates, Judge Ed Garmatz, has been officially approved and endorsed by the CIO Political Action Committee for the State of Maryland. The candidate for the opposition party is notorious among the working men and women of Baltimore for his anti-union views and activities.

The CIO has been requested by representatives of its members within the Congressional District involved in this election to give publicity to the action of the State PAC and to urge that members of CIO unions in the District cast their votes for Judge Garmatz.

THE Congress of the United States, however, has recently enacted a law, commonly known and referred to as the Taft-Hartley Act. This law purports to make it illegal for American working men and women organized into labor organizations and acting through their duly elected officers to expend their common funds to make their views heard and known in matters relating to elections for federal office.

Senator Taft, the foremost sponsor of the new law, has publicly stated his view that it is the purpose, intent and effect of the new law to stifle the voice of labor in political matters and particularly to prevent labor from supplying in its own publications, distributed among its own members, facts and information with respect to current election issues and candidates.

I have been reared in a tradition of respect for the law of the land. In my public and private life I have adhered religiously to the principles of that training. Consistent with those principles I deem it the duty of citizenship to abide by and respect the highest law of the land—the Constitution of the United States.

It has always been my understanding that that document guarantees the basic American rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage and forbids the denial of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Those guarantees and those protections, I am advised and firmly believe, are and must be available to all without distinction, caste or class.

By PHILIP MURRAY
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations

I am advised and firmly believe that they are rights and protections to which the working men and women of this country, the members of labor unions, the members of CIO unions, are fully entitled.

IF the Taft-Hartley Act means what is has been proclaimed to mean, it flagrantly flaunts fundamental principles which have been cornerstones of American tradition and American freedom ever since the founding of our great nation.

I believe that I would be remiss in the performance of my duties as an American citizen if I did not speak and act firmly in support of those great traditions and those vital freedoms which have made America what it is today.

Under the procedures of our courts it is possible to strike down unconstitutional laws only by taking affirmative action in reliance on and in the exercise of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

This I have decided to do.

I have made this decision not in a spirit of defiance or bravado or bitterness. Rather do I act in a spirit of regret that the Congress of the United States should have chosen to curb basic liberties, and in a spirit of hope and trust that the courts of the United States will vindicate those liberties.

PHILIP MURRAY

I therefore have directed and requested the editor of the CIO NEWS to publish this statement, including the following paragraphs, and to give to this issue of the CIO NEWS proper circulation among the members of CIO unions in the City of Baltimore and, particularly, within the Congressional District in which this election is scheduled to take place.

The Taft-Hartley Act has imposed upon American workers and their unions untold ills and hardships which threaten their living and working standards and the very existence of their organizations. The evils of this law have become well known to members of our unions throughout the length and breadth of our land. It is vital for the preservation of the living standards of America that this law be repealed.

It is apparently the judgment of CIO members and leaders in the City of Baltimore that Judge Garmatz is a candidate whose record, experience and understanding are such that he may be expected to appreciate the evils of this law and to act in the public interest for its repeal. The CIO NEWS belongs to the members of CIO and serves as the organ of expression for the principles and views democratically adopted by its members and affiliates.

In performance of my duty as President of CIO, I therefore open the pages of this publication to an expression of views of the CIO members in Baltimore.

In accordance with their decision and request I take opportunity to urge that all members of CIO residing and voting in the Congressional District in which this election is scheduled to take place cast their votes for Judge Garmatz, and make every effort to bring their neighbors and friends and to all persons eligible to vote in this election a full understanding of the issues involved and of the importance of voting for Judge Garmatz.

I firmly believe that the action which I now take is fully legal under the law of our land. It is my understanding that the issue as to whether proper respect will be paid to the fundamental guarantees and principles of our Constitution must now rest in the hands of the law enforcement agencies of the federal government.

"Sh, after a while they'll go away."

FREE 400,000 REFUGEES FROM BONDAGE - MURRAY

America should take in 400,000 displaced persons now "sweating it out" in refugee camps throughout Europe, CIO told Congress last week.

A statement by Pres. Philip Murray, filed with the House Immigration sub-committee, voiced strong support for the Stratton Bill (HR 2910), which would make back, unused immigration quotas available for bringing in the refugees over a four-year period.

"The United States must take the lead in delivering these people from the peculiarly cruel and special kind of bondage into which the strange circumstances of war have forced them," Murray's statement declared.

"The 850,000 displaced persons in Germany, Austria and Italy are not merely living as exiles but as uprooted human beings without a homeland. This entire army of people is being denied an opportunity to support themselves or to enjoy their human right to productive labor in a community for which they can develop loyalties, sincere civic pride and the opportunity to assume the responsibilities that go with full and earned citizenship."

America is a land of immigrants and the children of immigrants, the CIO statement said. That fact is a constant reminder to working men and women that "we are the sons and daughters of men who came to this country to escape absolutist governments, religious persecution and exploitation."

Much of the statement was devoted to knocking down arguments that the immigration of DP's into the United States might cause unemployment.

"Let me say for the record we in CIO can find no basis in fact or reason for the fear that admitting one hundred thousand immigrants a year for four years would jeopardize the jobs of American citizens," Murray said. "If subsantial unemployment should arise in the next four years—it will not be the result of the fact that we have admitted a pitiful handful of displaced persons, but only as a result of a wrong headed blundering in respect to domestic economic and social policy.

"It is not the presence of sturdy and willing workers such as these people are which causes unemployment. On the contrary, they stimulate employment by adding to the sum total of productive economic activity in our country.

"I do not think it is the true friends of labor who will argue that our economy cannot stand the addition of less than one-tenth of one percent of the number of our population annually for four years without creating unemployment. The argument is in any event fallacious on its face.

"When we speak of unemployment, by any rational definition we are talking about millions of unemployed. Joblessness on this scale is clearly not related in any way to the admission of a few thousands annually for a limited period.

"Neither can opposition be based on the theory that these immigrants will themselves be unemployed and hence public charges.

"They must under the law be guaranteed against becoming such in order to be admissible, and if within some few years after entry they do in fact become public charges they may be deported."

HOUSE FINALLY OK's REPORT ON FASCISM

IT TOOK the House of Representatives 6 months to get around to authorizing last week the publication of the report on Fascism in Action.

The vote for publication of the report prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress at the request of Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) was 124 to 115.

Although the vote was close it does not tell the story of open and concealed opposition to the publication of the study of the economies of our recent enemies —Japan, Italy and Germany—and of Spain.

The open fight in the House Administration Committee was led by Rep. Busbey (R. Ill.) who objected to sections describing Spain as a Fascist regime and to veiled references to pre-war participation of American corporations in the German-dominated industrial cartels.

The concealed opposition was shown by the fact that both the sub-committee and the full House Administration Committee reported out Patman's resolution without recommendation, an unusual procedure.

Busbey had reason to fear the report because in chapter 7, dealing with the economy of Spain, Italy and Japan, it stated that "fascism began by pleasing business, disciplined labor, suppressed independent trade unions, prohibited strikes and checked consumer cooperation."

The Legislative Reference Service's researchers found that in every country the fascist movement was spearheaded by big business, industrialists and "the top echelons of army and navy." The report continued:

"All such totalitarian movements similarly attracted as followers those with consuming hatred against labor, against the Jews or other racial minorities; the timid that wanted to be sure to be on the winning side; the opportunistic and lawless elements; the confused; the small that imitated and envied the powerful; those ready to sacrifice a considerable amount of conviction and principle in order to escape getting hurt; the unemployed and others who felt that they might gain while having little to lose save theoretical freedom."

THE chapter on labor which was written by Ludwig Hamburger, formerly of the staff of Brookings Institute, states:

"One of the most important changes Fascism brings about is the abolition of free collective bargaining and self-governing labor organizations. Labor policy under Fascism first of all takes away from the worker all means for self-defense. It renders all militant labor action impossible.

"Furthermore, the state sanctions all significant conditions and terms of the wage contract."

Patman, in the introduction to the report, asserts that "there are many strong symptoms of Fascism in our own democratic society. True, this movement in the United States masquerades under other names than the discredited one of Fascism, but whatever it may be called, its peculiar characteristics are alarmingly evident.

"Organized labor must be alert to the dangers of Fascism . . . It is significant that one of the early acts of every Fascist regime is the abolition of all labor organization outside of government control."

Farm-Labor Conference

Southern farmers and workers proposed that the Federal Government guarantee full urban employment as the surest road to prosperity, at a Farmer-Labor Conference held July 5-6 at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Participating in the meeting were county leaders of the Tennessee Farmers Union, students representing nine CIO international unions attending the fourth annual southern CIO school, and CIO officials.

Speakers included CIO Director of Education & Research Kermit Eby, Pres. A. C. Lange of the Tennessee Farmers Union, and Verda Barnes, Women's Division, CIO Political Action Committee.

LANDLORDS PUT ON HEAT FOR 'VOLUNTARY' HIKES

LANDLORDS all over the country were jumping in with both feet last week to take advantage of the "voluntary" 15% rent boost permitted under the new federal "rent control" law.

At the same time hotel owners, whose curbs were relaxed even more sharply by the new law, were giving a demonstration of what may be in store if rent controls lapse entirely next February as they are at present scheduled to do. A partial survey of a few major cities indicated they were breaking the one restriction imposed upon them to demand rent boosts of up to 400% from permanent tenants.

A survey also showed that 90% of the landlords in Knoxville, Tenn., were preparing to ask for "voluntary" boosts, some 60,000 tenants were scheduled to be hit in Pittsburgh, with similar large numbers to be affected in other centers.

Although the law calls for "voluntary" participation of the tenant in approving the rent boost, landlords were finding ways of trying to bring about such agreements. Restrictions on summer subleasing were instantly tightened and tenants were told that the only way they would get much-needed redecorating and other repairs would be through signing leases embodying the 15% rent increase.

The CIO, working through its Industrial Union Councils, is urging tenants to organize to resist rent gouging, and resolution has been introduced in the Senate to have the Banking and Currency Committee investigate the real estate lobby.

But it was in the hotels that the lids were really off. Despite the clause in the law requiring that owners apply to the Office of Rent Control for permission to decontrol their rents, hotels in cities from coast to coast were immediately putting into effect rent boosts that ran as high as 400%.

That peak was registered in Philadelphia but increases in New York averaged up to 50% with some running to 125%. In Denver one boost of 300% was registered, in St. Louis a jump from $50 to $150 was reported and in Los Angeles one apartment hotel raised its rents from $45 to $120 a month.

So flagrant were many of the demands that even the real estate interests were alarmed. The Real Estate Board of New York was moved to announce that "such a policy is embarking upon a course likely to wreak injury to real estate as a whole and is certain to invite regulatory action by the state legislature."

It Should Happen To GOP Senators

One of the capital's most expensive and socially desirable addresses is the swank Westchester apartments — a building that looms up castle-like over the wooded dells of Rock Creek park.

The Westchester's rentals begin at around $150 a month for a small affair with two tiny bedrooms and range upward to $210 for three bedrooms in what the management calls a 7-room job.

Among the tenants enjoying the cool park breezes where air conditioning is not necessary are such Republican legislators as Sens. Brooks (Ill.), Ferguson (Mich.), Revercomb (W. Va.), Wiley (Wis.), Cain (Wash.) Buck (Del.), Baldwin (Conn.) and Morse (Oreg.)

Now it just happens that late last month each of these statesmen except Revercomb, who was absent, voted with a forceful "aye" in favor of the GOP rent control extension bill that Pres. Truman signed with a warning that it was a backward step and would destroy rent controls.

But just the other day the Westchester management announced to its tenants that there would be a 17½% boost in rentals within 30 days and that application had been filed with the District of Columbia rent control office.

Although these GOP leaders voted to permit just such increases, they are collectively hollering bloody murder now that the landlord has made a pass at their pocketbooks — wallets that U. S. taxpayers fill at the rate of $12,500 per year plus some fancy expenses and travel money.

'We Have More To Give Than To Guard'

(Editor's Note—The CIO News prints the following words as a spark of light in a dim period. They were delivered at the dedication as a national shrine of the little white cottage in which Franklin D. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Ga., by a former Secretary of the Navy and Ambassador to Mexico, himself one of this nation's patriarchs—Josephus Daniels).

"Many of us come here today out of affection for a man, but those of us who loved him most, I believe, come also in devotion to the things to which Franklin Roosevelt gave his life. It was his genius that he could speak clearly in warm-hearted leadership for us in an American period of difficulty never equaled in the history of our nation.

"What we say here will be soon forgotten. On this day we are only a little group of the millions who will come not merely for aid in the ills of the body but for help in the deeper sicknesses of the spirit.

"We come to these springs to which a young man came. How young and debonair, striding and strong he had been. I am glad I can remember not only that he was great but that he was beautiful as well. He came here a cripple to recruit his strength.

"It is fitting that we come here in an hour today when there seems to be more hate and confusion than love and purpose in the world. In New World and Old World alike, recent allies of courage and sacrifice are made in their victory to seem implacable enemies across an impermanent peace.

"There are men among us who would defend democracy by infringing its liberties. There are some who think that the democratic faith depends for defense upon military force rather than the steady fulfilment of its promise for plenty and freedom together and everywhere.

"We need not be the captives of our fears.

"Only the already lost can think of our future as beseiged.

"We have more to give than to guard.

"Our powers are not weapons but tools with which to build the promise of democracy into the purposes of mankind.

"Sometimes that faith is hard to hold. Even to one who has seen many years, these times seem dark. But this place is lit with courage. Indeed, it is illumined with faith."

TWO MORE CIO UNIONS BOYCOTT TAFT BOARD

TWO CIO internationals — the Furniture Workers and the Office and Professional Workers—advised their affiliated locals to boycott the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board last week.

In a 12-point directive the UOPWA charged that the Board has been "converted into a union-busting agency." It also urged review of all existing contracts with a view to reinforcing and extending them. The locals were advised to continue publication of political information for their members.

President Morris Pizer of the Furniture Workers, told the General Executive Board at its semi-annual meeting: "The Labor Board is of no use to us. We do not intend to hand over our union to the Taft-Hartley Board."

The union's executive board said in part: "The National Labor Relations Board was an agency created for the sole purpose of administering the Wagner Act. The Taft-Hartley Act has destroyed the Wagner Act, and replaced it with a series of snares, traps and pitfalls to defeat and frustrate labor."

"Thus an agency initiated as an instrument of labor protection has been perverted into a weapon against labor . . . It is incumbent upon us to save our membership from the crushing machinery of the new Board, which is nothing but an employers' protective association.

The four international officers of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen will recommend to its General Executive Board when it meets July 24 and 25 that the union keep hands off the Labor Board, which they term an employers' anti-labor union busting weapon.

Included in the five-point program to be submitted for adoption are also recommendations for the intensification of political action to repeal the law, elimination of the no-strike pledge and work-stoppage penalties from contracts.

President Joseph Selly of the CIO American Communications Assn., published a signed statement on the front page of the union paper calling for an all-out fight to repeal "this infamous slave labor law."

PINEAPPLE WORKERS STRIKE

Twelve thousand Hawaiian pineapple workers, members of the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, walked out of the fields and canneries late last week at the height of the harvest.

The strike affected eight companies who produce 90% of the world's pineapple supply in a $65,000,000 annual industry. The companies rejected flatly the union demand for a 10c an hour increase, retroactive to Feb. 1, which had been scaled down from 23½c.

PAC's Answer

REGISTER, DONATE, KILL T-H ACT IN '48

"THE way to handle the Taft-Hartley problem is by electing the type of representatives to Congress in 1948 who will repeal the act."

This was the view of CIO Pres. Philip Murray as the CIO's Political Action Committee delivered its answer to the Taft-Hartley law last week in the form of a twin drive, a nation-wide registration push, aimed at qualifying all CIO members to vote in the 1948 elections, and an intensified voluntary fund-raising campaign.

Meeting with Murray, the PAC Executive Board issued a statement which said:

"The answer of the CIO Political Action Committee to the Taft-Hartley law is the announcement of a nation-wide registration campaign to encourage all members of CIO and their families and friends to qualify to vote in 1948 elections.

"We believe that all American citizens should actively participate in the affairs of their government, and that registration of all eligible voters is the first requirement to such participation. The unions of CIO will give this endeavor their wholehearted cooperation and support."

Calling for an "army of one million citizen volunteers who will preach the need for registration and vote in the blocks in which they live," the PAC board said that CIO union members, "exercising their constitutional rights," would form the core of such an army.

"A mass registration drive reaching into the homes of our members is based on the activity of these block workers," the board declared.

In a press conference following the meeting, Pres. Murray asserted that the registration drive would be the "most highly concentrated registration drive ever conducted in the history of our nation."

ASKED how many voters would be added to the voting lists, PAC Director Jack Kroll said that the registration of all CIO members and their families would total about 15,000,000 or about 25% of the nation's vote.

To spur the registration and fund-raising drives, Murray said that, "he hoped and believed the CIO international unions will hold national conferences of their staffs during the year at which they will devote their time exclusively to consideration of registration and voluntary contributions." He stated that such a conference of 500 staff representatives of Steelworkers would be held in August.

The PAC statement, in calling for intensification of the dollar drive, urged "all groups of CIO to devote their Labor Day celebrations to political action and dedicate Labor Day as PAC Day." It said that filled reports indicated an sweeping support of the PAC fund drive.

"The Taft-Hartley law and the record of Congress has produced an over-whelming sentiment in behalf of the PAC dollar voluntary contribution campaign," the statement continued. "All reports indicate that the members of the CIO feel that they are directly contributing to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law by giving their voluntary contribution to PAC. The PAC dollar drive will be intensified throughout all unions of CIO."

The miserable record of the 80th Congress came in for a thorough blasting by the PAC Board, which asserted:

"This registration campaign is the result, not only of the Taft-Hartley law, but of the entire disgraceful record of the 80th Congress to date.

"Whether it be the question of prices, rent controls, the elimination of workers' rights under the Wage-Hour Act, ignoring the needs of veterans, crippling our social insurance system, legislating tax relief for the rich, the absence of anti-discrimination legislation, and turning homeless vets over to the tender mercies of the building and real estate lobbies, this Congress has shown shameful disregard for the welfare of the American people and our nation."

-SUPPOSE-ER-UH-SUPPOSE LABOR REALLY UNITES AGAINST US?

Politics Is What You Make It

Workers Oust Company Rule

The story of how political action transformed a company town into a union town in two short years is told by Vice Pres. Bill Botkin on the CIO Woodworkers.

In 1945 Botkin went to talk to a new IWA local at a little town called Dierks, Ark. Botkin thought he'd go easy on political action in his talk, figuring the workers were green to unionism and wouldn't have time for it immediately. He tossed in a casual mention, however.

Recently Botkin passed through Dierks again. He found that they had elected the union president mayor and won every other post except one minor office.

Republican Hammer Act

Deft use of the sledge-hammer in Republican quarters has probably been a boon to GOP fund-raising, but it's rough on some people's sensitivities.

Copy of a "fund-raising" letter from the local Republican Committee received by an irate Amherst, N. Y. city employe, fell into the hands of Pres. James H. Durkin of the CIO Office and Professional Workers. The letter said:

"The Amherst Republican Committee solicits your financial assistance to support the activities of the committee during 1947. Your share of this responsibility is $50.00. A contribution to the committee of this amount will be appreciated."

PASSING UP THE PEOPLE

CONGRESS has been acting like a wayward bus, supposed to serve the people but imagining itself to be a private limousine.

The Republican majority, assisted by the poll tax Democrats, has been an obsequious chauffeur for big business.

It has jumped to obey every order of the profiteers, to give them tax relief, higher prices and rents, and everything else they ask.

It has enacted the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law, as demanded by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

And now, with all this big-business baggage attended to, the Congressional leadership is stepping on the gas and hurrying to adjournment.

* * *

MEANWHILE, the American people have seen this Congress pass them up again and again, leaving them waiting and ignoring their needs.

These needs are great.

The present boom is heading for a bust. Profits and prices are grossly inflated, while the share of national income going to wages and salaries has sharply declined.

The tax system favors the greedy at the expense of the needy. Millions are ill-housed and lack adequate medical care. Educational facilities are in a deplorable condition. Job discriminations are growing in industry. Civil liberties are suffering from assault. The minimum wage remains at the sweatshop level of 40c an hour.

The people are entitled to expect their elected representatives to attend to such needs, and to legislate for their economic security.

But Congress has been so busy serving big business that it has no time left for the people. And now it is getting ready to adjourn.

* * *

AMONG the unfinished domestic business before Congress are the following bills:

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, to spur construction of low-rent houses and slum-clearance projects.

The national health insurance and public health bill (S. 1320) to make medical and hospital care available to those who need it most.

A bill to raise the minimum wage under the Wage-Hour Act from 40c to 65c an hour, 70c in 1948 and 75c in 1949.

The anti-polltax bill, to abolish this restriction on the right to vote in federal elections.

The anti-bias bill, to set up a permanent FEPC to prevent discriminations in hiring and on the job.

The anti-lynching bill, to make lynching a federal crime which may be prosecuted in U.S. courts.

The federal aid-to-education bill, to improve school facilities and grant all children more equal educational opportunities.

* * *

CONTRAST the above legislation which Congress has neglected with the bills which it has enacted, if you want to judge the character of the present majority and to know which master it serves.

Then remember that this same majority has tried to perpetuate itself in office by restricting the political rights of working people, through the Taft-Hartley Act.

This should make any freedom-loving American mad enough to organize politically for a thorough house-cleaning of Congress at the next elections.

The CIO, for its part, is determined to stand up for the workers' constitutional rights and to fight the political restraints of the Taft-Hartley Act.

President Murray's statement on the Congressional election in Baltimore, in this issue of The CIO NEWS, is a ringing challenge to these unconstitutional restrictions.

It also reflects the determination of labor to fight back politically and not to rest until the people's voice is heard and heeded in the Congress of the United States.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

HE WAS young, green, an immigrant; the bosses thought he had an "open-shop face."

So he didn't have too much trouble picking up jobs, though there were long lines outside factories in those depression years of the early nineteen-twenties.

He greased cranes and did other jobs in South Chicago and Gary steel mills. He handled hams and soap in packing houses. He worked on copper wire in electrical plants. He became a deck-hand on the Great Lakes and on salt water.

Footloose, without family, he changed jobs often during those years, partly due to layoffs and partly because he concluded there were no good jobs but some were worse than others.

But it got him that older men with families had no job rights, were hired and fired at whim, and had to put up with any conditions the boss dictated. The look in the eyes of some of them stayed with him.

★ ★ ★

WHATEVER his face was like, his mind had unionism in it.

In not one of the great plants where he worked was there union organization.

He searched out the AFL unions. The business agents laughed kindly, told him those industries were unorganizable and to forget it.

If you want to be a union man, they said, you better become apprenticed to a trade, when the books are open — which they weren't.

Still, he begged or bought his way into AFL unions on one or two jobs—just to keep the union hope alive in him.

★ ★ ★

LATER, he took up labor newspaper work, for the United Mine Workers. He saw what a union could do.

He also saw what happened in the mine fields when union conditions were broken down—hunger, misery, hovels, children without clothes to go to school in.

Then he worked for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, strong enough to protect seniority rights but not to prevent demotions all down the line to the extra board, as jobs grew scarcer.

In those years of the late twenties and early thirties, the labor movement was in retreat from the idea of organizing all the unorganized, and from the political activity that reached its peak in the LaFollette-for-President campaign.

The unions should "stick to their knitting," said the craft leaders, stick to the highly skilled few, not bother about the "unorganizable" many; they should shun political action, industrial unionism and other "world-saving" ideas.

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THE CIO was a dream come true, a hope fulfilled; it shook a declining labor movement out of its narrowing rut. He became one of CIO's first employes.

Here was a new movement as broad as the old one was narrow. It welcomed all workers without discrimination; it organized energetically.

It was jealous of labor's independence from company-union and other big-business pressures. It believed the working people were entitled to a movement of their own, through which they could democratically determine their own course in industry, politics or anywhere else.

He saw all the plants where he had worked organized by CIO—higher wages, better conditions, seniority, paid vacations. He saw labor assuming a new status, a new leadership in national affairs.

He also saw all the forces of reaction launched against this growing movement, attacking from without and seeking to disrupt from within—lying, slandering, baiting, giving hypocritical advice, seeking to introduce division, narrowness, discrimination, to turn it from its course if they could not destroy it.

He became convinced that the CIO was the biggest and most hopeful thing in his lifetime in this country; and that the principles of its success were the most worth guarding and fighting for.

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THIS IS the "what-the-CIO-means-to-me" story of one out of six million CIO members—who is now concluding the last of these columns he will write.

On such an occasion anyone is entitled to be a little personal, reminiscent and sentimental.

So long, folks, and good luck; I'll be seeing you.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
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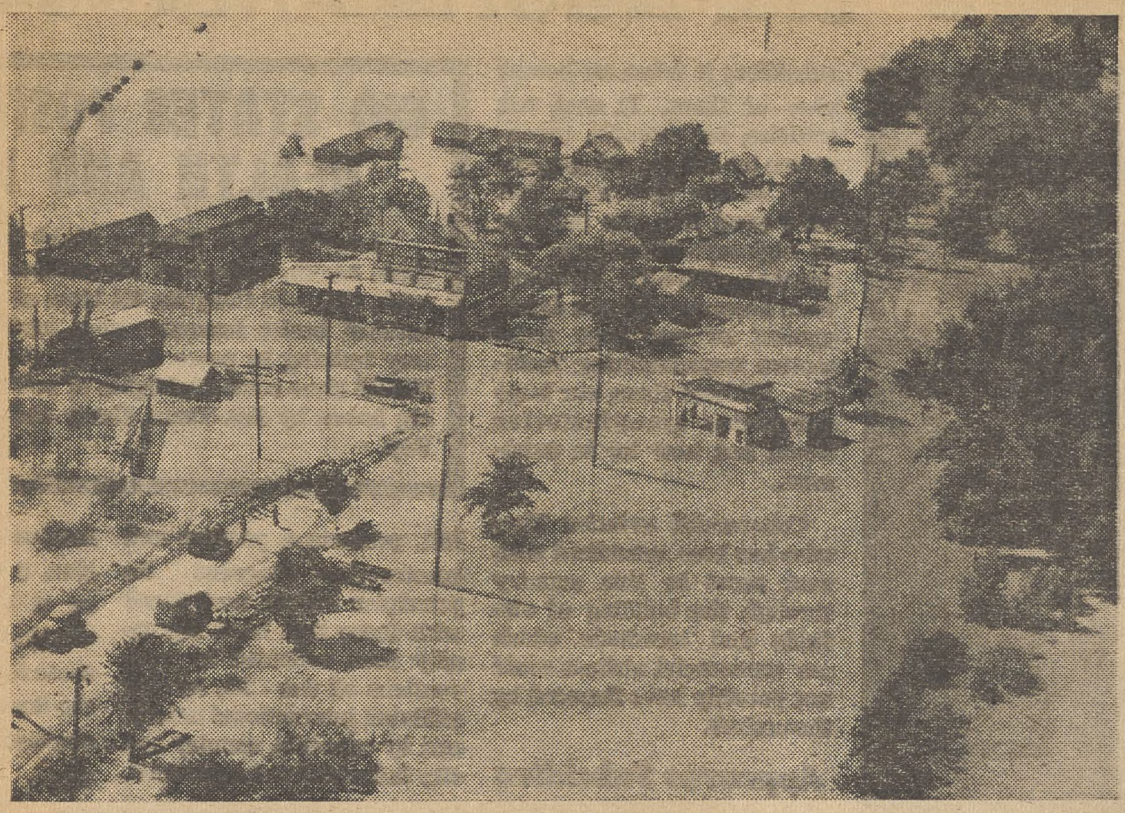
The Tale of Two Rivers



Towns like this one (above) and farms were innundated with disastrous damage to property and crops as the Missouri river overflowed its banks. Such scenes as this could be prevented if there were a Missouri Valley Authority such as CIO has long advocated. Contrast the above tragedy to this peaceful scene near Tennessee Valley Authority dam at Fortuna, N. C., where a river has been made to work for man, providing low-cost electrical power and irrigation.

UAW URGES U. S. LOANS FOR VETS' HOMES

PROPOSED legislation to create 200,000 dwelling units through government subsized loans was endorsed last week by Jack Widick of the CIO Auto Workers veterans department before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs.

The bill, HR. 3565, does not, however, answer the over-all housing problem, Widick stated, "but certainly would alleviate many hardship cases of an acute character, provided, of course, that both the provisions of the bill and its administration were geared to meet the problem of the average veteran."

As it was written, the bill does not make such provisions, Widick said. He proposed that specific language be included to insure housing that would fall into the $30-$50 rental range which most veterans require. "Nothing would be a greater mockery of the spirit of this proposed bill than to have the federal government subsidize housing that would rent at $80-$100, for example, and be out of reach of the majority of veterans."

Widick further suggested that the program be placed under the jurisdiction of the National Housing Agency instead of the Veterans Administration, which he described as already overburdened and that the project be given an emergency and priority character.

The legislation provides for construction either by an approved local public agency or an approved corporation financed by private enterprise. Citing President Truman's reference to the "greedy" real estate interests, the witness said the veterans had stronger words for referring to the real estate group.

Federal housing would be preferable, he stated, as it would assure construction for the veteran "instead of futhering vain illusions about private real estate interests doing something for the veteran."

PLEADS FOR MORE WELFARE MONEY

AMERICAN welfare agencies are running short of funds in the face of swelling relief rolls and the rising cost of living, according to Leo Perlis, national director of the National CIO Community Servvices Committee.

In letters, sent last week, to the American Public Welfare Association and Community Chests and Councils, he proposed:

1. An active campaign for the immediate enactment of the Public Welfare Act of 1947 (S. 135 and H. R. 3636).

2. The establishment of higher goals by community chests this fall and the allocation of adequate funds to competent voluntary agencies for direct supplementary relief assistance.

SOP-FOR-VETERANS BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

OFFERING a sop to veterans, whose demands for housing and other beneficial legislation have fallen on deaf ears, the Republicans in the House this week secured unanimous passage of a bill to authorize cashing of terminal leave bonds.

The bonds, which compensate enlisted personnel for unused leave accrued up to 120 days are held by 9 million veterans and aggregate $1,800,000,000. The bonds, the bill provides, could be cashed at face value plus accrued interest at any local bank. The Senate has not yet acted on the measure.

The House had originally passed such a bill last year, but action by the Senate substituted the 5-year bonds. Since then objections to the effect that the bonds constituted actual pay which the veteran should be permitted to spend as freely as his pay check have caused Congress to reconsider.

To an economy and election minded Congress the cash-for-bonds issue offers a double appeal. Each bond cashed before it matures would save the U. S. Treasury interest and is a natural vote-getting instrument. Rep. Rogers (D. Fla.), author of the original terminal leave act of 1946, charged Republicans "got behind the cashing legislation when they saw how popular it is."

During the debate on the original measure last year the CIO, through its Veterans Committee, backed the terminal leave pay bill, pointing out that the practice of paying commissioned officers for terminal leave and not enlisted men constituted an act of discrimination.

ASKS MAGAZINE FOR CORRECTION

Describing an item in Newsweek about his resignation as CIO Publicity Director as "malicious and untrue," Len De Caux this week called upon the magazine to make correction. In a letter to Executive Editor Chet Shaw he said:

"(1) The CIO News article on India to which reference is made did not "denounce the British plan as a fraud," nor did it "urge an Indian uprising," as you can see for yourself from the inclosed copy. It dealt solely with the struggle of the trade union movement in India against starvation conditions and legislative repression.

"(2) The publication of this article had nothing whatever to do with my resignation, the reasons for which are set forth in the inclosed release which was made available to Newsweek at the time."

The release, published in The CIO News, contained the exchange of letters between Pres. Philip Murray and De Caux explaining the reasons for the latter's resignation.

THREE RECEIVE CIO RACE RELATIONS AWARDS

TWO prominent Chicagoans and a Virginian were presented with certificates of Award by the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination at a banquet at Washington last week.

The awards were made in recognition of their "contributions to the furtherance of political and economic democracy in the field of race relations."

Recipients of the Awards were Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director, for Illinois and executive secretary of the Chicago CIO Industrial Union Council; Miss Sara E. Southall, Assistant Personnel Manager, International Harvester Co.; and Dr. Charles Johnson, President, Fisk University.

In presenting the award to Miss Southall, James B. Carey, CIO Secretary Treasurer and Chairman of it's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, lauded her for integrating minority groups into the war effort and for her service as an adviser and consultant, not only at International Harvester, but to many employers as to the most effective method of employing and upgrading Negro workers. In response Miss Southall said:

"Conflicts which may exist in some areas between management and labor have no need to exist in this field. In my humble opinion neither labor nor management are yet in a position where additional brains and skills would not be useful.

"We must attain, and not at a snail's pace, the participation of all people each according to his individual ability, in our productive and distributive economy."

Mann was lauded by Carey for his outstanding work in combating discrimination on a community level.

"I can think of no greater contribution that anyone can make to society than to help achieve dignity and justice to all regardless of racial origin, creed or color," Mann replied.

Because Dr. Johnson had to attend the opening of the annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, his award was presented in absentia by George L. P. Weaver, Committee director.

Pres. Williard S. Townsend, CIO Transport Service Employes and committee secretary was Toastmaster and Lester B. Granger of the Urban League was a guest speaker of the evening.

HEALTH BILL WOULD SAFEGUARD U. S.; U

Aid To Nation

By JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO

(Excerpts from testimony on the Natl. Health Insurance Bill, presented to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare).

WE DO NOT believe that the needs of the American people, the most self-respecting and self-reliant people on earth, can be met or should be met with charity measures. We believe that the health of the people can best be safeguarded by themselves, acting in their own behalf through the orderly process of government to which they rightfully look for protection against their general welfare.

The National Health Insurance and Public Health Act of 1947 (S. 1320) would enable them to achieve the end they seek by affording them an orderly system, financed jointly by themselves and their employers, to meet their needs in the field of health insurance and health of the community.

At the present moment, our nation appears to be in a wave of hysteria regarding this sacrosanct thing we call industrial production. Many, many speeches have been made about the need for production by spokesmen of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and similar groups of employers.

Seek Production

According to these gentlemen, production and more production is the be-all and end-all of our national life. Their pronouncements have been echoed by a great many members of Congress, including a number of widely publicized senators.

We have even had legislation imposed upon the American worker recently by the Congress, designed to prevent loss of production through work stoppages, strikes, lockouts, and too much union activity under the democratic process; and those in Congress who urged this legislation and voted for it were quite frank in saying that they were interested in nothing but production, more production, endless production of industrial goods.

If industrial production for its own sake is to be the high objective of our national existence, it seems to us that the Congress and your committee might well turn their attention to the necessity of building the health of all the American people so that we can produce more, and attain this maximum production about which we hear so much with no preventible delays that could be charged to ill health, disease or even the common cold.

SHE'S LUCKY. Yvonne, a little girl from St. Louis, is one of the lucky few who gets decent medical care through the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union co-op health clinic. But thousands of other kids aren't so fortunate. That's why CIO is pushing for National Health Insurance Bill. GOP majority in Congress is unenthusiastic about the proposition.

Spokesmen for organized labor have testified repeatedly before Congressional committees that they too are interested in production, and in such things as full employment at the guaranteed annual wage which would assure continuity of production.

We believe there should be a job for every willing and able worker in this country. We believe that enforced idleness of willing and able workers through limitation of production by industrial management is a national crime.

We are likewise of the firm opinion, and we will assume that the Congress agrees with us, that all willing workers should be able to work, that is they should be possessed of the good health and well-being that will enable them to perform the jobs assigned to them.

We even believe that production is important so long as it is production for the use of all of the people. That is one of our material reasons for supporting Senate Bill 1320 and opposing the charity dole proposed in Senate Bill 545 (the Taft bill).

I do not see how anyone could possibly reconcile a statement made one day that all employed workers must be kept on the job, even if the courts are to be drafted to make them stay on the job, and then announce on the next day that idleness induced by sickness of a worker or some member of his family is not so important after all.

It is our view that the federal government has a duty to subsidize the health of the people when the people themselves cannot protect their own well-being under the rugged individualism that has been carried out with a vengeance in the field of health.

Denunciation of subsidies, of course, is a pet political device. Those who denounce subsidies pretend not to see the record of our government and its people. The government has spent vast sums, sums far in excess of the combined cost of all our wars including World War II, to subsidize various activities of the people.

The CIO does not criticize subsidies; it takes an honest view of them. It does not criticize, for example, expenditure by the federal government of the vast sums that have gone into the building of highways throughout the country. These highways were necessary for the development of our huge automotive manufacturing facilities. Without them, our huge automotive manufactories would not now be in existence.

Commercial aviation likewise has been subsidized with vast sums in this country through the building of airfields and terminals which our commercial airlines could not possibly have financed by themselves.

Approves Subsidies

The lumber producers have been subsidized through forestry conservation; the farmers have been subsidized, not by gifts of money but by the adoption and carrying out of over-all programs that would aid them in producing more and better crops, more and better livestock, and more and better fibers for the manufacture of clothing. We approve of all of these subsidies.

We do not indulge in hypocrisy when subsidies are mentioned. We consider any opposition to health subsidies of the American people rank hypocrisy. We consider our American people the greatest resource the country has.

We are of the opinion that S-1320, the National Health Insurance and Public Health Bill, presents a positive and constructive program. Its principles are in accordance with those that have repeatedly been endorsed by conventions of the CIO, by our affiliated international unions, and by our state, country and city industrial union councils.

You can rest assured that the expressions of these various meetings, held in the open under the watchful eye of the American press, were expressing the view of the individual CIO member and his dependents.

The bill which we support would cover the cost of medical care for all employed and self-employed persons and those receiving old age or survivors benefits. Needy persons who could not be insured by their own earnings for one reason or another could be insured by public agencies, not as charity cases but as Americans who deserve health protection and good health because they are Americans.

Payments would be made out of the insurance fund for services by a family physician, a specialist, a hospital or a laboratory. Everyone would have free choice of these services from among the doctors and hospitals who chose to take part in the program.

A HEALTHY FUTURE? This wide-eyed tot may get proper medical care, if her dad's paycheck is big enough and doctor bills are small enough. But wartime statistics showed 30% of all draftees were rejected on health grounds—in a high proportion of cases because of poor medical care. Health insurance would protect the wallet from dents of high doctor bills.

CIO STATES POSITION O HEALTH AND PEACE

Americans are thinking about the state of th tion's health, and about the prospects for peace. week, CIO told Congress its ideas on the subject— national health insurance plan, against universal tary training in peace time. On these pages The NEWS gives some highlights of testimony on these big issues by Sec.-Treas. Carey and Researcher Dir Eby.

Sees Better Se

S-1320 would contr a higher quality of service by making ai able for medical resea the further training tors, dentists, and oth nical health specialist

One of the outstan tributes of S-1320 is would impose no cos on anybody. Americ not like compulsion a than they like charit

The Bill would gi rein to the group pra medicine such as th Clinic or cooperative izations for medical would provide funds states to help them their public health and to build more h

Physicians would to enter or stay out program if they ch they decided to partic the program, they choose the basis on they would be remu either by salary, by a service, or on a per basis.

For the great maj the American people, could and would do at all for about two

Congress has not en printed word or furn penny in the last fou to set up any dignif gram for general relie the unemployed, the i tated, the aged, and pendent child. We that a long step forw be taken if the Cong acts S-1320. We likew sider that a long ste ward would be taken sub-committee endor even a scant majority

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Calls UMT Step On Road to War

By KERMIT EBY
CIO Director of Research & Education

(Excerpts of testimony before the House Armed Services Committee on proposals for Universal Military Training)

THE report [of the President's Commission on Universal Military Training] is not only a plea for universal training. It is virtually a call to arms.

It is an acceptance of war as inevitable and a plea for a permanent war economy for the nation. It is an inconsistent statement that peace can be maintained, and the United Nations strengthened as a force for peace, only as our entire nation is militarized so it might win a war.

Moreover, it is our opinion that the attitude of the Commission was biased from the very beginning. No opponents of conscription were placed on the Commission. Farm and labor organizations which are virtually unanimously against UMT were not represented. Individuals from the educational and religious fields on the Commission are not representative of their groups which are practically unanimously opposed to conscription.

War Not Certain

The CIO rejects the basic implications of the Committee's thinking. We do not regard war as inevitable. We do not believe that the nation's strength is primarily to be measured in military terms. We do not think war has ever been, or can be, averted by "preparedness" and particularly by that form of "preparedness" called universal military training.

We feel that peacetime militarization of the United States would destroy the social values that have made this nation since its birth a beacon for humanity. Above all we feel that it is the wrong road. It cannot fail to lead toward an armament race ending in a war suicidal to civilization.

Vast sums would be spent not only for UMT—from $3 to 5 billion yearly for direct costs alone, according to Hanson Baldwin, military analyst of the "New York Times"—but for equipment that would be junked rapidly as it became obsolete. This equipment would be needed for the regular armed services as well as for the UMT corps. After a few years, huge vested interests in military production would be formed.

With a million young men each year indoctrinated in the thesis that our might makes right, the population would become militarized. This means not that the people would come to like war, but that they would come to accept it as inevitable.

The permanent war economy proposed by the Commission will further lower our standard of living, already weakened by inflation. It will increase our taxes; use up large quantities of irreplaceable raw materials like iron ore, oil and lumber; and lead ultimately to war to solve the economic problems it caused.

Is this the way to make our people healthy, educated and prosperous, which the Commission suggests are requisite to security? Are we urging conscription and a war economy as a means of solving unemployment?

Is conscription a device to keep labor in its place? Why, if conscription is for military necessity, are boys not fit for military duty trained? Are these men to be used as conscript labor, as was proposed during the war? Will UMT be a means of strikebreaking and of keeping down public discontent in the depression that seemingly lies ahead?

A major factor in the recurrent warfare of Europe was the militarization of the European nations. The making of arms was a principal industry whose cost weighed heavily upon their economies. Their WPA was the armaments industry.

It was like giving morphine to a drug addict. The temporary effect was stimulating. The tremendous expenditures for war kept the economies going. But the cure was worse than the disease. The aftermath of war was devastation and intensification of the problems Europe had gone to war to solve.

Why don't we take the other road? Why don't we devote as much money, time, and loyalty to positive measures for peace as the Commission urges for action that can only bring war?

We spent 1½% of our budget last year for education and 34% for military purposes. We spent over a billion dollars for the pay of officers alone.

The Commission says UMT will cost $1 ¾ billions. That is gross under-estimate, according to Baldwin's figures of 3-5 billions. But even the Commission's figure, as Dr. Compton said in his testimony, is more than the value of the property and endowments of all the colleges and universities in the nation.

WE spend 1½% of our budget on education as compared to 3% in Great Britain and 7% in totalitarian Russia. Surely improved educational facilities for our people will add to the stability and security of the nation.

UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization) has a budget of only $6 billion, U. N. one of $27,740,000. If we were as serious about waging peace as waging war, why shouldn't we give UNESCO and the United Nations the funds they need to do a real job?

Social Needs

Thing of what $1¾ billions—not to mention $3-5 billions—could do to build health centers, hospitals, and supply doctors, nurses, dentists and medicine that would fundamentally improve the health of our people.

Again, $1¾ billions spent for housing would go far to solve that most exasperating and heartbreaking national problem. Decent housing is high on the list of things we need to create a happier, healthier, more secure nation.

These suggestions we have made would do far more to produce healthy, educated, loyal citizens than the militarily useless system of UMT.

We think the most important single factor in world peace is a prosperous United States, with full employment of its citizens at socially beneficial, productive enterprise. Peace largely depends on our keeping out of depression.

Abroad, we must cooperate in economic measures designed to bring relief and rehabilitation to the war-torn nations.

There must be ardent participation in all of the agencies of U. N. to get the fullest possible international cooperation in every field.

But, above all, a stop must be made in the suicidal arms race. Universal disarmament is the first requisite for reversing the tide of hate and mistrust that now poisons international relations.

The burden of armaments must be removed from the backs of the peoples of the world if there is to be any hope of economic recovery. Without this there can be no lasting peace. How is peace possible with 19,000,000 men under arms throughout the world and $27,000,000,000 spent for armaments?

CROWDED CLASS ROOMS: (Above) Compulsory peacetime draft would cost up to five billion a year—while school systems beg for badly needed funds. Educators say cost of the draft in any peacetime would build a modern 10-room school in every county in the nation, and at the same time, strengthen our democratic institutions.

ARMY SHOW PIECE: (Right) "Experimental unit" for Universal Military Training at Fort Knox, Ky., is a show piece to convince the country of need for peacetime draft of 18-year-olds. Here 560 officers train 664 boys.

SHIPYARD STRIKERS FIRM IN 3RD WEEK

VIRTUALLY every major shipyard and repair yard between Quincy, Mass., and Mobile, Ala., remained shut tight this week as the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers' strike entered its third week with 70,000 members fighting to protect their wage standards, working conditions and union.

At all 19 of the yards involved, only token picket lines were being maintained and morale of the strikers remained high.

The union was rejecting any settlement that was less than the basic formula stipulated by the national wage policy committee—a 13½c hourly raise, six paid holidays, elimination of inequities, vacations and several other demands. However, negotiations were continuing with several employers who had made wage offers and with whom contracts are still in effect.

The major employer with whom negotiations are still continuing is Todd Shipyards, whose contract expires July 23.

The walkout developed at Bethlehem after 42 days of fruitless negotiations, during which the Company tried to write into the Atlantic Coast Master Agreement provisions which would have slashed earnings, impaired such conditions as seniority and would have so hamstrung the union as to turn it into a more dues-collecting agency.

In the two weeks since the walkout began, a number of efforts to mediate the dispute have been made by a special three-man panel of the U.S. Conciliation Service, which has met with the Union and company representatives both separately and together.

Pres. John Green of the IUMSWA indicated that settlement hinged on the wage increase. He said that if a basic agreement could be reached, the Bethlehem Atlantic Coast Committee of the Union would then resume negotiations.

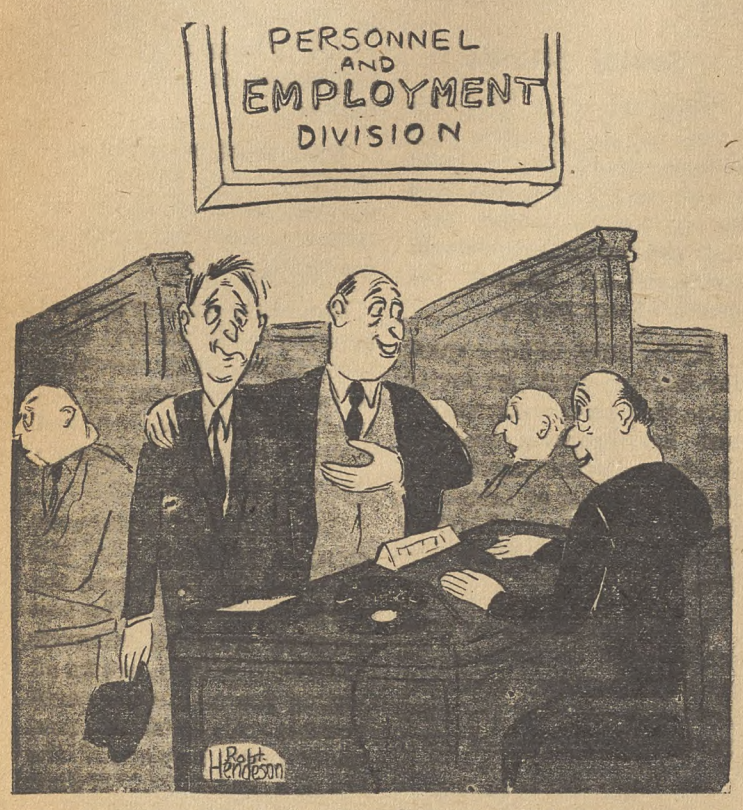
Glass Union Wins Hike

SOME 1,000 workers at 10 plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and the Libby-Owens-Ford companies will get around $1,000,000 in back pay under an industry-wide agreement negotiated this week in Washington by the CIO Glass Workers and the two firms.

The 8c an hour increase, together with increases involved in a number of fringe issues such as vacation pay, overtime and bonuses will bring the pay raise up to about 18c an hour, union officials estimate. A 3c hourly increase had been granted last February.

The 8c boost will be retroactive to last Feb. 1. Agreement was also reached on a welfare plan to be set up by a joint commission representing both the union and the companies.

The agreement covers 6 PPG plants in Ford City and Creighton, Pa., Crystal City, Mo.; Henryetta, Okla.; Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and 4 L-O-F plants in Toledo, Ohio; Ottawa, Ill.; Charleston, W. Va., and Shreveport, La.



"He has excellent qualifications—says he will work long hours for little salary, will do anything, and will break his back provided we give him a free brace."

STOCKHOLDERS SUE RAND OFFICIALS AS 16,000 STRIKE

AS 16,000 Remington-Rand workers march picketlines in a half dozen cities, the after-effects of another strike which boss James Rand, Jr., provoked 10 years ago have come home to roost.

The strikers, with the exception of the Elmira workers, are members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The New York court of appeals has just cleared the way for trial of a complaint by minority stockholders that Rand and his co-officials squandered more than $1 million in fighting a 10-month strike at Ilion, N. Y., in 1936-37, which was finally broken with the use of Rand's notorious Mohawk Valley Formula.

Rand and other company leaders are charged in the suit with adopting a policy of "recklessly provoking strikes . . . by refusing to bargain" and "of intimidating, coercing and threatening employes."

While this case heads for the courts, Rand is continuing his anti-union attitude, which led to a walkout by production workers at all Remington-Rand plants in Ilion, Tonawanda, Syracuse and Elmira, N. Y., and Benton Harbor, Mich., June 18.

The strike came after the company rejected the union's demand for the 15c national wage raise pattern. Instead it insisted that the workers agree to an over-all lowering of their working conditions before offering a 7c hourly increase and six paid holidays with more strings attached than there are keys on a Rem-Rand typewriter. As the strike deadline neared, every attempt to settle peacefully was turned down by Rand. Offers of help from the U. S. Conciliation Service were rebuffed.

BITTNER NAMES THREE TO STAFF

Three appointments to the staff of the CIO Organizing Committee were announced last week by Director Van A. Bittner.

Ed Stone of New Orleans has been named public relations director of the Committee to succeed Allan L. Swim, recently named publicity director of the national CIO and editor of the CIO NEWS.

Stone, a native of Florida, has for the past three years been public relations representative in the New Orleans regional office of CIO. He previously worked for United Press, the Miami Herald the Miami Daily News, the Fort Lauderdale Daily News and other Florida newspapers.

Ray Warwick of Atlanta has been named assistant director of public relations. He has been public relations director of the Southern Regional Council for the past two years, and prior to that was on the Atlanta staff of the Associated Press for 2½ years.

Walter H. Harris, CIO State Director for Arkansas, has been appointed an assistant director of the CIO Organizing Committtee. Before coming South to work with the committee Harris served as regional director for the CIO in Chicago.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

IN THE TELEPHONE FIELD: The American Union of Telephone Workers(long-lines) has completed its referendum vote for affiliation with the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, CIO. This group has bargaining rights for approximately 24,000 members. Pres. John Moran, Vice President Robert Creasy and Board Member Norma Naughton of AUTW visited all of their locals throughout the nation where every member was given an opportunity to vote.

The CIO came out with a splendid victory of about a two-to-one majority. Congratulations to President Moran and the executive board and members of that organization. This act is an inspiration to other telephone groups, two of which have already voted to affiliate with the TWOC-CIO—the Accounting Organization of Pennsylvania, Telephone Employes, Western Division in Pittsburgh headed by E. D. Barry and the Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois, headed by Richard W. Long.

The Assn. of Communication Equipment Workers at its board meeting held recently in Chicago voted overwhelmingly to recommend to its membership affiliation with the TWOC-CIO and is now preparing to submit it to a referendum vote.

Every member of the ACEW Executive Board, led by Pres. Ernest Weaver, has pledged to support the act of the overwhelming majority of the board.

At a meeting of the Western Electric Employes Assn. in New Jersey its Executive Board voted 17 to 3 to recommend affiliation with the TWOC-CIO. That union hopes within the very near future to hold a referendum. At the present time the workers are taking their vacations.

Many other groups are likewise in the process of preparing to take votes on affiliation with TWOC-CIO.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir., announces a 4-to-1 victory at the Republic Brass Co., Cleveland, Ohio. On the ballot opposing the UAW was the IWW who had held the bargaining rights for the past 11 years. The Republic Brass Co. has recently become a part of the Briggs Mfg. Co. Michael Chesik was in charge of this drive, assisted by a local committee consisting of Gertrude Buras, John Wiedner, Joseph Metz, Thomas Virgin and Albert Harding.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph W. Tillotson, Erie, Pa., reports: West Hickory Tanning Co., West Hickory, Pa., CIO Fur & Leather Workers 62, no union 48.

Irwin L. DeShelter, CIO Reg. Dir., Los Angeles, advises: Ohio Rubber Co., Long Beach, Calif. CIO Rubber Workers 38, no union 22. URWA Dist. Dir. George Roberts was in charge, assisted by Field Rep. Floyd Gartrell.

CIO Reg. Dir. John B. Easton, W. Va., reports: Armour Branch House, Charleston, W. Va., CIO Packinghouse Workers completed negotiations securing an additional 6c per hour increase, retroactive to June 16th. This 6c in addition to 7½c secured in February makes a total of 13½c. At the Feb. conference other items were also negotiated which were equivalent to about 4c an hour.

Michael Livoda, CIO Reg. Dir., Denver, reports: Cudahy plant, Denver (office and clerical employes), UOPWA-CIO 16, no union 14. Eunice Dolan, Secy. of the City Council and also representative for the UOPWA, was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Packard Mfg. Co., Des Moines, CIO Clothing Workers 28, no union 2. Rep. Nelson Joseph was in charge.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

CALIFORNIA MILLS, Uniontown, Ala., 215 for Textile Workers Union of America and 140 against.

WEST MEMPHIS OIL CO., West Memphis, Ark., 59 for Food, Tobacco & Allied Workers-CIO and 9 against.

CHAPMAN CHEMICAL CO., Memphis, Tenn., 14 for United Chemical Workers-CIO and 0 against.

NORTH CAROLINA LUMBER & VENEER CO., Hallsboro, N. C., 176 for United Furniture Workers-CIO and 35 against.

COLUMBIA PIPE CO., Columbia, S. C., 70 for Stone & Allied Workers-CIO and 33 against.

ROYAL PALM FURNITURE FACTORIES, Inc., Miami, Fla., 44 for Transport Workers-CIO, 12 for AFL 31 for "no union."

TRI-CITIES LAUNDRY, Gadsden, Ala., selected the CIO as bargaining agent on a card check. About 30 employes were involved.

WILLIAM & VORIS SAW MILL CO., Birmingham, Ala., 23 for United Steelworkers of America and 15 against.

WEAVER IRON WORKS, Dallas, Texas, 23 for United Steelworkers of America, 11 for AFL.

BRISTOL METALS CO., Bristol, Tenn., 14 for United Steelworkers of America and 10 against.

FLORENCE STOVE CO., Lewisburg, Tenn., 292 for United Steelworkers of America, 47 for AFL and 1 for no union.

ATLANTIC CO., Chattanooga, Tenn., 7 for Brewery, Flour & Cereal Workers-CIO and 0 against.

SUPERIOR BUILDING BLOCK CO., Pulaski, Va., 19 for Stone & Allied Workers-CIO and 6 against.

CALCASIEU PAPER CO., Elizabeth, La., 102 for United Paper Workers-CIO and 64 against.

SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR CO., Houston, Texas, Machinists, 3 for Oil Workers International Union-CIO and 2 against.

SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR CO., Houston, Texas, Laboratory, 5 for Oil Workers International Union-CIO and 3 against.

SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR CO., Houston, Texas, Plant, 193 for Oil Workers International Union and 11 against.

The CIO became the bargaining agent of employes of the **INFORMER PUBLISHING CO.,** Houston, Texas, on a card check. About 60 employes were involved.

INTERSTATE COTTON OIL CO., Sherman, Texas, 103 for CIO and 99 against.

CLOROX CHEMICAL CO., Houston, Texas, 25 for CIO and 3 against.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

A FEW WARNINGS ON BEACH PLAY

Sandplay on the beach is relaxing and healthful. It makes for independence and easy friendliness. A few warnings, however, are in order. Children should not be allowed too much sun at one time. Reflected from the water, it may produce painful burn. For a light burn, first aid with calomine lotion may be used. For severe burns or blisters call the doctor. Nor should children be allowed to become overfatigued or chilled. It is wise to keep a sweater and socks at hand to use in case of cold hands, feet or post-bathing shivers.

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Women in the CIO

FLORENCE PETERSON'S STORY RECALLS SWEATSHOP DAYS

IS IT worth while for women workers to join the CIO? What do they get out of it? Well, here's the story of what it did for Mrs. Florence Peterson of Grand Rapids, Mich., as related by the Michigan CIO Education Dept. Mrs. Peterson is vice-president of the Kent County CIO Council and chairman of the education committee.

Born in Kent County and reared on a farm, Florence got her first job at a Grand Rapids brass company, and started learning her labor problems the hard way during two decades of sweatshop labor. Her pay on this first job was 25c an hour. She worked ten hours a day with no rest periods, under a foreman who rode herd on the help.

IN 1945, after doing a stint in several other plants, Florence went back to the same brass company where she had first worked. The change was startling. This time she was a seasoned union leader in a shop now paying women a minimum of $1.05 an hour.

"I went to work in the morning, transferred from the United Auto Workers to the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers at noon, and met with management as a committeewoman after work," Florence recalls.

Within two months she was president of her local and was elected twice by acclamation. She served 18 months then gave up the job to build an education program for the CIO in Grand Rapids.

FLORENCE PETERSON

One of Florence Peterson's most exciting experiences as a CIO member happened in 1943 shortly after she went to work in a General Motors plant in Grand Rapids, where the UAW had just won an NLRB election. After 30 days as a rank and filer she was elected steward. Within a month she was on the shop committee and a delegate to the CIO Council.

Then a wildcat strike took place at the plant and she was fired. The CIO United Auto Workers carried her case right up to the GM umpire and lost. The case gave her so much prominence that she couldn't stay at a job for more than a few days before personnel spotted her, so she went to work as a full-time vice-president and Political Action Chairman for the Kent County CIO Council.

DURING the 1944 campaign Florence did a great job toward putting Michigan in the FDR column.

The clue to Florence Peterson's devotion to the CIO, comments the Michigan CIO Education Dept., is that "she remembers vividly the many things the union has put in Grand Rapids' past—sweatshop wages, long hours, insecurity."

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

TEDDY'S

Union Made Supplies

For Unions

Union Dues Buttons · Union Card Cases · Union Flags
Gold Lapel Buttons · American Flags · Union Banners
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RECOGNIZED UNION LABELS—NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNS & SKETCHES
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Sprucing Up

BARELEGGED SUMMER

By HANNA SHERMAN

THOUSANDS of women are going stockingless this summer and are feeling cooler and more comfortable as a result. Thousands more who'd like to go barelegged are too timid to try. They don't like the look of bare legs, suntanned or not, and think that leg make-up is too much trouble to use. If you belong to this group do try using it this summer.

We've just experimented with the various types on the market and here's the story. We found that leg makeup that comes in a tube was fairly easy to apply but difficult to wash off the skin. It also rubbed off on our slip and the inside hem of our dress. We'd say leave this type alone.

Transparent liquid leg make-up achieved the look of naturally suntanned legs but did not cover marks or blemishes. If the skin on your legs is flawless you'll like this kind.

The leg make-up we prefer is an opaque dark liquid—it's effective and easy to apply. Most of the leg make-up on the market is of this type. For the best effect possible, learn the right way to apply it.

HERE'S the way the models do it and it takes them no time at all.

Before starting be sure your legs are hairfree and dry. Using a razor or depilatory will insure a smooth-working surface. Spread a piece of newspaper under your feet to keep the bathroom floor clean and you're ready to start. Work quickly for best results.

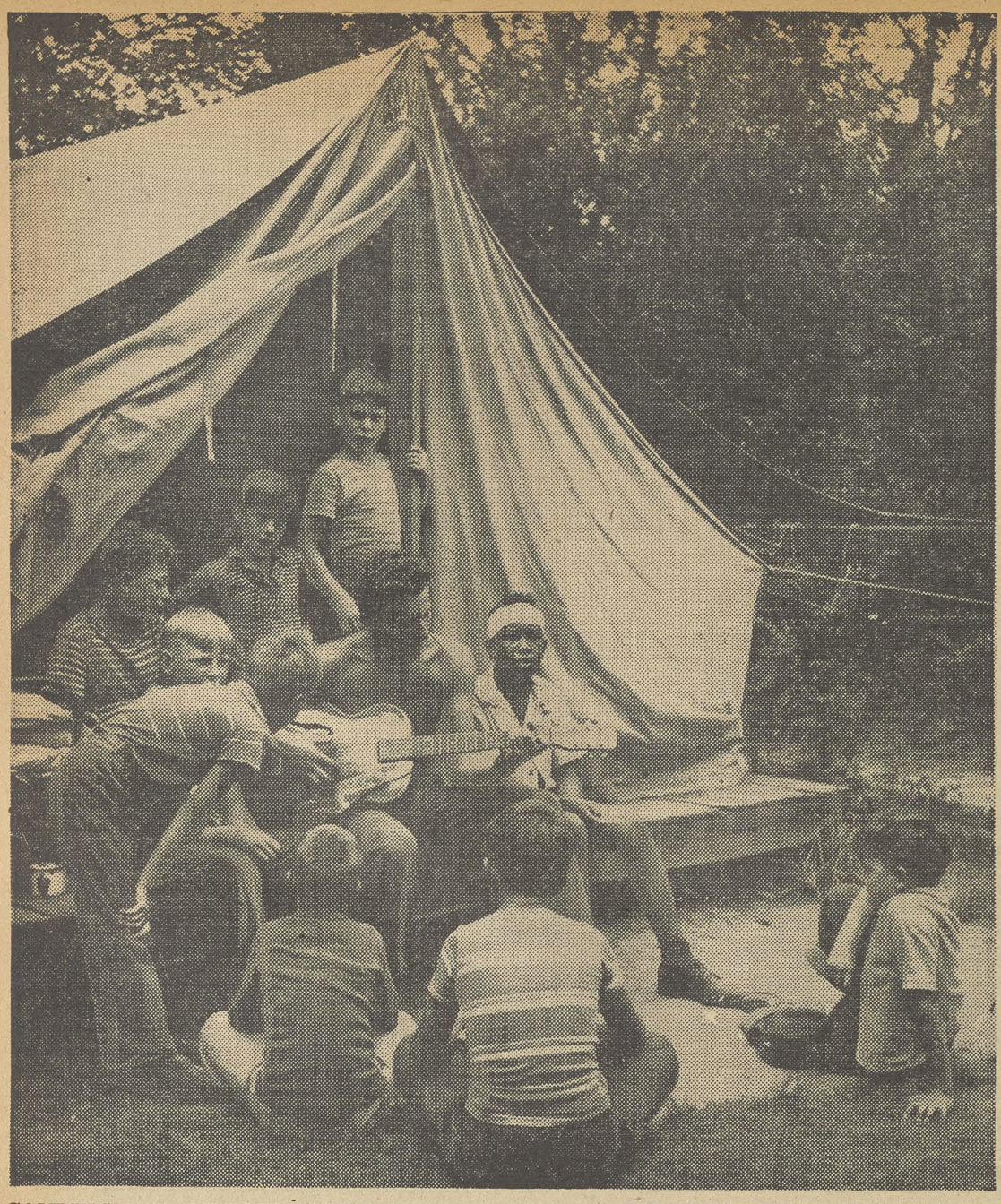
Pour a small amount of the lotion into the palm of your hand and smooth it onto your legs in long even strokes from the foot to above the knee. Spread the leg make-up as far as it will go and continue from that spot with another small quantity. Don't go over the part that is already covered. And be sure to fill in the hollows around the ankles, heel, knee, and your toes, too, if you are wearing open-toed shoes. When the entire leg is covered keep stroking it lightly until it is almost dry, and allow it to dry even more thoroughly before dressing. For a nylon sheen, finish the job by buffing your legs with your hand or with a soft cloth.

A FEW precautions. Leg make-up must be washed with soap and warm water before retiring. The best of them are not guaranteed against rubbing off on your sheets. If you are caught in a shower be very careful not to touch or rub the make-up while it is wet. It will not come off in the rain if you leave it alone.

Which brand of leg make-up to buy? Price in this case seems to have little to do with quality. Experiment with some of the products in the dime store until you find one you like. Or consider seriously the recommendations of a friend whose leg make-up looks smooth and attractive.

Prices vary from six to seventeen cents an ounce. This means that your illusory summer hose will cost you from two to six cents per pair or per wearing.

(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)



CAMPING AND DEMOCRACY are offered youngsters from eight to sixteen at Camp Robin Hood, a children's camp sponsored by labor in the Midwest. The camp, currently celebrating its tenth anniversary, is located in Geneva, Ohio and is sponsored by more than twenty labor unions, both CIO and AFL, and cultural and fraternal groups. Besides enjoying happy summer vacations, youngsters of all religious faiths, racial or cultural backgrounds learn democracy by working and playing together. Through songs, skits and camp activities, these youngsters learn to appreciate their fellow citizens.

Book Review

Secrets Americans Should Know

BY HOLLACE RANSDELL

WORKERS are fighting mad these days about the passage of the outrageously unfair anti-labor law. But they don't know half of it.

A recent book by Howard Ambruster, "Treason's Peace," tells a tale of official favoritism and toadying to certain rich and powerful persons guilty of delaying the nation's war program which will make any honest worker's blood boil. Especially when he remembers how American labor's all-out war effort and sacrifice has been rewarded by passage of the Taft-Hartley law snatching away many of the gains won by labor in recent years.

Not that Ambruster's book has anything in it about labor or trade unionism. It is the story of the evil worldwide plot of the notorious I. G. Farbenindustrie which played such a crucial role in bringing Hitler to power and in furnishing his armies with money and munitions; and of the part played in this conspiracy by some native and foreign-born American citizens.

The author is a chemical engineer who for more than 40 years has followed, through business, professional and official contacts, the tangled network of secret activities of the colossal I. G. Farben cartel and the "Big Six" dyestuff companies out of which it grew, as these activities emerged in the U. S. and South America.

He traces the pattern followed by I. G. Farben, showing how it remained essentially the same in World War II as in the first world war.

AMBRUSTER'S main concern is to warn that this Farben pattern which has aided in bringing on two world wars, may produce a third unless it is completely destroyed before it is too late.

He fears that American officials may continue to be duped, as they have been in the past, by Farben agents who have survived the military calamity which knocked out the Nazis, and are now working secretly and persistently to save enough to continue the Farben pattern and plunge the world into a third world war.

Ambruster's book is crammed full of low-down on all the main figures who worked either as dupes or knaves for the Farben spider-web in the periods of both World War I and II. "Viewed over a long period of years it appears as an interlocking design of propaganda, espionage, sabotage, and corruption," says the author. He names those concerned and gives documentary proof.

The main purpose of the book is to expose the designs of Farben interests working through underlings and legislative colleagues to revise a new framework to fit the new peace, for, says Ambruster, "there is no force which can restrain or turn men from folly save the lash of public indignation aroused by revelation of facts now hushed."

Much of the responsibility for the two tragic world wars, he maintains, "is upon those who for any reason have refrained from revealing such facts and their meaning to the people of this nation."

"Treason's Peace" is a startling book, full of terrible implications based upon documented facts, warning of what may happen if the greed of the monopoly interests working through the Farben pattern are permitted to go unchecked.

Treason's Peace by Howard Watson Ambruster; Beechhurst Press, 116 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y., $3.75.

CIO Economic Outlook

MONOPOLIES AND MR. JONES

ALTHOUGH average Americans know little about monopolies, the subject is in fact one of the major economic issues of their lives. Why this is so is explained in the latest issue of the Economic Outlook, monthly bulletin issued by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education.

"The average working man engaged in earning a living for himself and his family has little time to think about the mysterious problems of international finance, economic statistics or patent pools," states the Outlook, in an article entitled "Growth of Monopolies Threatens Age of Plenty."

"His hours are crowded and his first concerns are the achievement of better opportunities for himself, of education for his children and of making his dollars stretch farther and farther, as prices go bouncing beyond his reach."

The feeling that monopolies are something vast, nebulous and remote from daily life has unfortunately held back the ordinary citizen from a full understanding of the effect these powerful combines on his and his family's welfare and future.

TO illustrate this, the Outlook follows an average American, Mr. Jones, in his daily life, to show how often and in what various and sometimes unknown ways he meets monopoly and its effects.

"From the time that he gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night, Mr. Jones or some member of his family is face to face with monopoly in one of its many shapes," says the CIO bulletin.

The price of milk on the breakfast, the bottle it came in, the match he uses to light his cigarette, the morning paper he reads, the spectacles through which he may read it, are all monopoly-controlled, and the extent of monopoly concentration is growing.

"Monopoly controls and monopoly interests now have their octopus tentacles wrapped around every major segment of our American economy," states the Outlook. Here are some of the significant facts and figures revealing the tendency in recent years for big corporations to gain greater control of production facilities:

- Almost two-thirds of the manufacturing facilities of the country are controlled by 250 corporations.
- All the liquid assets of the 71,000 smaller manufacturing firms could be purchased with the liquid asset holdings of the 63 largest manufacturing corporations.
- Two-thirds of the one billion dollars spent during the war on federal research development went to 68 large corporations.
- One-tenth of one per cent of all American corporations own 52% of the total corporate assets.
- Less than four per cent of all manufacturing corporations earned 84% of all the net profits of manufacturing corporations.

TO illustrate how monopoly affects the everyday consumer of food, clothing and other merchandise, the Outlook uses the cigarette and the bread industries as simple examples to show how prices have been increased under monopoly operation.

CIO LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The CIO Department of Research & Education is head over heels in leadership training these days. Eight CIO regional training centers spotted throughout the country from Virginia to the Rocky Mountains have just concluded, are in progress, or are planned for later in the summer.

The four weeks' leadership training term attended by local CIO representatives from eight southern states at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., closed July 11. Next comes the school to be held at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 10-16.

From Aug. 17-23, a course for union business agents from eastern states will be held at Hampton Institute, Virginia, followed on Aug. 24 by a one week's course for local union committee members and officers.

Speakers and discussion leaders at both the Hampton courses will include Brownie Lee Jones, Southern School for Workers; Dan Powell, PAC-CIO; John Edelman, Textile Workers Union; Esther Peterson, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO, and Harry Roberts, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

From Aug. 17-23, CIO local representatives from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will attend a CIO summer school at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa. Leaders will include Evelyn DuBrow and Marie Algor, New Jersey CIO; William L. Rafsky, Hosiery Workers; Robert Levin and H. S. Bookbinder, Clothing Workers, and others.

Leaders who will be at the term to be held at Danebck Folk School, Tyler, Minn., include Svend Godfredson and Lee Simon, Packinghouse Workers; Forrest Emerson, Farm Equipment Workers; Glen Talbott, North Dakota Farmers Union; and CIO Education Director Kermit Eby, Asst. General Counsel Eugene Cotton and Clifford McAvoy, PAC.

Dates for the school in the Rocky Mountain area school have been changed to the Labor Day weekend, Aug. 29-Sept. 1, place to be announced later.

Sept. 7-13 the last of the CIO summer schools will be held at Montebello Vacation Camp, St. Louis, Mo.

Students wishing to apply for any of these schools are urged to write or wire immediately to George Guernsey, asst. education director, CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary & fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WITH THE WARRENTOWN MILLS ORGANIZED, THE UNION PREPARES TO PRESENT ITS DEMANDS...

YO' MEAN IT'S AS EASY AS THET ?

LIKE FALLING OFF A LOG...

SURE! THERE'S NOTHING **SPECIAL** ABOUT UNION DEMANDS. JUST THE SIMPLE THINGS YOU MEN NEED TO LIVE DECENTLY AND PROVIDE FOR YOUR FAMILIES...

WE GOT A MEETING WITH THE COMPANY TOMORROW. LET'S GET ON WITH THE SETTING OUT THE THINGS FOLKS WANT.

GUESS THEY WON'T NEED ME NOW... THEY'RE LIVING DEMOCRACY... THEIR UNION IS IN GOOD HANDS.

KIT... WE WERE INTERRUPTED BY WOODY .. I WANT TO TALK TO YOU. COME OUT ON THE PORCH.

YOU SAID SOMETHING ABOUT YOU MISSING ME AFTER I'D GONE BACK TO THE CITY... WOULD YOU ?

YES, TERRIBLY...

BUT YOU'VE GOT A GIRL BACK HOME... I KNOW. PEGGY ALLEN... YOU'RE ENGAGED AND —

NO, KIT, I'M NOT ENGAGED.

AND HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT ME, JIM ? JUST A PASSING FANCY ? A LITTLE FLIRTATION... BECAUSE YOU WERE LONELY OUT HERE IN A SMALL FACTORY TOWN ?

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW I FEEL, KIT...

I'LL SHOW YOU HOW I FEEL — **WHAT!**

OH KIT, **KIT!**

THEY'RE WORKING UP THE UNION DEMANDS FOR TOMORROW... I SUGGESTED KIT FOR WRITING THEM UP NICELY.

I... I BETTER GO IN AND HELP THEM ...

I — I GUESS THIS IS THE BEST WAY, JIM...

CERTAINLY IT'S BEST, KIT ! BESIDES, IT'S A GOOD IDEA TO HAVE THE WOMAN'S ANGLE IN THOSE UNION DEMANDS.

WHAT DID I SAY WRONG .. NOW, JIM ?

AL

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65c BASE WAGE —OR PAY CUT?

A DECENT minimum wage of at least 65c an hour—or widespread pay cuts?

That question was placed squarely before Rep. Fred Hartley's House Labor Committee last week by John Edelman, legislative spokesman for the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Quoting from reports received by the union from its southern officials, Edelman warned that mill owners are toying with the idea of cutting pay on a "take it or leave it" basis.

Edelman quoted a talk by the general manager of the Oconee Textile Mills, Whitehall, Ga. As told to the Congressional committee, the company executive warned workers:

"The company will never pay you spinners $37 for 40 hours again. Now if you people don't want to go back to work, you won't hurt me or the owner of this mill.

"I can tell you one thing—if you don't go back to work, all of you poor people can get out of Whitehall. When you get hungry, don't ask me for any food, for I won't give any one of you a crumb of bread."

THE Textile Union spokesman told the Labor Committee that "this type of dangerous and utterly uncalled-for wage slashing would be halted to a very great extent before it got under way over a wide area" if Congress were to act promptly on the bill to lift minimum pay from 40c to 65c and eventually 75c an hour.

The Textile Union, he added, has found many mills where average wages are just above the present low minimum of 40c prescribed by the Wage-Hour law. The threat of these mills to decent pay standards is less serious during boom periods, Edelman said, but when sales and output fall, they can undermine the wage structure of the whole industry.

The Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.—a town "completely dominated and controlled by the employer"—paid an average wage of 41c an hour in 1947, he said. The Tobias Bag Co. in New Orleans pays a 47½c minimum to some groups of workers.

The Bonita Ribbon Mills moved from Pennsylvania, where it paid average wages of 90c an hour, to Alabama. Now its wages run between 40 and 50 cents each hour.

Edelman cited case after case of plants, both in the north and south, where wages are far below decent levels.

The House Committee has numerous minimum wage bills under study. The 65c-75c bill (HR 3766) has wide labor and liberal support. Some Republicans, however, are playing with the idea of a straight 60c minimum in the hope of buying off workers' anger at the Taft-Hartley bill and the crippling amendments to the wage-hour law.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866 HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass; ask Congressmen to sign Douglas discharge petition.
Federal Anti-Lynch Bill HR 3488 S. 1352	Makes lynching a federal crime, to be prosecuted in U. S. Courts.	Referred to House and Judiciary Committees. CIO has demanded speedy hearings.	Write Rep. Michener, Chmn. House Comm.; Sens. Ferguson & Wiley, Chmn. Sub-Comm. and full Comm., for speedy action.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee holding hearings. House Labor Committee hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.
65c-75c Min. Wage Bill S. 1404 HR 3764	Lifts minimum wage in interstate commerce to 65c an hour. 70c in 48. 75c in '49. GOP flirting with 60c minimum.	Hearings being held by House labor subcommittee. Referred to Senate labor subcommittee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to urge passage of bill before Congress adjourns.
Anti-Poll Tax Bills HR 7, HR 29 and others.	Abolishes poll tax in Federal Elections.	Hearings now in progress before House Administration sub-committee on elections.	Write Chmn. Gamble of sub-committee, Chrm. LeCompte of full committee urging favorable report on bill.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3543	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm. Senate hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Federal Aid to Education S. 472 HR 2953	Fed. govt. would allot at least $3 per child to states for educational purposes.	Favorably reported to House Labor Comm.; okayed by Senate Comm., now awaiting Senate floor.	Ask Chmn. Hartley for early action by House Comm. Urge Senators to push bill to floor.
Universal Military Training HR 1988, others S. 651	Compulsory military training for men between 18 and 20.	Hearings in progress before House Armed Services Committee. CIO testified against bill.	Register opposition to bill with Chmn. Andrews and your Representative.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Ask U. S. Aid For Farmers

UNDERSCORING the mutual interests of labor and the farmer, the CIO Electrical Workers twice last week went to bat for the farmer.

Russ Nixon and Bruce Waybur, UE Washington representatives, testifying before Senate committees considering agricultural appropriations and soil fertility, made it clear that improvement of farm incomes would result in heightened demand for industrial products.

Nixon urged passage of the soil fertility bill, which would provide for the creation of a government fertilizer plant to be operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The bill aims at producing fertilizer at prices farmers can afford to pay. This is not now being done, Nixon claimed, "because the fertilizer industry is dominated by a powerful monopoly group which is more interested in its immediate profits than in preserving our nation's soil resources."

Waybur told members of a Senate sub-committee on agricultural appropriations that the proposed 29% cut in agricultural appropriations and loans would "materially undermine the ability of this nation to feed and clothe its own people."

Knutson Tells CIO:

'TEN MINUTES ON TAXES'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

AN organization of six million industrial workers was given exactly 10 minutes last week to tell the House Ways and Means Committee its ideas on long-range tax policies for this country.

Two of the 10 minutes were consumed in argument over why the CIO was given the 10 minutes, rather than the minimum of 45 minutes originally promised.

Another two minutes were devoted to a miniature witch hunt, as Chairman Harold Knutson (R., Minn.) queried Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO assistant director of research, as to whether or not he is a Communist. The answer was "no."

Still another two minutes were wasted in a rambling monologue by a Ways and Means Committee member on general subjects.

In the remaining four minutes allotted, Ruttenberg made no effort to present testimony to the committee, which seemed obviously uninterested. He compared the abrupt treatment given CIO and other liberal organizations to the committee's close connections with two tax experts who go down the line 100% on a program of making life easy for the rich while placing the burden of taxes on low and medium income families.

The committee was gracious enough to permit the filing of a fact-studded document in which Ruttenberg set forth CIO's program for taxing to promote "full employment at a fair wage and full production."

The hearings are being conducted under the heavy direction of the burly Minnesota Congressman, himself the author of the "save the rich" tax bill vetoed once by Pres. Truman and apparently slated for passage a second time by Congress. Testimony is being sought—when Knutson permits it—from various organizations.

IN his prepared statement, Ruttenberg told the committee that a basic decision on tax policy must quickly be made. That decision, he said, is whether to go easy on the rich, on the theory that such a policy will lead to new investments and enterprise—or whether to encourage consumption and purchasing power by the great body of the public.

"Those who agree with our school of thought, that consumption and purchasing power must be encouraged, think that it does little good to promote new investments and new enterprise opportunities if the low income individuals who form the mass of American consumers do not have sufficient cash to buy the items produced by this new investment and new enterprise," he said.

"All the encouragement in the world to wealthy individuals and corporations through lowering their taxes is to no avail so long as the low income individuals of America pay such high taxes and receive such low wages that they are not able to buy many of the necessities of life.

"If Congress decides on tax revisions that give first priority to reducing taxes upon high income brackets and corporations, that is, tax relief generally to the wealthy, then we are in for a repetition of our experience of 1929."

THE guiding principle of a sound tax program, the CIO official said, must be "reduced taxes upon low income individuals." Such a policy, together with continued high wages, increases buying power "which in turn increases demand for the products of industry," the Congressional committee was told.

"This increased purchasing power and demand for products is greater encouragement and incentive for business to invest and expand production than any tax cut on high income individuals or corporations could possibly be."

Backing up the CIO position for lower taxes on low incomes were statistics to show that a smaller portion of the national income is being paid out in wages and salaries.

In 1944, the figures show, 70.2% of the total income went to wages and salaries. But in the first quarter of 1947 that share had dropped to 62.2%, the lowest in years.

But the share of the national income going into corporate profits jumped from 6.2% to 9.1% during the same period.

A FIVE-POINT program to produce a better, more just tax structure was offered by CIO. It called for:

1. An increase in personal exemptions on income taxes, rather than a cut in the tax rates.
2. Elimination of excise taxes added to the price of goods and services—except when such taxes are a method of regulation of sales.
3. Closing of loopholes in the tax structure, with relation to tax exempt securities, compulsory joint returns and low tax rates on capital gains.
4. More effective taxing of estates and big gifts, now often used as a tax evasion device.
5. Taxation of undistributed profits and excess profits of big companies.

The CIO NEWS

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Vol. 10, No. 29 · 82 July 21, 1947

LAW DEFY UNCHALLENGED

(See Page 3)

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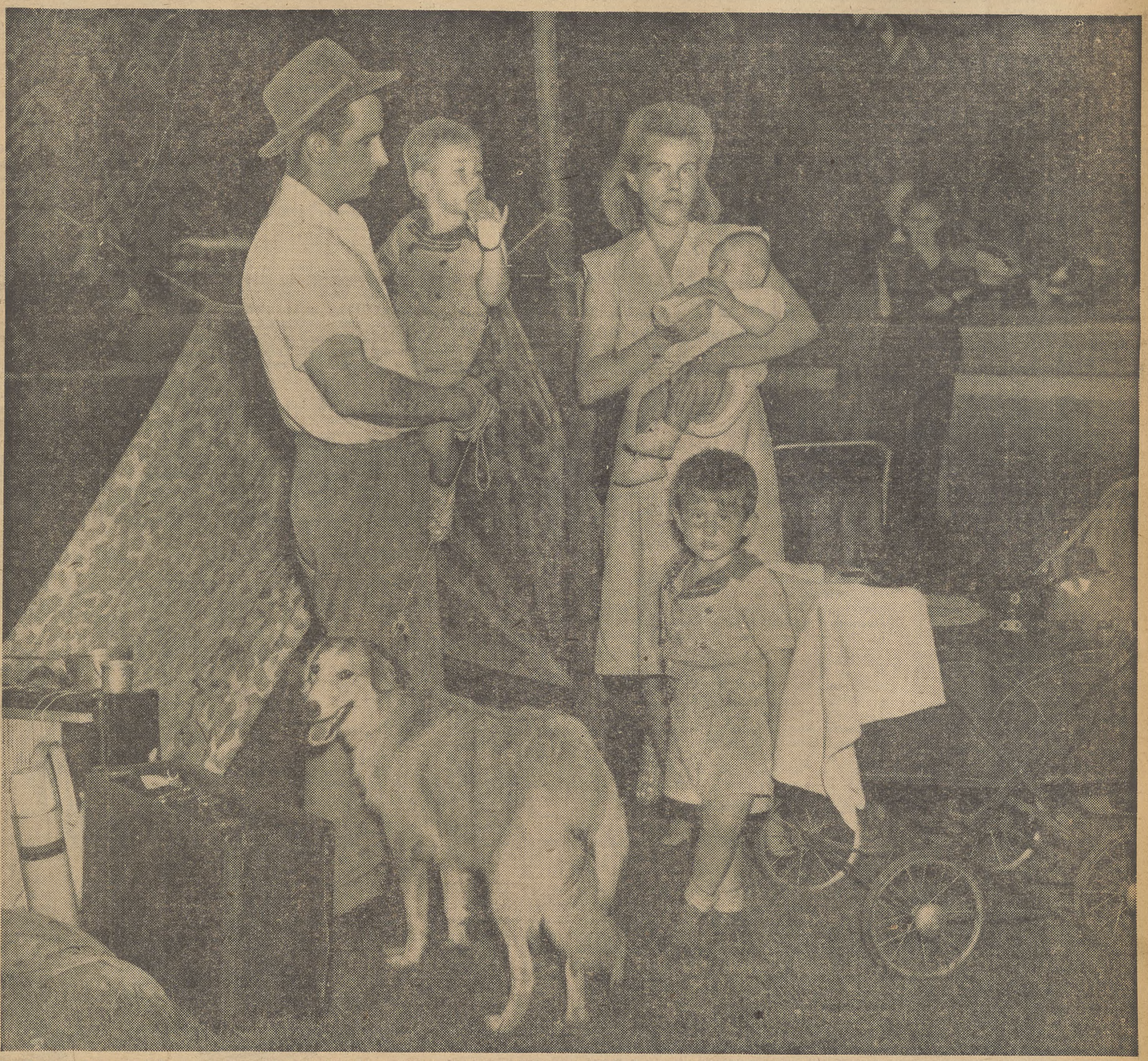
'Make Labor Day PAC Day'

(See Page 3)

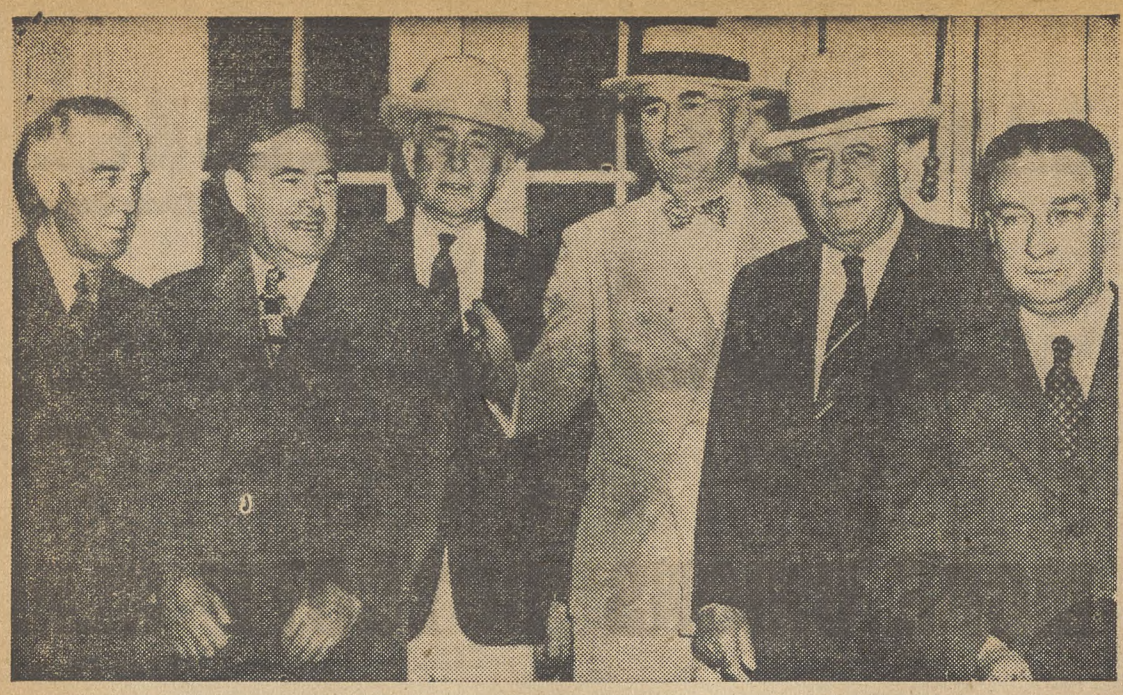
★ ★ ★

MORE UNIONS 'BOYCOTT' NLRB

(See Page 5)



Ex-Marine Thomas Ahern attempted to solve his own housing problem by pitching a make-shift tent in Lafayette Park—across the street from the White House. Police soon chased him and his family away. This happened while Congress was completing plans to go home July 26—without making any real effort to solve the nation's critical housing problem. Ahern is shown holding his son, Timothy, 20 months. Mrs. Ahern, also a former Marine, holds Frederick, 3 months. In the center is Thomas, 3 years. Their dog, Queenie, shared their plight. (For story on unsolved problems still facing Congress, see Page 2.)



Congressional leaders leave the White House after it was decided not to call a special session this fall unless "unexpected contingencies" develop. Left to right: Sen. White (R. Me.), House Speaker Martin (R. Mass.), Sen. Barkley (D. Ky.), Sen Vandenberg (R. Mich.), Rep. Rayburn (D. Tex.) and Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.). Evidently peak prices, wrecked rent controls and the desperate housing shortage aren't serious enough to keep Congress at work. (Federated Pictures).

Homeward-Bound Congress Ignores Social Measures

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE GOP-controlled 80th Congress moves into the final week of its first session with a "no-action" list long enough to choke a campaign orator.

Vitually every piece of social welfare legislation sought by the CIO and other liberal groups is going to seed in the final days of the session.

On the other hand, Congress moved steadily on two major issues favored by big industrial lobbies—the Taft-Hartley law and the crippling amendments to the Wage-Hour law.

The Republican majority—aided by a substantial number of southern Democrats in almost every case—gave the country a rent control extension act that met in almost every respect the demands of the powerful real estate lobby.

Railroad lobbyists, seeking to move the transport system out from under possible anti-trust action, succeeded in getting the Reed-Bulwinkle bill passed in the Senate. House action is possible before adjournment date.

The GOP "economy bloc" wielded a sharp axe on the funds for government agencies. The resulting turmoil has delayed action on appropriations for many branches of the federal government, which are now running on a wish and a hope pending final approval of their funds.

In case after case, the economy drive—spearheaded by Rep. John Taber (R. N.Y.), head of the House Appropriations Committee—was directed at weakening those sections of government which help the general public or which must regulate or bargain with big business.

THUS, the Labor Dept. was given severe cuts in money for its principal divisions. The Dept. of Justice anti-trust divisions, its docket loaded with multi-million dollar cases against large corporations, has been operating on a shoestring, with little hope for future improvements.

The Agriculture Dept.'s school lunch, electrification, soil conservation and flood control programs were cut to the bone in the House, and Senate repair of the damage was not enough to meet the original recommendations of President Truman. Similar knife-sharpening was directed against the Interior Dept.'s reclamation service, which is of vital importance to western farmers and workers.

Only major defeat for the corporation lobby came on the twice-passed Knutson tax bill. It would have given small tax rebates to low and middle income earners, big savings to wealthiest families. Vetoed once by President Truman, GOP leadership pushed it through a second time in almost the same form with hopes of overriding a second veto.

As The CIO NEWS went to press, it seemed apparent that a new veto would be sustained in the Senate.

The big goose egg was reserved for the social welfare bills. Here's the score a week before adjournment—and there's little chance of much action in the next few days.

HOUSING: Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill, designed to provide federal assistance for long range slum clearance and construction of low rent dwelling units, has been buried in the Senate pigeonhole. Chance for passage in the Senate is slim, and Chairman Wolcott of the Housing Banking Committee long ago announced he would hold no hearings on the bill at least until Congress reconvenes in 1948.

HEALTH: Senate Labor Committee has conducted drawn-out hearings on health legislation. With labor and liberal groups favoring a national health insurance program, GOP has inclined to the Taft bill. That measure, drawn as a substitute for the stronger bill, is based firmly on a principle of charitable treatment of the poor.

ANTI - LYNCHING: Despite GOP's longtime pledges on this issue, a bill to make lynching a federal crime never reached the stage of a hearing in committee. Action is highly unlikely at this time.

ANTI - DISCRIMINATION: Ives-Chavez bill, less far-reaching than previous FEPC bills and modeled after the New York state law, has been subject of extended hearings. No action probable at this session.

65-75c MINIMUM WAGE: Despite strong pleas from labor and President Truman for increase from present 40c minimum, Congressional majority has taken only a lukewarm interest in lifting base pay rates.

SAYS BIG BIZ RAN THE SHOW

Among Congressmen it's big business three to one.

That was the point of a recent speech by Sen. Harley Kilgore (D.W.Va.), in which he reviewed activities of the 80th Congress.

Said Kilgore:

"Big business had its way in this Congress on virtually every issue.

"Big business, through its multi-million dollar propaganda machine, is opposed to broad social reforms and with its vast influence on this Congress, can block any legislation it does not like."

Citing victories of the industrialists' lobby, the real estate lobby and the railroad lobby, the West Virginia Senator told the public: "It is up to you to determine whether or not you approve this domestic program. It is up to you to decide whether or not your best interests are being served."

RENT 'CONTROL' LAW BACKFIRES

THE real estate lobby had predicted it would be easy as pie.

For months its propaganda theme had been: "Just let landlords and tenants get together to sign voluntary leases with a 15% rent increase. Make it a little easier for landlords to evict undesirable tenants. Decontrol hotels and motor courts and other such forms of housing. Then everybody will be happy."

But with the new rent control law in effect only two weeks, the big lobby, the real estate men, and the public were having their troubles. From every section of the country came reports of:

- Tenants getting sore at landlords who tried to blackjack them into "voluntary" increases.
- Landlords getting sore at tenants who were organizing against efforts to lift their rents.
- Government rent control and housing agencies being snowed under with requests for evictions and protests against evictions.
- Congressmen getting sore and demanding an investigation of the real estate lobby.

The story was much the same across the country.

In New York City, Mayor William O'Dwyer rushed through local rent control legislation after requests for evictions had jumped 82% over the levels prevailing before the new law came into effect.

The New York bill, freezing hotel and rooming house rents at June 30 levels, put a halt to thousands of projected rent increases, some of them running as high as 50%. An executive of the city's hotel association complained that the bill was a "staggering blow" to association members. New York hotels have been packed to the roofs since early in the war, but the hotel man said costs have risen 93%.

O'DWYER tangled at public hearings with Samuel Schacter, head of a big Gotham real estate association, who had admitted lobbying for looser rent controls and who felt New York should go along on higher rents.

The mayor snapped back: "When the same Congress lifted OPA controls, we told them what would happen. Did they listen? No.

"When they did this (revised the rent control law) we told them what would happen. Did they listen? No."

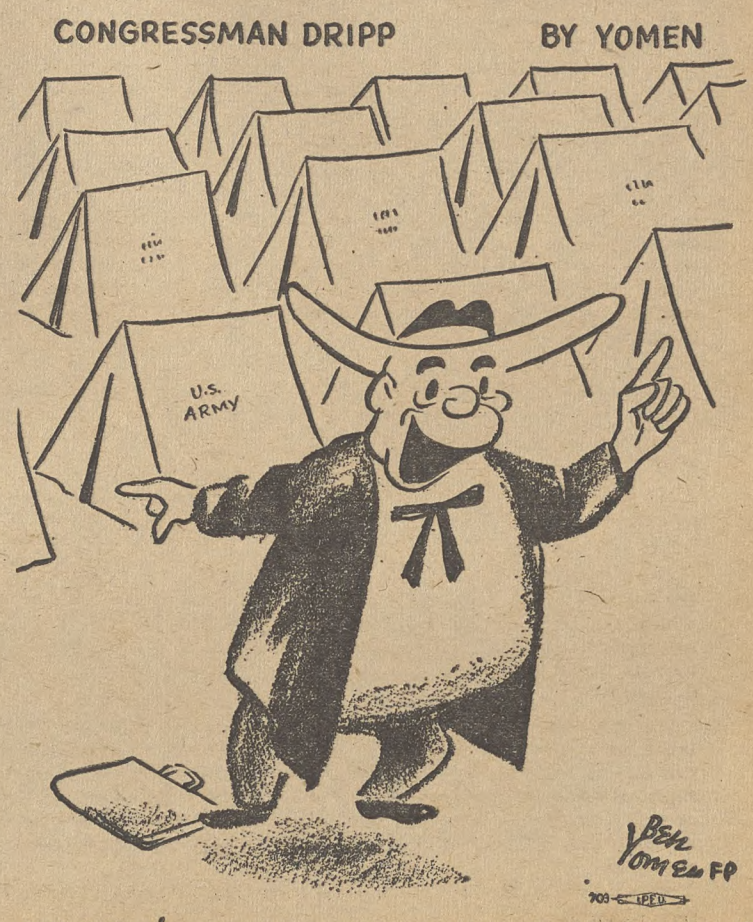
But the fireworks weren't confined to Manhattan. Federated Press, labor news service, reported a roar of protest in San Francisco when the board of supervisors passed a bill permitting hotels to charge permanent guests an additional 25%. The bill also allows the hotel to charge any rate they wish for rooms vacated by permanent guests.

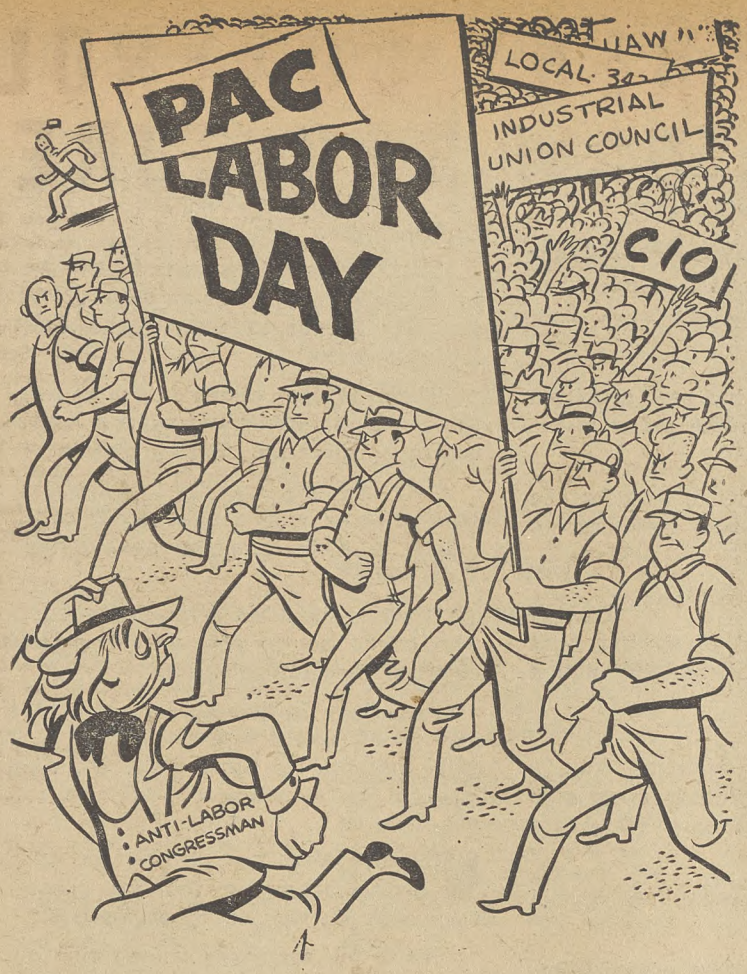
IN Boston, FP said that only 100 forms reporting the "voluntary" rent hikes had been reported, although thousands of the forms had been distributed on request, according to area rent director William Riley.

Cleveland was forced to assign two additional judges to the municipal court bench to handle a boom in eviction cases.

Chicago's CIO Council called upon Mayor Kennelly to secure a city ordinance freezing rents. Charging that 15% increases are unwarranted, the Council plans to work closely with citizens groups to keep dwelling costs down.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch indicated in an editorial that it had had enough" and called for a Congressional probe of the real estate lobby.





Make Labor Day PAC Day, Urge Murray and Kroll

"MAKE 1947 Labor Day PAC Day to make 1948 Election Day Labor Day."

That was the theme of a call for intensified political action sent last week to all CIO Council and PAC groups by CIO President Philip Murray and PAC Director Jack Kroll.

Complete text of the letter follows:

"The CIO Political Action Committee Executive Board has announced a vigorous program of political action as an answer to the Taft-Hartley law and the disgraceful record of the 80th Congress. As our immediate objectives, the board called for a nation-wide registration drive and intensification of PAC's voluntary fund raising campaign. To stimulate increased activity along these lines, the board called upon all CIO groups to devote their 1947 Labor Day celebrations to political action, to dedicate Labor Day as PAC Day.

"Immediate attention should be given to these decisions and a Labor Day political action program prepared. We can not emphasize too much the importance of this occasion. Men and women of organized labor will convene in meetings, picnics, and other Labor Day celebrations in every section of the nation.

"While enjoying this national holiday they will be discussing the many important issues before labor and the American people. There is no better time to stir interest in the work of the CIO Political Action Committee than this Labor Day. With large crowds in attendance, these celebrations can also serve as an excellent spring board for collection of voluntary contributions. All such fund raising should be carried out in full cooperation with the international unions in your area.

"In planning your Labor Day programs, stress should be placed on the fact that it is the specific responsibility of every citizen to participate in the affairs of his government and that registration is the first essential to such participation. PAC needs one million men and women—citizen-volunteers—to carry the message of registration and voting into the blocks in which they live. A mass registration drive reaching into the homes of our members is based on the activity of these block workers.

"Both the registration and fund raising drives can be stimulated by reviewing the miserable record of the 80th Congress, by focusing attention on the Congress' failures in regard to price and rent control, housing, minimum wages, veterans needs, tax relief and the many other vital issues.

All of these points can be emphasized in your Labor Day speeches, radio programs, leaflets, and exhibits. Those councils sponsoring Labor Day parades should feature political action floats or exhibits.

The National PAC office is anxious to cooperate in this endeavor, and toward this end, will send you shortly a complete kit of materials which can be used in your Labor Day-PAC Day celebrations. Such materials as sample speeches, leaflets, posterettes and exhibits, voting records, radio recordings, and spot announcements will be contained in the kit.

We do not need to remind you of the serious situation which faces labor, or of the tremendous political action efforts necessary to erase the vicious Taft-Hartley law from the statute books. Political action—registration and the collection of voluntary contributions—on the part of every single CIO group is imperative. It must be pushed forward on all levels. It can be given great stimulus in your Labor Day celebrations.

"Remember, make 1947 Labor Day, PAC Day, to make 1948 Election Day, Labor Day."

CIO DEFY OF T-H LAW GOES UNCHALLENGED

CIO Pres. Philip Murray's "illegal" endorsement of the victorious candidate in Maryland's special Congressional election has placed Taft-Hartley sponsors and the Dept. of Justice in a deep state of confusion.

The endorsement, contained in a front-page statement in last week's issue of The CIO News, was designed to test in the courts that section of the new anti-labor law prohibiting unions from making expenditures "in connection with" federal elections, primaries and conventions.

Special copies of the official CIO organ were shipped into Baltimore for distribution just before the election in the 3rd Maryland district, and the endorsement itself constituted an "illegal" expenditure by the CIO.

● A week after President Murray's move to test the law, the Department of Justice was still telling news reporters: "No comment."

● A bill (S. 1613) to amend the Taft-Hartley law by repealing the section covering political expenditures was introduced by two Senators who had voted for the bill—Aiken (R., Vt.) and Hatch (D., N. M.).

● A bill (S. 1628) to repeal the T-H law, lock, stock and barrel, was introduced by 15 Senators who had opposed it throughout the long debate. A similar bill (HR 3945) was filed in the House by Rep. Lesinski (D., Mich.), leader of the House battle against the measure.

● Sen. Taft, in a complete turnabout from his earlier position, told reporters he might go along with plans to change the law to permit labor papers to enjoy normal freedom of the press in expressing their views on political matters.

TAFT said he'd never had any intention to limit such freedom, though the Congressional Record for June 5 and 6 carries column after column of debate in which the GOP bigwig made clear that he wanted the labor press to be sterilized.

Taft's sudden concern for the labor press was believed to have sprung from a New York Herald Tribune report that under the law any general newspaper would commit a technical violation each time it endorsed a candidate. That point had been made by the CIO and by many liberal Senators during debate on the T-H bill, but at that time Taft had brushed the arguments aside.

It was generally conceded in Washington that neither of the repeal bills—the Aiken-Hatch effort to permit political expenditures and the 15-man proposal to wipe the T-H bill off the books—has any chance of passage before the July 26 adjournment of Congress.

Senators sponsoring the repeal bill are 13 Democrats and 2 Republicans: Wagner (N. Y.), Johnson (Colo.), Murray (Mont.), Taylor (Ida.), Johnson (S. C.), Downey (Calif.), Magnuson (Wash.), McGrath and Green (R. I.), Myers (Pa.), Chavez (N. M.), Kilgore (W. Va.), Langer (R., N. D.) and Morse (R., Ore.).

The Aiken-Hatch expenditures-repeal bill touched off some lively Senate debate. Aiken, a Vermont Republican who has frequently voted on the liberal side, although he supported the T-H Bill, declared:

"This rider on the labor bill is, in my opinion, about the most foolish bit of legislation which has been accepted and adopted by the Congress at this session. It simply cannot work . . . I think it is the duty of Congress to correct at the earliest possible date this gross violation of the constitutional rights of the American people."

Sen. Hatch, equally strong on the point, said the expenditure section of the bill never should have been considered by Taft's Senate Labor Committee.

Sen. Morse, one of the trio of Republicans who fought the bill; derided claims that by banning political spending by both corporations and unions, justice had been done.

He pointed out that "very frequently contributions are made by corporations indirectly, in that officers of the corporation, being given very liberal expense accounts, are able to make the contributions out of the expense accounts."

These gifts, like the "hidden raincoat" in a traveling salesman's expense account, never show up on the books, Morse pointed out.

It is recalled that DuPont family children, ranging from 5 to 15, often dig down into their little pockets in election years to give the GOP $5,000 apiece—the maximum individual gift permitted by law.

Murray's endorsement of Judge Edward Garmatz in the Maryland 3rd District, brought nation-wide attention, as did a similar statement by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther which appeared in the Auto Worker, UAW official organ.

The next Congressional election in which the law may be tested is slated for early September. In Pennsylvania's 8th District, a CIO Newspaper Guild member—Philip Storch—is running for office with strong labor support.

CIO-BACKED MAN WINS

JUDGE Edward A. Garmatz of Baltimore, endorsed both by the Maryland PAC and by CIO Pres. Murray, romped home to an easy victory in the Maryland 3rd Congressional District special election on July 15.

Garmatz, a Democrat, polled 12,000 votes in the traditionally Democratic area to defeat by a sizeable majority both a Republican and an independent candidate.

The contest gained national attention as a result of the action by President Murray, which was designed to test the Taft-Hartley ban on political expenditures by labor unions. Garmatz succeeds former Rep. Thomas D'Alesandro, who resigned from Congress after his election a few weeks ago as mayor of Baltimore.

Despite interest in the election, the first since passage of the Taft-Hartley bill, only 31.4% of the registered voters in the district went to the polls.

Murray's indorsement of Garmatz brought from the GOP candidate, S. P. Jarosinski, a violent attack on the CIO Political Action Committee reminiscent of the 1944 and 1946 campaigns.

He sought to describe Garmatz as a "stooge of the discredited PAC," and claimed that the CIO President "did not speak for the rank-and-file voters of the Third District."

But when the votes were counted, Jarosinski had collected only 7,000 of the 23,000 cast ballots.

It Will Be Different

A "new" CIO News is in the making.

A number of the best features in the "old" News will be retained. New ones will be added during the next few weeks.

A new Page 1 masthead is being designed. Cartoonists are working on new ideas.

Use of colored ink will be eliminated, except possibly on special occasions.

Numerous innovations are being considered.

The "new" News should be available in a few weeks.

Kill 18 Anti-Labor Bills

By Federated Press

The Illinois legislature had a busy time introducing anti-labor legislation during its recent biennial session, but the CIO and AFL were just as busy and succeeded in knocking out or defeating every one of the 18 measures, including some local versions of the Taft-Hartley law.

Labor leaders pointed out that with the ending of the legislative session, not a single anti-labor bill submitted succeeded in passing either house. Illinois thus became one of the few states in the country which refrained from passing curbs of some sort on labor.

Among the defeated measures were proposals to nullify parts of the child labor law, give the commerce commission jurisdiction over all strikes and labor problems in utilities, prohibit picketing unless a strike is underway, outlaw the closed shop, to limit union membership to wage earners, to outlaw the secondary boycott and to require compulsory arbitration in public utilities.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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New Editor Says:

I Intend To Call a Spade a Spade And Play It Right Down the Middle

THE CIO is good enough to stand on its own merits—strong enough to stand on its own solid foundation.

Had it been otherwise I wouldn't have accepted the editorship of the CIO News—because I'm an awfully poor liar.

A man's beliefs are soon reflected in any publication he edits—so, in time, the new policies of the CIO News will become apparent.

Meantime, I'm going to take advantage of a new editor's customary privilege of sticking his neck out and calling his shots before he makes them.

I intend to call a spade a spade so the public won't have to read between the lines to know what I'm talking about.

I'll do my best to follow CIO policy—right down the middle without veering to right or left to satisfy some personal whim or advance some pet project.

I'll do everything I can to provide readers with the best and most reliable labor newspaper it's possible to produce within the limitation of the finances and facilities available.

That's that.

Now as to the editor himself and some of his beliefs.

Politically he's a Democrat. Ideologically he's a right-winger.

He believes that in the trade union movement no ism should supercede unionism.

He believes it's more important to have a newspaper with integrity than merely to have one with wide circulation.

Yes, the new editor is an idealistic cuss—naively so at times. And it gets him in trouble occasionally!

How about the guy's weaknesses?

Those, too, will become apparent as time passes—but you can put it down in your little black book that he's a sucker for a hard-luck story, a bit of a glutton when there are thick steaks around and that he'll talk your arm off (if you let him) about his blonde, 12-year-old daughter.

But he keeps his union dues paid up.

Oh, That's Different!

MANY of the nation's newspapers gave scant attention to labor leaders' warnings that the Taft-Hartley Act would seriously infringe on freedom of the press.

They seemed to take the attitude that it made little difference, since it was the labor press that would be affected.

Then—after the act was passed—somebody seemed to discover that all papers commenting on certain phases of political activity would be at least technically guilty of violating the law.

Right now there's much confusion about just how far the act really goes—but one thing is certain:

The commercial press is finally giving the matter much more than scant attention!

TIME FOR FIGHTING --- NOT CRYING!

THE CIO is now playing with a new hand—one dealt from a stacked deck by Taft-Hartley, Inc., a subsidiary of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The National Labor Relations Board—which served as labor's ace-in-the-hole when employers became unreasonable—has been tossed into the discard.

The Wagner rule book has been rewritten by a group unfriendly to the union movement.

So it's time for the CIO to examine the cards it holds and determine how best to play them.

It's time for fighting—not crying.

It's time for the kind of fighting that built the CIO from a frail weakling into a mighty organization.

IT'S difficult, while still smarting from a hard blow, to chart carefully every step in a program made necessary by your enemies.

Two of the steps, however, are crystal clear.

One calls for stepping up organization.

The other calls for increased political action.

The first provides strength. The second permits the democratic exercise of strength.

Designers of the Taft-Hartley Bill knew this to be true—because their measure impedes organizational work and attempts to place curbs on political activity.

But Congress couldn't place restrictions on the fighting spirit that makes real unionists forge ahead when the going is the toughest.

THERE are some very good cards in the new hand that the CIO now holds.

There are the millions of men and women who make up the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

There is the indignation of those who see in the Taft-Hartley Act an effort to weaken seriously if not to destroy the American labor movement.

There is the valuable "know how" of those who organized unions and negotiated contracts before the NLRB was born.

There are the friends—in Congress and elsewhere — who fought along with the unions in their campaign against the new labor bill.

There is the fierce determination of those who intend not to give up the gains they obtained through unionism.

And there is that decent sense of right and wrong which sometimes goes to sleep while injustice is being done, but awakens later.

UNION leaders can provide the guidance for the tough job that lies ahead—but they can't do the job by themselves.

It's a job for every person who carries a union card—a job that will require time and effort and guts.

So, let's roll up our sleeves—clear up above the elbows—and get to work!

Sign up a new member—and another—and another.

Make a voter out of that fellow who thinks political action is just a phrase coined by a publicity man.

The chips are down. The stakes are high.

If we play it right there will be a new—and decent—set of rules before too long.

SEVEN ADDITIONAL CIO UNIONS JOIN T-H BOARD 'BOYCOTT'

THE big parade of CIO unions to stay as far away as possible from the Natl. Labor Relations Board gained new strength last week.

Following the lead of the CIO Executive Board, several affiliated unions—both large and small—have decided not to use the Board for elections or unfair practice cases.

During the past week Auto Workers, the Rubber Workers, the Lithographers, the Food & Tobacco Workers, the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; the Packinghouse Workers, and the Shoe Workers added their names to the "boycott" list.

Their action followed earlier decisions by the Steel, Electrical, Furniture, Office and other unions.

In Atlanta, Ga., meanwhile, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee, said the southern organizing drive would go back "to old fashioned methods" rather than trust its fortunes to the Board under the anti-labor provisions of the Taft-Hartley act.

The UAW said the union would not call upon the NLRB for "any assistance whatever." Issued by the union executive board, the statement added that the new law "imposes insurmountable obstacles in the path of all labor organizations which seek amicable adjustments of their industrial disputes through collective bargaining."

The UAW said that any effort to use the NLRB would be "fraught with delay fatal to our organizing efforts." It also directed the union to sign contracts only when they carry provisions absolving the organization of any legal liability for alleged contract violations.

PRES. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers announced a policy statement by that union's executive board which said:

"We denounce the new Taft-Hartley law and the proposed powers of the new Labor Board as instruments designed to oppress free trade unions, interfere with free collective bargaining and destroy living standards."

The union would be deceiving its members, the URWA said, "if it advised them that there is hope that the facilities of the new Labor Board would provide protection of workers seeking to organize and to exercise their rights to engage in collective bargaining."

Organizing Committee Director Bittner, in announicng his new policy in the South, declared:

"This doesn't mean that there will be any slow-up in our organizing drive in the South. "Quite the contrary is true.

"Our decision not to file petitions simply means that we're going back to the old-fashioned method of organizing.

"When we have a majority of workers in a plant signed up we will go to the employer and ask recognition for the union. If he grants recognition then and there, the union then will get ready for negotiations.

"If we can't obtain recognition in this manner we probably will attempt to work out with the employer some method of holding a democratic election of our own—one over which the Board has no supervision.

"We will meet as they arise the problems resulting from the action of employers who refuse to grant outright recognition and will not agree to joint management - union - conducted elections.

"It's well to remember that strong unions were established long before we had a Wagner Act."

THE Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers' national policy conference issued a statement accusing the new NLRB of being an employers' instrument through which "our members cannot hope for any solution of their problems of wages and living standards."

The union also decided not to include no-strike pledges in new contracts and to attempt to remove them from agreements which now have such a clause.

The Shoe Workers in rejecting the National Labor Relations Board blasted the Taft-Hartley law as a "deliberate design on the part of its sponsors to destroy a free trade union movement in America."

The Union's locals also will be advised to exclude no-strike provisions from future contracts.

THE Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' executive group branded the Taft-Hartley act as the "most repressive anti-labor law in our history." It said that the T-H provisions would impose criminal penalties on unions "for exercising the basic right of citizenship — activity in politics. These provisions are in flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States; they would change the very nature of our democracy."

Attempts to use the NLRB machinery, the union said, would enmesh the union in a web. Instead the MMSW said that problems formerly taken to the Labor Board will be "settled by direct negotiations with employers or by other means."

In St. Louis, the Intl. Council of the Amalgamated Lithographers said that resort to the NLRB would be "a futile gesture and an act of self-delusion.

"All of our hundreds of contracts contain closed shop or other union security provisions, which have served to stabilize our industry," the Lithographers declared.

"Under the provisions of this law, we would be forced to hundreds of elections for authority even to discuss union security clauses upon negotiations for renewals to these contracts. We will not submit our fundamental rights to such procedures."

NLRB's Funds To Be Doubled

The National Labor Relations Board will be in the gravy when it starts to administer the new Taft-Hartley Act.

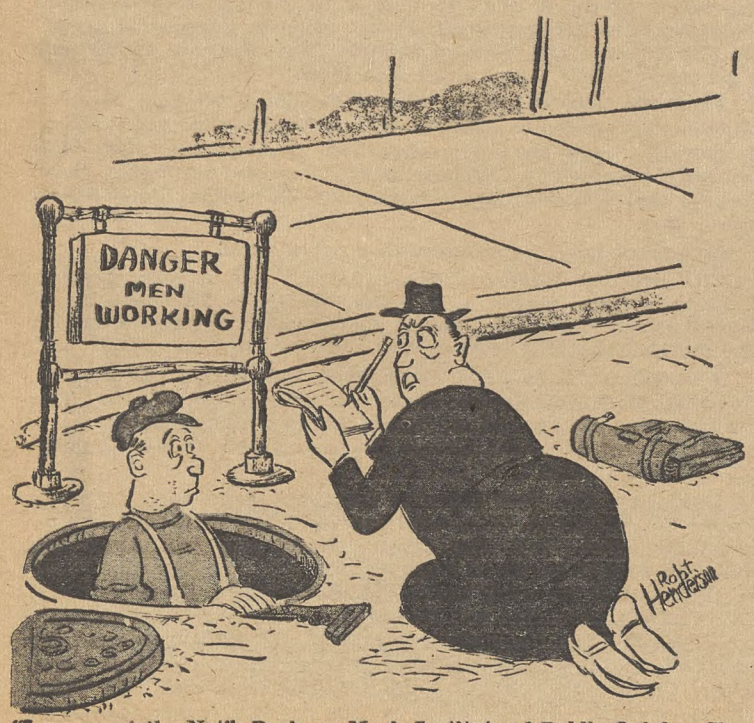
Congressional leaders say they will approve a budget of about $9 million for the NLRB during the coming year—the first time that the Board has served as an instrument that employers can use against unions.

The appropriation for the past government year was less than half that sum—about $4 million.

Resulting cuts in personnel reduced NLRB efficiency to the point where the backlog of cases piled up to record highs. Unions found it took months to get an election certification, and much longer to get a decision on unfair practice charges against employers.

Even at the peak of union organizing activities in the prewar period, the NLRB had never received more than about $5 million dollars for a year's operations.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) has made it clear that if the $9 million isn't enough, the Board won't suffer for lack of funds.



"I represent the Nat'l. Business Men's Institute of Public Opinion. You don't think that labor should organize, do you?"

WHAT'S IT MEAN? Rep. Fred Hartley (R- N. J.), left, and Sen. Robert Taft (R. Ohio) looked like cats fresh from a feast of canaries when this picture was taken right after passage of the anti-labor bill. But ever since they've been disagreeing on what the bill means. Some skeptics say they don't know what's in their own proposals.

TAFT, HARTLEY SQUABBLE OVER THEIR BRAINCHILD

OLD baseball fans can talk all they want to about that famous infield of Tinkers, Evers and Chance.

But Washingtonians who like a chuckle in a gloomy world say they prefer the new team of Taft and Hartley.

Although the you-know-what bill is supposed to be the product of their joint brain work as chairmen of the Senate and House Labor Committees, the pair just can't seem to get together on what it all means.

The new coal agreement was branded as a conspiracy by Hartley. To Taft it looked just fine —and, he said with a straight face, proved that the new law isn't anti-labor.

Taft is beginning to worry about the political expenditures provision, which might affect commercial papers as well as labor papers.

Hartley is against weakening the law; in fact, he's said on a number of occasions that it ought to be strengthened.

Capital observers are placing bets on when the duo will get together.

Name Three To NLRB Posts

President Truman last week sent to Congress his nominations for major new positions on the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the board is expanded from three to five members, and the general counsel is given broad new powers free from direction of the NLRB itself.

Nominated as general counsel is Robert J. Denham, who has served as a Board trial examiner since 1938. He has been considered a cautious, conservative official who has sought continually to narrow the Board's broad interpretation of labor's rights under the Wagner Act.

Abe Murdock, former New Deal Senator from Utah, was appointed to a five-year term on the NLRB. Backed by labor, Murdock was defeated in the last election when he ran for Senator. Previous to 1941, he has served four terms in the House of Representatives.

J. Copeland Gray, a Buffalo industrial relations consultant for private business, was named to a two-year NLRB term. He has been closely connected with the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. Gray was head of the Buffalo OPA ration board from 1943 to 1945, served on both the 2nd Regional War Labor Board and the Regional War Labor Board and the Regional Wage Stabilization Board, and in 1946-47 was a member of the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board.

CIO News Editor Assumes Post

Allan L. Swim, former public relations director for the CIO Organizing Committee, this week became CIO publicity director and editor of the CIO News. He succeeded Len De Caux, who resigned.

Swim announced the resignation of Fred d'Avila as an assistant editor of the CIO News, effective July 31. D'Avila, a member of the News staff for more than four years, did not make known his plans for the immediate future. His successor has not been named.

Resignation of Harry Gantt as of July 15 as advertising and circulation representative of the CIO News also was announced by Swim.

Richard E. Bauer, member of the national CIO staff for many years, was named circulation and business manager of the News. (The advertising post left vacant by Gantt's resignation was not filled immediately.)

Arthur Murray's dancing teachers, members of the CIO Office & Professional workers, were prepared to give him a rousing picket-sign sendoff at Laguardia airport as he was scheduled for California rather than face them across the bargaining table. He avoided them by slipping in a side door at the airport. Waiting for Murray above are, l. to r., Sonia Levy, Ann Forsythe and Margaret Erickson.

Electrical Storm:

Ask Dewey To Probe Remington Rand Tactics

GOV. Thomas E. Dewey of New York last week received a request to investigate Remington-Rand's alleged use of private detectives in a strike-breaking effort as CIO Electrical Workers began their fourth week on the picket lines.

Charging that the company was deliberately attempting to provoke violence on the picket lines, the wire, signed by Neil Brant, international representative of the union, read:

"Remington-Rand strike in New York State affecting 15,000 workers going into its 4th week. We have information that strike is now confronted by Company use of Burns Detective Agency operatives and operatives of other detective agencies in attempts to create violence on picket lines in attempt to break the strike . . .

"I am sure you are acquainted with Remington Rand tactics in 1936 when the infamous Mohawk Valley Plan was used to break strikes in the State of New York and civil liberties of New York citizens were flagrantly violated. Urge you request New York state attorney general to investigate any and all violations of law by Company."

The company was able to obtain an injunction from State Supreme Court Justice Raymond C. Vaughn restricting picketing at the Tonawanda and North Tonawanda plants. The order limits the number of pickets to three at the entrances to the plant, five at the main gate at Tonawanda and four at the main entrance at North Tonawanda. The pickets must remain 15 feet apart in order that non-strikers may be free to leave or enter the plant at will.

UE-struck plants are situated in Ilion, Syracuse, Tonawanda, and North Tonawanda, N. Y., and Benton Harbor, Mich.

The walkout was provoked by the Company's blunt refusal to negotiate union demands for a 15-cent hourly increase in accordance with the national wage pattern. Offers by the U. S. Conciliation Service also were rebuffed.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Always wear goggles when working with a lighted blowpipe. Wear goggles that are specially designed for the work to be done.

UAW Victor At Chalmers

LOCAL 248, CIO Auto Workers—the Allis Chalmers local at West Allis, Wis.—won a 2-to-1 victory over its nearest opponents in a Nat'l. Labor Relations Board bargaining election last week.

Outcome of the election is as follows: Local 248, UAW-CIO, 3,640; Independent union 1,913; UAW-AFL, 1,581; no union, 81; challenged votes 247.

In order to get a clear-cut majority, CIO required 92 of the 247 challenged ballots. Included among these are votes cast by the 91 union members arbitrarily discharged by company for their activities during strike.

R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO Vice President, said tonight that the "2 to 1 victory of the CIO over its nearest opponent is labor's answer to the Taft-Hartley Act and the NAM."

Thomas said the vote "shows that despite the most vicious tactics, Allis Chalmers cannot stamp out legitimate, fighting unionism from the hearts and minds of its workers.

"Let the NAM take warning," Thomas concluded. "The Allis Chalmers workers have repudiated witch-hunting and union busting, and their victory will encourage organized labor throughout the country to intensify its political action campaign against the Taft-Hartley bill and other anti-labor legislation."

Bank Workers Also Picket

The first "white collar" walkout since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act occurred last week when 700 members of Financial Employees Guild Local 96 of the CIO Office & Professional Workers walked out of all 25 branches of the Brooklyn Trust Co.

Union officials said the strike was provoked by the company's dismissal of three union members—one a head teller who had seen 17 years' service with the company—immediately following enactment of the anti-labor law.

Three of the union's members were arrested after violence broke out on the picket line. The clash, in which police used clubs, broke out when 100 pickets arrived at the bank building to join 75 others who arrived earlier.

In addition to reinstatement of the three, the union is seeking raises of $15 a week or 30 percent—whichever is larger—withdrawal of "discriminatory transfers," job security and establishment of grievance machinery.

Bank officials also rejected efforts of Frederick Mullen, executive secretary of the State Mediation Board to bring the two sides together, the union had accepted.

Attorneys for the bank said they could not recommend attending the conference because "we know the overwhelming majority of the bank's employes are opposed to this union or the joining of any union."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

An asinine attempt to pose as holier than thou is contained in a letter published in the official organ of the Communication Workers of America, written by Pres. Dan W. Tracy, the AFL Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Dan charges the CIO with raiding the telephone workers' unions—the charge of which he and his organization is guilty, having taken over several unions in the Chicago area already.

Those telephone workers affiliated with the CIO themselves and requested that we charter them and they are going back to their memberships for ratification.

The statement in Tracy's article that the CIO is raiding the telephone field is untrue and the one saying so knows this is so. As to the statements made by the CIO to the Memphis telephone meeting, these are based on the report of the telephone workers' own committee which favored CIO affiliation, dated April 25, 1946, in which it is clearly stated:

"Mr. Haywood, Director of Organization, informed us that several groups of telephone workers had approached him with the idea of investigating the possibility of affiliation. Some of these groups were small fragments of local unions within the NFTW."

—**"He stated that since overtures by the NFTW had been made, he had notified these groups that the CIO would take no action on their request AT THIS TIME."**

It was on the basis of this, that the statements were made to the meeting in Memphis. No definite assurance was given that CIO would not enter the field if and when a substantial number of groups so desired.

The IBEW have made bids for any telephone group they could get a hearing with, to take them away from CWA. This places Tracy and his organization in a position of being guilty of the charge he so wildly makes.

He goes further on to mention the light and power field. Tracy says the IBEW made the Utility Workers organization "stagnant." It must be remembered that it was Tracy's group which signed a back-door agreement with Consolidated Edison in New York several years ago.

The workers finally revolted and formed an independent union which later voted to affiliate withe the CIO. The representative of the IBEW appeared before the War Labor Board supporting the company in abrogating the agreement with the independent group because they had voted for CIO. But in the labor board election that followed, the Utility Workers Union of the CIO was overwhelmingly victorious involving some 25,000 workers.

Tracy goes on to complain about the charges that IBEW gives Class B membership. Their representative in appearing before the Telephone Committee on affiliation as set forth in the report dated April 25, 1946, stated and I quote: "CLASS B membership only could be afforded many telephone locals with its resultant restriction of only one vote per 100 members." That's what the committee reported.

Then Tracy, contradicting himself, points out that since the telephone workers affiliation committee met with the IBEW more than a year ago, they had made some important changes in their constitution. He goes on to explain that telephone workers now can be known as BA. So now we have an offer of CLASS A membership, CLASS BA membership and CLASS B membership!

According to Tracy's thinking, hundreds of thousands of telephone workers would not be capable of protecting and governing themselves if they are in a solid organization of their own in which every member would have full citizenship affiliated with a national body.

Of course, Tracy is entitled to his own opinion on these questions but he shouldn't live in a glass house and throw stones. That he and his organization are out to raid telephone workers everywhere they can is proved by the fact that in the Chicago area they have taken over the "Chicago Plant group," "Illinois Commercial group" and "Hawthorne Park Western Electric," and they are endeavoring to get several other groups to go with them.

Surely the Southern Federation of Telephone Workers have not forgotten the position of IBEW in that territory during the problems of some two years ago when official orders were given the IBEW members to ignore the telephone picket lines and go through them. Someone said something about treason, the Southern Federation can answer that.

Enough of this. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

CIO Regional Director Irwin DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports: L. Rosen, Cornice Works, CIO Retail, Wholesale Employes 22, no union 3. John H. Dial, jr., was in charge under direction RWDSEA Vice President Leonard Levy.

Wm. Mayo, CIO Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., advises: Drury, Inc., Ltd., South Bend, CIO Brewery Workers 129, Teamsters, AFL, 90. This is a significant victory and congratulations to all participating.

Dir. of Org. IWA-CIO, George Brown, reports: Oroville Lumber Co., CIO 36, No Union 7.

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul Miley of Cleveland, announces: Northern Blower Co., Cleveland, Ohio, employes voted the UAW-CIO as their bargaining agent. Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat and Bus. Agent Lee McNamee were in charge of organization.

GM Plant of Ternstedt Division of Fisher Body, Columbus, Ohio, UAW-CIO 627, No Union 426, UAW-AFL 51. Among the 8 employes of the Power House the stationary engineers of the AFL secured the majority and in a third election for employes of the Tool Room, neither CIO nor the IAM were able to secure a majority. No Union will be certified. GM attempted to stall off this election for about 8 months, making it necessary to hold a hearing.

As members of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding workers remain solid in their strike against major ship companies, mass picketing has stopped in many places with token pickets doing the job. These two at this Camden, N. J., shipyard look very comfortable with their chairs, newspapers and cigars. (Federated Pictures.)

SHIP STRIKE EXTENDS TO DELAWARE YARDS

Some 3,000 Wilmington, Del., shipyard workers last week walked out of the Dravo Corp. yard to join their 70,000 union brothers in a nationwide strike.

Members of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, the strikers are seeking a 13c hourly increase, six paid holidays, vacations and elimination of several inequities.

The Wilmington local delayed in joining the national strike to comply with the state's "little Taft-Hartley" law.

Six repair yards along the Delaware River have signed agreements with the union, most recent of which are the Beacon Engineering Co., the Delaware Welding Co. and the Camden Boiler Cleaning & Maintenance Co.

These contracts provided a 13c-an-hour raise retroactive to June 23, six paid holidays and a liberalized vacation plan.

Scheduled to join the strikers' ranks this week if negotiations do not bring a settlement are workers at Todd shipyards, whose contract expires July 23.

CIO CONVENTION SCHEDULE

Following is a partial list of conventions of CIO national unions and state councils scheduled for coming months:

July 25-26, Farm Equipment of America, Hotel Continental, Chicago, Ill.

July 26-27, Tennessee CIO Council, Chisca Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

August 7-9, Iowa-Nebraska CIO Council, Sioux City, Iowa.

August 11, Oil Workers, Continental Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

August 22, Illinois CIO Council, Chicago, Ill.

August 25, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, Minn.

August 26, International Woodworkers Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 2-4, West Virginia CIO Council, Clarksburg, West Va.

Sept. 12-15, Ohio CIO Council, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sept. 15, United Rubber Workers, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sept. 19-21, New Hampshire CIO Council, Manchester, N. H.

Sept. 22, National Maritime Union, New York, N. Y.

Sept. 22-26, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Hotel Bradford, Boston.

Oct. 4-5, Oregon CIO Council, Portland, Oregon.

Oct. 20, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nov. 10, United Auto Workers, Civic Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J.

PINEAPPLE TRUCE

A strike by 20,000 pineapple workers in Hawaii ended last week when eight pineapple producers accepted an agreement to continue wage negotiations while terms of the old agreement remained in force.

The workers, members of the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, walked out of the fields and canneries at the height of the season after the companies balked at union demands for a 10-cent hourly increase retroactive to February 1. The union originally asked for 23½c.

Efforts to achieve settlement are being made by Nathan Feinsinger, special Labor Dept. conciliator, who spent two days in secret conferences with both parties to the dispute. ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges is in Hawaii to assist in negotiations.

The six-day old strike was beginning to show signs of growing violence. At the plantation of Wahiawa, 20 miles from Honolulu, three strikers were wounded by the shotgun fire of a field supervisor aiming from a window, the union reported. Ninety-six pickets were arrested for "obstructing the highway when scores of "volunteers" arrived to pick the pineapple.

The interim agreement provided that the 20,000 workers would return to their jobs without suffering punitive measures for participating in the strike.

AUXILIARIES THRIVE

Helen Blanchard, director of organization the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries who recently returned from a two-week field trip in Michigan, reports that she visited a number of thriving auxiliaries of Steelworkers' locals, and attended the Michigan State Auxiliary convention. The membership of the Michigan group has tripled and has five new national affiliates to the State Council, Mrs. Blanchard said.

Battle Linoleum King:

ARMSTRONG LOCAL ASKS STRIKE AID

THIRTY-EIGHT hundred employes of the Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., last week issued an appeal for help to all CIO local unions and councils in Pennsylvania.

Members of Local 285 of the CIO Rubber Workers, the workers are now in their eighth strike week and are up against "the world king in Linoleum production."

The President of the company, Henning W. Prentis, Jr., is described by the Union as having "far flung reactionary connections." He is a former president of the Nationl Assn. of Manufacturers and the local charges he had a hand in formulating the Taft-Hartley Law.

"He made numerous speeches in many sections of the nation always showing contempt for democracy and making statements to the effect that some form of dictatorship may be necessary if the rights of "free enterprise" are to be preserved," Earl L. Hagelgans, acting president of the local, commented.

The workers walked out when the company refused to conform to the national wage pattern and insisted on having free rein in the matter of lay-offs, rehiring and promotions.

The strikers' hardships have been increased by recent passage by the state legislature of a bill to deny unemployment compensation to striking workers. Hagelgans expressed fear that hunger would weigh heavily on the side of the employer unless financial assistance was forthcoming from other unions.

Hagelgans requested that contributions be forwarded to Raymond Miller, Treasurer, Committee for Relief of Armstrong Strikers, Local 285, CIO Rubber Workers, 38 South Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Union Rejects FE-UAW Merger

A proposed merger of the CIO Farm Equipment workers with the CIO Auto workers was turned down last week by the UAW membership.

The merger, which would have increased UAW membership by 45,000, was originally recommended by the National CIO in 1945. The proposal was again made this year by the UAW executive board. Unity would have obviated a number of jurisdictional disputes in the farm equipment industry and would have increased the strength of the union, the board contended.

International president of the union Walter Reuther opposed the merger on the grounds that its proponents were prompted by political interests.

Consumers Organize

CIO AUXILIARIES TO JOIN MEAT STRIKE IN TEN CITIES

Consumers in 10 major cities put their collective foot down this week (July 18 to 25) and refused to buy meat.

In addition they circulated petitions calling for a Congressional investigation of the giant meat packers.

Source of irritation: Price of meat has risen 75% since price controls were lifted in June of last year; jumped 10-20c per pound at the beginning of June of this year.

Participating in the "Don't Buy Meat Week" are numerous veterans, women's, labor, religious and consumer organizations — among them the CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries. Cities included in the campaign are Washington, Detroit, San Francisco, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Omaha, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and New York.

In a letter to several CIO councils urging cooperation with the "Don't Buy High" campaign, John Brophy, national director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, stated:

"There is no reason whatever for an increase now. The farmer is not getting enough more to warrant any increase in retail prices; the retailer has actually cut his margins because he cannot pass all of it on to the consumer; the export of meat is below quota; supply is good."

Spokesmen for the "Don't Buy" groups said their sites are turned on the meat packers, not the farmers, livestock growers or retailers. Petitions to Congress calling for Congressional investigation of the meat packers are being circulated in all participating cities. The petition reads:

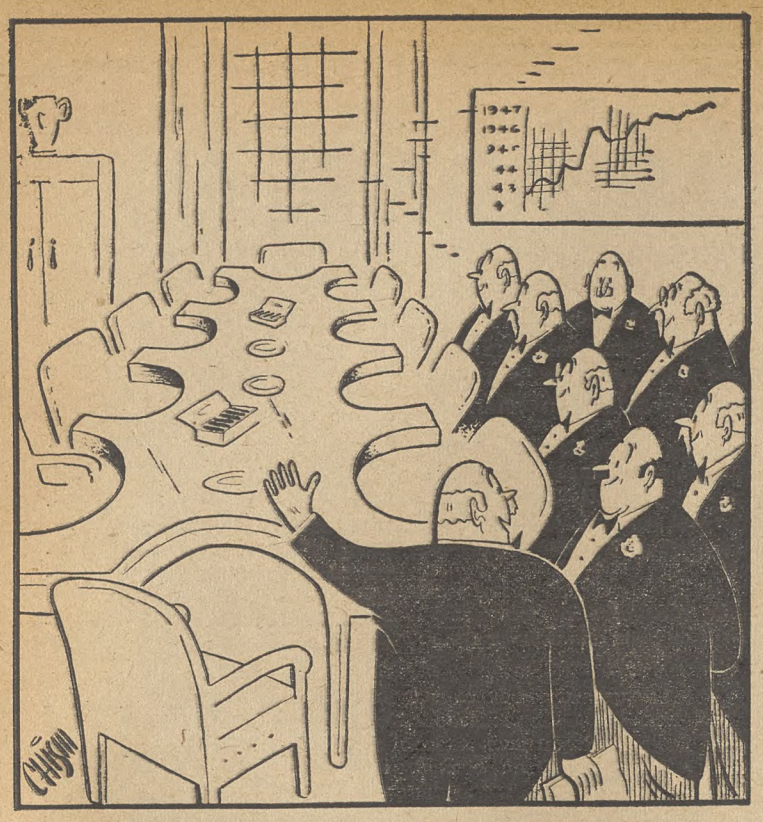
"Meat prices are too high; too many people are unable to buy enough meat for their families. We were promised that if price controls were lifted, supply and demand would bring prices down. But meat today costs 75% more than a year ago.

"We urge you to make a thorough investigation of the meat packing industry now."

Win Insurance, Better Hours

Full operations are rapidly being resumed at the big Celanese plant at Cumberland, Md., where 8,700 members of the CIO Textile Workers emerged from a three-week strike with a flat 3c hourly increase across-the-board, some departments receiving an additional 5c.

More important were gains in hours and insurance provisions. The company agreed that the greatest possible number of people will work a normal Monday to Friday week. Life and accident insurance, for which the worker formerly paid $2 per month, is now paid by the company, while sick benefits have been raised from a maximum of $20 to $24.50 per week.



"Our new Board table, gentlemen—designed to make our meetings just a little bit chummier."

FTA Flays House Probe

THE House Unamerican activities Committee launches its first expedition into the affairs of organized labor on July 23, when it opens hearings on alleged Communist activities in Local 22 of the CIO, Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers at Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Committee, which often has been accused of serving as a sounding board for crack-pots and foes of real democracy, has steered clear of unions on its previous probes. The committee is headed by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R. N. J.) and includes Congressmen who have voted against almost every labor and social welfare bill in the last two sessions of Congress.

The FTA Executive Board, meeting in Philadelphia last weekend, sharply criticized the committee's planned "investigation." It charged that under the leadership of Martin Dies, Rep. John Rankin (D. Miss.) and Thomas, the Committee "has a long history of helping employers against unions."

The Board charged that "employer-inspired agents" of the committee acted against the union some two months ago during a strike at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., makers of Camel cigarettes. "This attack was inspired" by the company, the union said.

Two former employes of Local 22 subpeonaed to testify against the union, the FTA statement said, "showed their true colors when they refused to work for the union after a unanimous decision was passed by all union officials and employes to serve without pay during the course of the dispute." The third witness was discharged by the union when "she failed to reveal the true reason for requesting a leave of absence," FTA declared.

A second hearing, involving Local 203 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Bridgeport, Conn., is scheduled for July 24. The Committee subpoenaed the local president and business agent to testify.

NAME GOLDEN TO U. S. MISSION

Clinton S. Golden, former vice-president of the United Steelworkers, leaves for Greece early next month to act as chief labor adviser to Dwight Griswold, head of the U.S. mission to the Mediterranean country.

Golden resigned as vice-president of the USA-CIO last summer, and after serving for several months as a part-time special representative, severed his connections with the union earlier this year. He spent several months lecturing on labor relations problems at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

He has also been active in the National Planning Assn., an independent economic research group which recently announced a plan for surveying the "causes of industrial peace" in selected factories throughout the country.

Although there have been no official announcements of U.S. plans for dealing with Greek labor, the Wall Street Journal reported recently that efforts would be made to establish "free trade unions" and to urge the Greek government to adopt a "Wagner Act" of its own.

Flood Victims Need Funds

Hundreds of CIO Packinghouse union members lost their homes and personal belongings in the recent Mississippi floods, CIO Pres. Philip Murray pointed out in an appeal for relief funds.

Murray asked that contributions be sent to Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at CIO headquarters, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington, for forwarding to the flood sufferers.

In the area around Ottumwa, Fort Dodge and Des Moines, Ia., large numbers of Packinghouse Workers are jobless.

MURRAY SPELLS OUT UNITY PLAN

A four-point program for unity between CIO and AFL has been outlined by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a letter to the New York news paper PM.

The formula set forth by the CIO president calls for:

1. Complete recognition of the principle of industrial unionism.

2. Protection of the autonomous rights of national unions in a new labor organization.

3. Provision for the creation of effective labor political action machinery.

4. Parallel action by committees of CIO and AFL unions operating in the same field to carry out the unity program among themselves.

Murray's letter was written in reply to a column by Fiorello La Guardia, former mayor of New York, which called for the formation of one big labor organization.

In an earlier series of letters, dated July 2, the CIO President called upon the AFL and several of the railroad brotherhoods to form a common front on pressing legislative and political matters.

"It is imperative that our organizations relegate to the background whatever minor differences we may entertain," the letter pointed out.

"We must have a common and unified program of policy and action on our part to protect the living standards of the American people and to assure effective political expression on the part of our membership.

"In this manner we can defeat the drive of reaction and succeed in the election of progressive representatives who will act and speak in the interests of the American people."

A reply from AFL Pres. Green, written two weeks later, renewed the AFL's suggestions—rejected by CIO at last May's unity talks—for immediate merger of the two big labor organizations.

THE CIO President's letter, published July 11 in PM, said the "CIO stands prepared to continue to work sincerely and tirelessly for a united labor movement." He added that the CIO proposals represent a "practical approach to this problem.

"We, however, make the sincere observation that labor unity cannot be built on the foundation of jurisdictional strife or on confusion and indecision with respect to the other principle trade union matters; nor can unity so constituted equip the American labor movement with the strength so essential to meet successfully the challenge that we face in 1947 and in the future."

Murray said that the four-point program served as the basis of CIO discussions during the unity talks last May. He noted that CIO has sought consistently to "achieve a working unity with the AFL" and that long prior to passage of the Taft-Hartley Act he had suggested joint meetings to develop a campaign of action against these attacks.

"We did not believe that the delays necessarily incident to a discussion of organic unity should prevent early joint action on the legislative front," he said.

"I have within the last few days, under direction from the Executive Board of the CIO, communicated again with President Green of the AFL and the heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods urging a joint meeting of representatives of these organizations for the purpose of preparing a program to assure the protection of the interests of our membership against the attack that can be anticipated from our common enemies."

SAY SUGAR QUOTA BILL WOULD WRECK CUBA'S ECONOMY

FOUR leaders of the Cuban Sugar Workers Union visited members of the Senate last week to warn against possible U. S. action which would spell quick and certain depression for the nation's island neighbor.

Headed by Jesus Menendez, the Cuban unionists warned that passage of a new sugar quota bill (S. 1584) would sharply cut sugar imports from Cuba. They predicted that this would automatically curb American sales to Cuba—over a quarter-million dollars last year—and so disrupt the Cuban economy that it would take years to recover.

The island unionists have strong support from the CIO Latin Affairs Committee, headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and from the Latin-American Federation of Labor, of which Lombardo Toledano of Mexico is president.

The Cuban Sugar Workers noted, in a statement released in Washington, that Sec. of Agriculture Clinton Anderson earlier had promised a rise in the quota for sugar imports from Cuba.

But this bill, they said, "would break faith not only with Cuba but all of Latin-America. It would, in effect, constitute a repudiation of the U. S. Good Neighbor Policy."

"Why, Mr. Blopp! You know this isn't covered by our contract."

WORLD LABOR

THREE CIO UNION officials who paid a visit to the U.S. military cemetery at Castelfiorentino, near Florence, Italy, received a touching tribute from thousands of residents there.

The trio consisted of August Bellanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers vice-president; Philine de Noveils of the Shoe Workers; and Bob Travis of the Auto Workers. They had been attending sessions of the convention on the Italian Confederation of Labor at Florence.

On the visit to the cemetery, they found thousands of Castlefiorentino citizens awaiting them in the town square. As the three Americans carried their green wreaths from the car and walked to the cemetery, the crowd fell silently in behind them.

As the men left the graves of the fallen GIs a shy, pretty little girl handed them a letter.

Addressed to American women of the town, it said: "We make pilgrimage to the grave of these your men. Your write us the birthday of your husband, brother, son and we bring flower so he be not longely in the soil so far from his home."

★ ★ ★

YUGOSLAVIA'S first comprehensive social security program has just gone into effect, according to an Allied Labor News report.

Pensions are provided for invalidism, old age, and for widows and dependent children. Size of the payments is determined by average monthly earnings of the insured persons, plus the length of employment and the type of work.

★ ★ ★

AUSTRIA'S important Steyr ball bearing works were closed down for a day when workers demanded increased food rations and wage boosts to help meet increasing prices.

Authorities offered to increase the ration of fat, but the workers turned down the suggestion and warned they wanted a really adequate solution of their difficulties.

SCHOOL LUNCH FUND: While Congress thoughtfully renewed a chunky subsidy for the Capitol restaurant to permit the restaurant to sell meals to senators and representatives at less than cost, it slashed the School Lunch Fund from $81,000,000 to $45,000,000, states the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries. It urges members to "let your Congressman hear about this!"

True Story

FROM RAGS—NOT TO RICHES, BUT TO UNION CONDITIONS

NOT so many years ago, a young mother with two children went to work in a cotton mill in Athens, Ga. Her husband's wages were $9.95 a week, not enough to get by on, so she had to work too to help feed the family.

She worked a 66-hour week—12 hours a day five days a week and six hours on Saturday—and like her husband was paid $9.95. But before getting this much, an employe sometimes had to work for three or four months without pay to learn the job.

The family lived in a shack in the mill village and bought groceries at the company store. There was no money left for shoes or clothing or a doctor. When one of the children got sick, mother or father went to the mill office to ask the boss to send a doctor.

Sometimes it would be three or four days before the doctor came. His bill was taken out of the weekly pay by the mill.

Money for absolutely necessary clothes was also deducted from the pay. The mother never had the pleasure of spending the pay herself. The mill did it for her.

THE YEARS passed, some less bad than others but all of them bad. There were six children by the time the depression of the 30's came along. Pay was raised under the NRA to $10.95 for a 40-hour week, but workers who got three days a week were lucky. Unemployment brought much suffering.

The mother could not feed her six children properly and at times they fainted in school from hunger. The boys had only one pair of overalls and one shirt. She made dresses for the girls out of waste sheeting from the mill. The only shoes the family had were bedroom slippers that she knitted with hairpins out of thread from the mill.

The mill house the family lived in had no water, no lights, no screens. It was a four room house for two families. Sometimes there would be as many as 12 children in this house.

LOOKING back on those days, the mother, who is Mrs. Edna Martin, now recording secretary of the CIO Textile Workers Union local in Athens, Ga., wonders how she ever stood the suffering she went through.

Her husband is now dead and her children are growing up. One son is in college, another is working and taking a business course at night. The three girls at home are all in school.

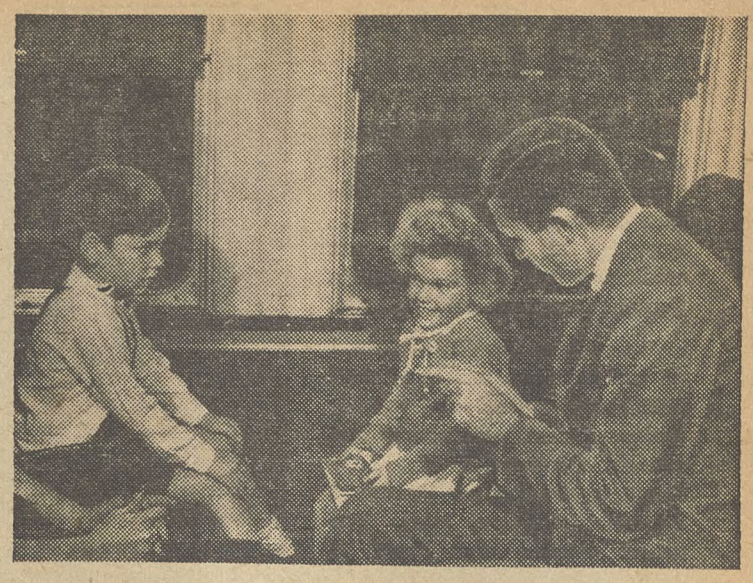
Thanks to the union, Mrs. Martin now earns $35.20 for a 40-hour week on the same job that once paid her $9.95 for a 66-hour week. She is buying her home, which has lights, screens, telephone and a bath. In the icebox is plenty of milk for the children, something the family never had a few years ago.

Mrs. Martin told the facts given in this story in a letter to John Edelman, legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers Union. She wanted to make it very plain, by recalling the old days before the minimum wage law, why she feels so strongly in favor of increasing the minimum to the 65c now and 75c in two years as her union recommends.

CWA TO MEET

Plans for the sixth convention of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, expected to be the largest ever held, are getting under way. The CWA meets concurrently with the National CIO convention. Although final arrangements as to time and place have not yet been completed, the conventions will probably be held in Boston, Mass., in October.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



TRAVELING WITH CHILDREN

Remember that old line about the flute player? "He blew it in so sweet and it came out so sour!" Parents and children usually anticipate journeying together—but because plans are not carefully made, trips often turn into bores and chores. Exploration of everything in sight and visiting with other passengers are natural, but if children are to be good travelling companions and not nuisances give them their own small suitcases chock full of books, games and busy work—children need activity and plenty of change. An occasional story or game with you will help. (Photo-Conreid-Monkmeyer).

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Sprucing Up

IF THE SHOE FITS

By HANNA SHERMAN

WE sometimes wonder why we buy them . . . the shoes with the instep that cuts, the heel that slips, the pair with the shaky shanks, the ones we can't wear in the summer time. And the shoes we can't wear at all.

We've decided that from now on, our readers at least will be armed with sufficient knowledge to avoid the pitfalls encountered in the simple matter of selecting a pair of shoes. This information, plus a firm resolve to buy only shoes that really fit you, should save you a pretty penny.

For between us we might as well admit that it's the shoes we don't wear that are the most costly. We've just thrown the money out, that's all.

Where to place the blame? There's the manufacturer, the salesman, the recent shoe shortage, and our own vanity. Maybe we should have put vanity much higher on the list. Because the shoe size we think we wear has so little to do with the size shoes we should buy.

It's not at all strange because shoe sizes are not standardized. It isn't unusual to find that if you wear a size 6C in one shoe you can also be comfortablly fitted in a size 7A made on another last.

HOW can you tell whether a shoe is right for you? According to the experts, the widest part of your foot must coincide with the widest part of the shoe. When the ball of the foot is not properly balanced in the shoe serious foot strain can result.

This is tough on the shoes too. The tips will wear down and the uppers will lose their trim appearance. Be sure, too, to select a type of vamp that is best for your feet. Short or long vamps refer to the front part of the shoe extending from the instep to the tip. And vamp lengths in shoes may vary as much as an inch.

Know your feet before you buy shoes for them. If you never can be comfortably fitted, a podiatrist can help. But most of us can help ourselves. Use ordinary ruler to find out whether your foot is the long or short vamp type.

Measure from the tip of your big toe to the base of your instep. A short vamp will measure two to three inches, a long one four to six.

Usually one of our feet is larger than the other. Which one? If you're not sure, stand on a plain sheet of wrapping paper and outline each foot with a heavy black pencil. When you buy shoes fit your larger foot!

DON'T hope to break shoes in by wearing them. Feet are more apt to conform to shoes than shoes to feet. Do certain leathers stretch? Reptiles, calfskins, patent leather and fabrics won't Kid and suede do give a little, but will shrink back the first time they get wet.

By now you should know enough about your feet to be comfortably fitted. Remember to buy shoes that suit their function. Wear sturdy, well constructed shoes for walking, housework, or any work that keeps you on your feet. Get the best that you can afford.

Economize on dress shoes that you wear seldom. Very inexpensive shoes can be beautifully styled and here is where style counts. Do high heels cause foot troubles? They certainly do. Even you half pints should wear medium height or low heeled shoes as often as possible.

So make SURE the shoe fits—then wear it!

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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TEACHERS VISIT CIO

A GROUP of school superintendents and high school principals from Michigan visited Natl. CIO headquarters in Washington last week to learn about the CIO's present program and policies.

The visit to the CIO was part of the Michigan educators' 1947 field study of problems involving business, labor, government and schools, sponsored by the State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Lansing, Mich. The school officials came from 23 towns and cities in the state.

Kermit Eby, CIO Director of Research and Education who arranged the meeting, welcomed the visitors. Clinton S. Golden, former vice president of the United Steelworkers, and CIO Asst. General Counsel Frank Donner spoke.

Golden predicted that increasing "self-government in industry" will come gradually, as the time lag between complete recognition of the rights of workers to unite in trade unions catches up with the long recognized right of employers to organize.

Much of the present trouble in labor-management relations springs from this time lag, asserted Golden, who recently completed giving a lecture course at Harvard University on labor-management problems

"We are moving in America toward an increasing maturity in industrial relations," he said, and cited the study made by the National Planning Association into the "causes of industrial peace." The names of some 500 firms and unions which reported that they had achieved industrial peace, were sent in to the NPA, Golden stated.

Attorney Donner explained why labor is so bitterly opposed to the new Taft-Hartley law.

MICHIGAN officials visit CIO headquarters in Washington. Seated at table, left to right, are Kermit Eby, CIO director of education and research; CIO Asst. General Counsel Frank Donner, and Carl Horn, chief, Vocational Guidance Division, Michigan State Board of Control for Vocational Education. They are surrounded by school superintendents and high school principals.

SUMMER SCHOOL MEMORIES

By JANE MANDEL

STUDENTS who attended fourth CIO term at Highlander Folk School have many memories they will never forget . . . the singing every evening with Zilphia Horton leading . . . The walks in Tennessee's beautiful woods . . . the swimming in mountain streams . . . the tug of war on the Fourth of July.

And above all, none of them will ever forget the hog calling at midnight!

The students all hated to leave Highlander when the one-month term closed July 12, but they were eager, as one student expressed it, "to put to work in my local what I've learned here."

Their heads are humming with the many things they learned at the school. They know now how and why workers have a right to bargain with their employers to get better wages, hours and working conditions.

They know the important duties of a shop steward. They know that PAC means helping elect Congressmen who will really represent working men and women.

They learned the need for better community relations and how to plan a program that will give other community groups the truth about organized labor and its aims. Now back home in towns scattered from North Carolina to Texas, they are ready to get busy applying what they learned in activities in their various locals, and they no longer will feel so alone.

One of them said, "We know now that other locals all across the country have problems like ours and are united with us in the fight for a better living."

THE STUDENTS took an active part in every class at Highlander. They acted out arbitration and grievance cases, ran union meetings, gave reports and speeches. They also helped run the school. The whole group joined together in the Student Council which elected a president and a steering committee.

Whenever anyone had a grievance about anything from courses to the need for a curfew, it was brought before the steering committee for settlement, and if necessary, before the Student Council.

In addition to regular courses, there were a number of special classes and talks by CIO leaders from Washington. These included Director of Research and Education Kermit Eby; Anthony W. Smith, asst. director of Industrial Union Councils; Asst. Counsel Eugene Cotton, Stanley Ruttenburg, asst. director of research; and George Guernsey, asst. education director.

New Cooperative

A new Peoples Consumers Cooperative has been formed in Hammond, Ind., announces John Durcho, member of the CIO United Steelworkers Local 1010, who is on the board of directors. The organization, chartered last month under the laws of the District of Columbia, has about 125 members and is growing. Headquarters are at 5321 Hohman Ave., Hammond, Ind.

CIO Regional Schools

Indiana
University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 10-16.

Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska
Danebod Folk School, Tyler, Minn., Aug. 17-23.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware
Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa., Aug. 17-23.

Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland
Hampton Institute, Va.
Business Agents and Local Presidents, Aug. 17-23.
Committeemen and Local Officers, Aug. 24-30.

Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Utah
Association Camp, Estes Park, Colo., Aug. 29-Sept. 1.

Missouri, Kansas and Southern Illinois
Montebello Vacation Camp, near St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7-13.

For further information, write to George Guernsey, Asst. Director of Education, CIO, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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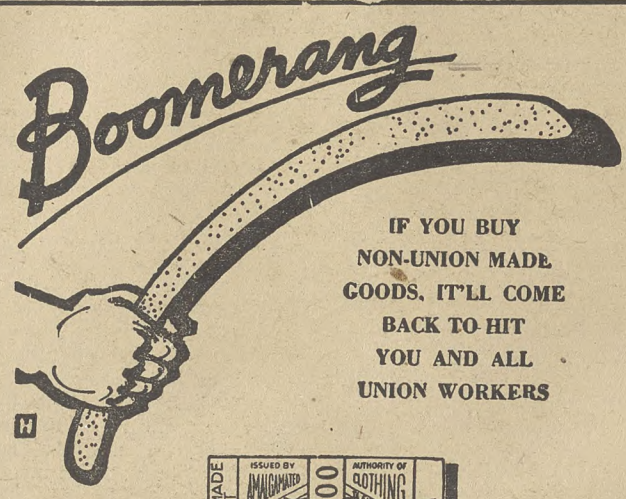

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The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION ARE NEGOTIATING THE FIRST UNION CONTRACT WITH THE OWNERS OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS WHILE OUTSIDE, THE WORKERS WAIT ANXIOUSLY...

BUT WHY AREN'T YOU INSIDE WITH THEM, JIM? YOU COULD HELP —

I KNOW, WOODY. BUT THEY'D DEPEND TOO MUCH ON ME TO DO THEIR TALKING...

...AND THEY'VE GOT TO LEARN TO STAND ON THEIR OWN FEET AND SPEAK UP FOR THEMSELVES.

I... I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, JIM. WITH YOU G-GOING AWAY FROM HERE AND — AND —

I'D LIKE TO STAY HERE WITH YOU... AND DO WHAT I CAN TO HELP MAKE YOUR UNION STRONG... BUT I'M A LABOR NEWSPAPERMAN AND I'VE GOT A JOB TO DO.

IT ISN'T AS THOUGH YOU FOLKS ARE ON YOUR OWN... YOU'RE PART OF ORGANIZED AMERICAN LABOR ...AND THERE'S A WHOLE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE IN THESE PARTS.

AND ANYTIME YOU FOLKS NEED HELP — WHY YOU'LL GET SOME OF THE BEST ORGANIZERS TO COME DOWN HERE AND GIVE YOU A HAND...

I KNOW, JIM. STILL IT WOULD HAVE BEEN SWELL TO HAVE YOU.

HEY! HERE THEY COME!

AND DAD'S GOT A SMILE ON HIS LIPS! JIM — *WE WON!*

HOW'D WE DO, BRAD?

ARE WE GONNA STRIKE?

YES, WE GOT A FAIR DEAL, FOLKS. SOON'S THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THREW OUT THAT SKUNK CARRUTHERS AND TOOK OVER THE MILLS — WHY WE GOT AROUND A TABLE AND WAS ABLE TO COME TO A PRETTY FAIR AGREEMENT ALL AROUND.

I GUESS ALL YOU FOLKS KNOW THAT THE MAN THAT HELPED US MOST IS THAT FELLER THERE, *JIM BARRY!*

BRAD'S RIGHT! JIM BARRY'S OUR BOY!

WE OUGHT TO HAVE A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION.

RIGHT! LET'S GET STARTED!

AL

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CIO To House Farm Group:

'MILLIONAIRE JUST ANOTHER STOMACH'

THE HOUSE Agriculture Committee got a sure-fire formula last week for remembering that farm prosperity depends on the well-being of city workers.

Testifying before the House group, CIO Research Director Kermit Eby told the Congressmen:

"People who earn $10,000 a year do not eat any more ham and eggs than an $1,800 a year man would like too.

"Until millionaires learn to eat 500 plates of ham and eggs apiece for breakfast, a millionaire will be just another stomach to the farmer. There is not much farm future in a millionaire.

"Nor is there any farm future in the downswing of the business cycle and the mass unemployment which goes with it."

Eby, one of several witnesses appearing to discuss long range farm policies with the committee, stressed throughout the clear interest of CIO in working closely with farm groups for mutual prosperity.

"WE believe the security of the farmer reflects the security of the city worker and the properity of the city worker means the prosperity of the farmer; they will rise or fall together. We of the CIO want a full production, full employment program. We believe in conservation of our natural resources. We believe in breaking the power of monopolies.

"We believe in long term planning for more and better TVA's. We believe in family farms and farming as a way of life. Finally, we disapprove of the present policy of Congress in cutting appropriations."

The CIO official charged the "present budget trends in agriculture are pennywise and pound foolish." Taking note of projected budget cuts on government programs for conservation, school lunches, long-range financing of farms purchased by tenant farmers, and farm tenant mortgage insurance, Eby said:

" . . . Everything which helped the small farmer to secure a farm and to conserve his soil was cut. The CIO is opposed to such trends."

He asserted that the country "is suffering from the same short-sightedness" on flood controls as the Chinese government, and added that "our rivers have become our sorrow." He urged a program of dams, hydro-electrical plants and flood control not only on the Missouri River but on the Arkansas, Red River, Connecticut River and other similar valleys.

"We of the CIO recognize that such developments cost money," he said, "but we have no fear of such costs for we know that (1) it will cost, ultimately, more money if we tolerate the floods which are washing our topsoil into the sea; (2) a nation which affords 11 billion dollars for national defense can afford an adequate conservation program, if we are to be a secure and happy people utilizing our resources of soil and water . . .

"We of the CIO insist that the worker and the farmer, by pooling their resources, can plan for a better America. To be specific, they can produce food, machines and other essentials for a full production, full employment economy which will benefit us all."

Warning that "American agriculture cannot stand such a collapse of our agricultural economy as occurred after World War I and for 20 years thereafter," Eby predicted that farm prosperity will continue only so long as average consumers have sufficient buying power to maintain decent living standards.

Labor Votes Aid Farmers

MANY of the votes that produced anti-labor legislation came from spokesmen for country Congressional districts.

But the big, important farm bills during the past 10 years have received wide support from city Congressmen and Senators.

Testifying before the House Agriculture Committee, CIO Research Director Kermit Eby cited the statistics as evidence that city workers realize the need for friendship and cooperation with their country cousins.

He mentioned six key issues during the last decade: the 1936 Soil Conservation Act, the AAA Act of 1938, the 1943 Crop Insurance Act, the 1937 Farm Tenant Act, the 1938 rural electrification act, and the 1945 bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corp.

On five of the six issues, the percentage of city Congressmen favoring the bills ranged between 55.4% and 98.5%. On the REA loan bill, the percentage dropped to 29.4%, but the over-all average stands at 68.5% in favor of the farm bills.

SAY T-H ACT DOESN'T COVER ANNUAL WAGE

Although some employers may attempt to apply the "feather-bedding clause" of the Taft-Hartley Act in an effort to rule out the guaranteed annual wage, CIO research directors concluded last week that no "reasonable interpretation" would back them up.

Attending a meeting of the CIO Guaranteed Annual Wage Research Committee, the research heads emphasized that the caliber of the new appointees to the Nat'l. Labor Relations Board would determine the Board's interpretation of the provision which forbids payment for "services not performed."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866 HR 2523	Long-range housing program, with govt. help to spur construction of low-rent and slum clearance projects.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm., but not yet debated. House Banking Comm. boycotting housing bill.	Ask Senators to force early vote and pass; ask Congressmen to sign Douglas discharge petition.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984 HR 2820	Sets up natl. agency to enforce anti-bias policy on jobs, hiring. Uses voluntary and compulsory methods.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee holding hearings. House Labor Committee hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to give strong support. Ask Rep. Hartley to order House hearings.
65c-75c Min. Wage Bill S. 1404 HR 3764	Lifts minimum wage in interstate commerce to 65c an hour. 70c in 48. 75c in '49. GOP flirting with 60c minimum.	Hearings being held by House labor subcommittee. Referred to Senate labor subcommittee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to urge passage of bill before Congress adjourns.
Anti-Poll Tax Bills HR 7, HR 29 and others.	Abolishes poll tax levied by 7 southern states as requirement for voting in Federal Elections.	Approved by House Administration Comm. Vote expected soon in House. No action in Senate.	Write Chmn. Gamble of sub-committee, Chrm. LeCompte of full committee urging favorable report on bill.
National Health Insurance Bill S. 1320 HR 3548	Introduced by group of liberal Senators & Rep. Dingell in House. Sets up health insurance program based on 1½% payroll deduction.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. and House Ways and Means Comm. Senate hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to urge fast action by committees.
Federal Aid to Education S. 472 HR 2953	Fed. govt. would allot at least $3 per child to states for educational purposes.	Favorably reported to House Labor Comm.; okayed by Senate Comm., now awaiting Senate floor.	Ask Chmn. Hartley for early action by House Comm. Urge Senators to push bill to floor.
Universal Military Training HR 1988, others S. 651	Compulsory military training for men between 18 and 20.	Hearings in progress before House Armed Services Committee. CIO testified against bill.	Register opposition to bill with Chmn. Andrews and your Representative.
Aiken-Hatch Political Expenditures Repeal S. 1613	Repeals Taft-Hartley ban on political expenditures by unions.	Referred to Senate Comm. on Rules & Administration.	Write, wire Senators to act at once. Ask Comm. Chrmn. Brooks (R. Ill.) for speedy favorable report.
Taft-Hartley Repeals Bills S. 1628 HR. 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley Bill. Introduced by 15 Lesinski (D. Mich.) in Senators, and by Rep. House.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees.	Deluge Senators & Congressmen with letters asking repeal of Taft-Hartley Bill.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

HOUSE AUTHORIZES LOYALTY PROBE

IGNORING the traditional right of Americans to a trial by jury, the House this week approved a bill ordering a loyalty investigation of the more than two million federal employes and all applicants for federal jobs.

The measure, which outdistances President Truman's Loyalty Order of two months ago in severity, establishes a Federal Loyalty Review Board from which there is no appeal. Suspected subversives would be denied the right to confront and cross-examine their accusers and could be denied, subject to the Board's discretion, the right to know the source of information upon which the accusation was based.

The Attorney General alone would determine what groups are "disloyal." Any person who holds membership in or is sympathetic to such a group could be branded "subversive."

Biggest storm center during the debate was the absolute power placed in the hands of a single person, the Attorney General, in deciding what constitutes disloyalty. A similar situation existed two decades ago when the notorious "Palmer raids" were employed by Attorney General J. Mitchell Palmer as union-wrecking devices under guise of uprooting disloyalty.

A motion by Rep. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) to send the bill back to committee for inclusion of the right to court appeal was defeated, 248 to 133. Vote on the motion was considered by many as significant of a growing disregard for traditional and constitutional rights in the U. S. Congress.

Estimated cost of the hunt for subversives is $15 million for the current fiscal year. Proponents of the measure estimated that 60,000 employes could be investigated a year. At this rate, it would take over 33 years to investigate employes now with the government, not taking into consideration the number of applicants to be checked as well.

Reports Dewey OK's T-H Law

Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York broke a long silence last week to comment that there's "nothing detrimental" about the Taft-Hartley anti-labor act, a young Republicans' group in Salt Lake City reports.

Dewey and Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) have been regarded as leading contenders for the GOP Presidential nomination, and many political writers have commented that Dewey has apparently relished keeping hands off national affairs while Taft takes the rap for unpopular legislation.

The New York governor reportedly said the country will realize "within a year" that there's nothing wrong with the T-H law. He was quoted as saying a "still better labor bill" would probably be under consideration during the next 12 months.

CIO President Philip Murray in April expressed alarm over the President's Loyalty Order 9835, which in principle is the same as the Bill.

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 28, 1947 NO. 30

Going Up, Up, Up! Budget-conscious housewives the nation over are spending more money or buying less meat these days. Meat prices, the shoppers complain, have gotten completely out of hand. Some are meeting the problem by buying fish and fowl. Others are striking against the meat packers (See Page 3). Mrs. Kathleen Clift, a shoppers' league official who buys for a family of four, dramatized the meat price situation when she went to a Bethesda, Md., store with a CIO News photographer. She's shown (top) buying a single slice of ham for $1.22. Bottom photo shows the amount of ham $1.22 bought last July—before OPA was killed. The difference is three-fourths of a pound of meat.

CONGRESS WALKS OUT ON SOCIAL MEASURES

THE 80th Congress, with the Taft-Hartley bill under its belt, roared into adjournment tacking "no action" labels on important social welfare measures.

With adjournment scheduled for July 26—a day after The CIO News went to press—it was clear that nothing would happen on labor-supported minimum wage, health or housing bills.

CIO officials during the final week called for votes on these measures, on anti-lynch legislation and on the anti-discrimination bill. But Congress, piled up with appropriation measures and a mass of minor bills, paid little heed.

About the only "contribution" was a 3-1 vote in the House for the anti-poll tax bill (See story on page 12) and a half-hearted endorsement of the job discrimination proposal by a Senate labor sub-committee.

Meanwhile, GOP Leader Taft (R., Ohio), who led the fight against OPA last year, announced with a straight face that his joint Senate-House economic committee would send four groups of Congressmen around the country to find out about high prices.

Taft announced that the four sub-committees would visit at least 16 cities to hear "about high prices from businessmen, consumer groups and anyone else who wants to be heard."

As Taft made his announcement, the government's Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed an increase in living costs of almost 1% from May to June. Retail prices, the BLS revealed, are now 18% over June, 1946—the last month of full price control—and 59% over August, 1939, levels.

CIO's protest against inaction on important bills was led off with a statement by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Quoting a statement by Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.) that no move would be made to lift base pay over the present 40c level until next January, Potofsky charged "callous disregard for the most underprivileged workers in the nation . . . This attitude must be interpreted only as an invitation to sweatshoppers to exploit their workers in any way they care to."

CIO PREPARING SCORE ON CONGRESS

A special 12-page supplement of The CIO News August 11 issue will contain voting records of all Senators and Congressmen on the most important labor votes of the 80th Congress.

The supplement, containing special illustrations and articles, is being prepared jointly by the CIO Legislative Dept., the CIO Political Action Committee and the CIO Publicity Dept.

Regular subscribers of The CIO News will receive the supplement with their August 11 issue of the paper. In addition, the supplement will be printed as a special "pamphlet." Prices for the supplement will be 5c a copy; 100 for $4; 500 for $15; 2,000 for $20.

Orders for the supplement may be sent now to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

He said the present 40c minimum is as outmoded as "the surrey with the fringe on top," and asserted that a rise to 65c is "necessary and in the national interest."

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has described the minimum wage issue as a "moral one concerned with justice" and urged an increase to 65c-75c levels.

Failure to adopt the higher minimum would affect the children and wives of wage earners, the stability of family life, and the "health and usefulness of the future generation now being raised in today's homes" the council said.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, urged last-minute action on both the anti-lynching bill and the anti-discrimination bill—both of them lodged securely in Sen. Taft's Labor Committee.

Cowan also called upon Pres. Truman to veto HR 3997, a bill sponsored by newspaper publishers to remove newsboys from coverage of the social security act. The bill is designed to get around a Supreme Court decision upholding the newsies' security rights.

Failure of the Congress to pass an "as is" rent control extension, or to act upon the Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill to provide long-range low-rent homes, is apt to stir up popular wrath throughout the country, Washington observers predict.

Federal housing experts claim that some two million vets are living with relatives, or in trailers, basements, attics, converted chicken coops and other makeshift homes. Veterans organizations place the figure at a much higher level.

A census study in Washington, D. C., showed 40,000 married couples living with other families—a 66% rise from 1940.

Sen. Taft—himself attacked as a "socialist spearhead" by the real estate lobby because he sponsors the long-range housing bill—expressed regret that Congress had failed to develop a "definite housing program" and suggested it would be a main consideration at next session.

But while it was content to let the housing dog lie, GOP Labor Committee "experts" intend to hold the headlines during the recess. Chairman Hartley said three sub-committees would tour the country investigating union practices during the summer.

My brother is a disgrace to the family.... He insists upon working for a living...

SET STAGE FOR TOUGHER TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

CONGRESS, racing for adjournment July 26, was preparing to cross all the "t's" on the Taft-Hartley act in the final few days of the session.

- A permanent Congressional committee to keep a nervous eye on labor-management relations was named by House and Senate, and as Act I it elected Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) as chairman and Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.) as the No. 2 man on the group.

- The Senate Labor Committee was preparing its recommendations, as The CIO News went to press, on confirmation of two Board members and the NLRB general counsel. The trio had been appointed a week before by Pres. Truman.

MAKE-UP of the new joint Congressional Committee left little doubt that it would serve as a convenient sounding board for even more drastic anti-labor legislation. Sen. Ball was a spearhead in the drive for restrictive laws, and his own bills went even further than the final T-H law. Hartley has indicated a constant desire for a ban on industry-wide bargaining and the break-up of national unions.

Committee members are:

GOP Senators Ball, Ives (N. Y.), Smith (N. J.) and Taft (Ohio); Democratic Senators Pepper (Fla.), Murray (Mont.) and Ellender (La.); GOP Representatives Hartley, Landis (Ind.), Hoffman (Mich.) and McCowen (Ohio); Democratic Representatives Lesinski (Mich.), Barden (N. C.) and Kelley (Pa.).

Of the group, Pepper and Murray in the Senate and Lesinski and Kelley in the House have been consistent fighters for labor's rights. All four took an active part in combatting the T-H bill and other anti-labor proposals.

On the other hand, all the GOP members were vocal supporters of the bill, and many showed obvious disappointment at minor modifications designed to snare middle-of-the-road Congressmen.

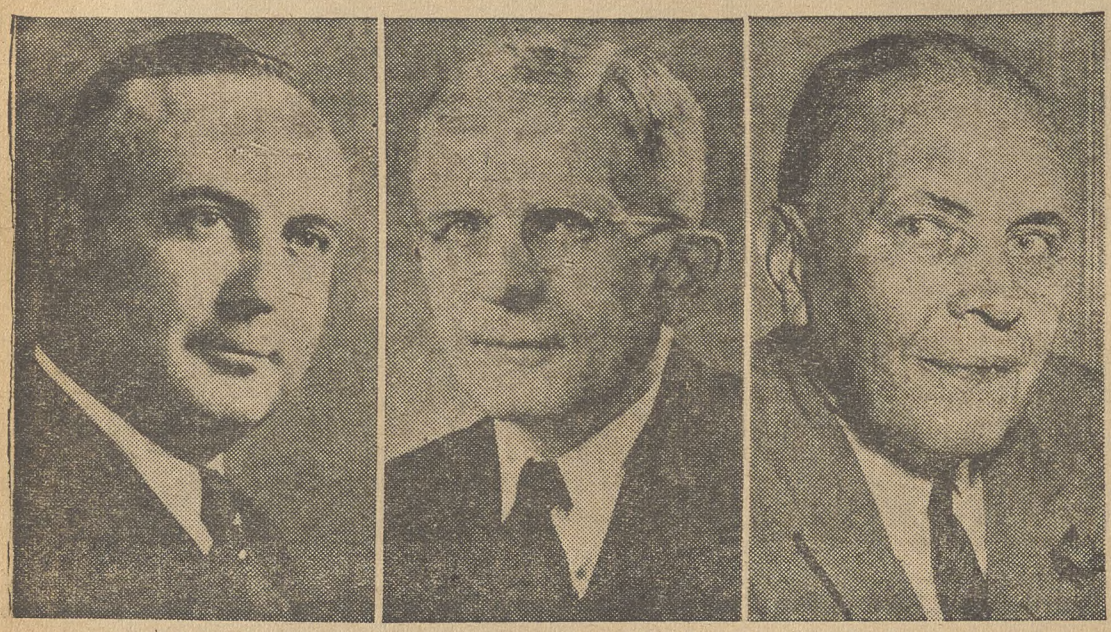
UNDER the T-H act, the 14-man committee has a charter to study the causes of unrest, administration of federal labor laws, productivity, collective bargaining and other industrial problems. Many observers predict that the committee will maintain a constant watch over the shoulder of the newly-named NLRB.

There was some question whether the Senate would back up Pres. Truman's appointment of ex-Sen. Abe Murdock of Utah, a New Dealer who opposed anti-labor legislation during his four terms in the House and his six years in the Senate.

Murdock was grilled on his "sympathies" for labor by his GOP successor, Sen. Watkins, and by Sen. Ball. Murdock explained that since it had been placed on the law books, it was entitled to his "respect and adherence." The quality of the law would finally be determined in its "every-day application to the people who are affected by it."

On the other hand, Robert Denham, the Board's newly-appointed general counsel, waxed enthusiastic at the Senate Labor Committee hearings considering his appointment.

He said it would be a privilege to work closely with the Congressional committee, and that no member of the NLRB's staff would be kept on the job who was not in sympathy with the law's objectives.



APPOINTED TO NLRB: L. to r., former Democratic Sen. Abe Murdock of Utah and J. C. Gray, Buffalo Republican, who have been appointed members of the NLRB, and Republican Robert N. Denham, a former trial examiner who has been named general counsel. They will help administer the board under the Taft-Hartley act. (Federated Pictures).

CIO Says Tackle Causes As

Truman Urges Cutting Prices

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

HOW long can good times continue?

• Well into the future, Pres. Truman told Congress last week in his semi-annual economic report—provided efforts are made to keep buying power up, and to hold prices and profits at reasonable levels.

• Prosperity can continue, said Emil Rieve, vice-chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, only if the President and the government are "prepared to grapple with some of the underlying causes that threaten unemployment and shrinking national income."

Rieve, head of the Textile Workers Union and a CIO vice-president, noted that Pres. Truman had pointed out last January the dangers of depression if buying power lags. Now, 6 months later, his latest report shows clearly that "business has continued to force up prices and profits to fantastic levels," he added.

Profit figures are soaring out of the top of the chart. The first half of 1947 shows a corporate profits before taxes at a yearly rate of $29 billion; net profits, after taxes, are running at a $17.4 billion annual rate.

"These levels are close to 50% higher than in 1946, and higher than was assumed in the much-attacked Nathan report" prepared for CIO last winter, Rieve said.

The CIO official pointed to monopoly as an ever-present danger to national prosperity. He declared:

"MANY of our most important industries are controlled by a few huge companies whose prices and production policies are set not by the free play of the market but by deliberate action of corporate officials."

But, he pointed out, anti-trust law enforcement is weak, and business goes on planning for scarce output and high prices. The steel industry, Rieve said, "still refuses to expand capacity because it is convinced that full employment will not last."

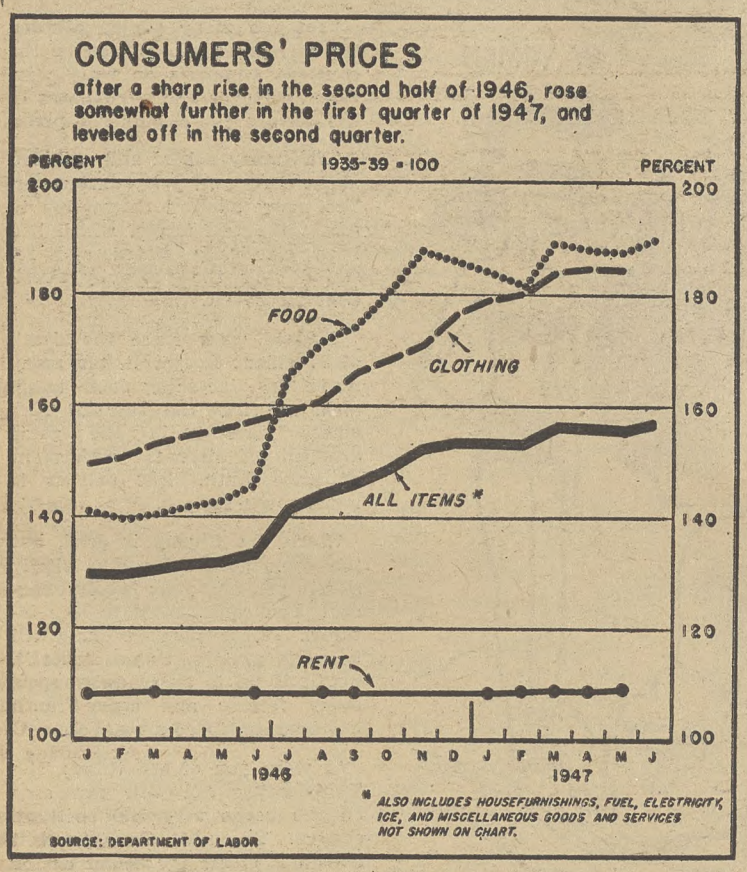
The result is that labor must look to its unions for defense.

"With prices still rising, our unions are forced to seek enough money to permit them to obtain decent levels of living for their families, and these efforts help to maintain the purchasing power without which depression would swiftly follow."

Rieve pointed out that on the day the report was released, 115,000 General Motors employes were on the streets because of a steel shortage, and that many auto workers have been working a short week.

PRES. TRUMAN'S report—largely prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers—called for price cuts in the "numerous instances where profit margins permit." Such action would help check the upward price spiral, help protect future profits and assure greater markets for production.

Present "unprecedented prosperity," the report said, won't last forever if so-called natural processes are allowed to dominate the scene.



GOING UP! Here's what happened to the prices you pay since the beginning of 1946. Note the immediate big jump in July '46—after OPA was killed—and the almost steady rise ever since. The chart, prepared by the Dept. of Labor, was contained in Pres. Truman's economic message to Congress.

Directing their fire against the packing interests, pickets march in front of the American Meat Institute's entrance in Washington, D. C. The pickets include members of CIO unions and auxiliaries and of consumers' groups.

Housewives Accuse Packers of Profiteering, Spurn Meat

By GLORIA CAPLAN

AMERICAN housewives, digging deeper and deeper into the family purse to buy meat, last week dug down into the book of facts and came up with a charge of "profiteering" against the meat packers.

Angered by meat prices that have been rising since the end of price controls a year ago, consumers in 10 major cities participated in a boycott of meat and signed petitions for a Congressional investigation of the situation.

Final "straw" in an already burdensome situation was the sharp rise meat took the first two weeks of June. Organized consumers—comprised of such groups as the CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, the National Assn. of Consumers, the American Veterans Committee and the Natl. Women's Trade Union League—did some investigating and found that during the two-week period:

• Prices paid packers and other wholesalers for beef rose 15 percentage points.

• Prices paid retailers for beef rose only 8 percentage points.

• Prices paid farmers for beef rose 3 percentage points.

Housewives were quick to point out that their accusations were not levelled against the retailer, who, caught in the packers' squeeze play, was unable to pass on the wholesale markup and was having to absorb a good part of it himself. In some cities the retailers were reported to have aided in circulating the petitions for a Congressional investigation of the packers—and then pushed the sale of fish and fowl during the boycott week.

Delving into facts, the consumers found:

• The "Big Four" packers' (Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson) mark-up—that is, the margin between the price at which the livestock is bought and the price at which it is sold—jumped from 28% in the final days of OPA to 62% today. This represents an increase of 242% in the mark-up.

• During the same period the retailers' mark-up slumped—from 63% in 1946 down to 49%. (Here again the retailer was seen as being forced to absorb a large slice of the packers' mark-up.)

• Meat packers' net profits rose to unprecedented heights. Armour's profits, over $9 million in 1945, more than doubled in 1946 to reach over $20 million. Figures are not yet available for this year, but there is much evidence that profits are exceeding the 1946 pinnacles. Cudahy recently announced a 33⅓% quarterly dividend increase on common stock. Swift has announced increased dividends on its common stock and an "extra dividend" is anticipated later this year. Wilson has announced a 25% dividend increase on common stock.

Housewife Mary Christy, Washington, D. C., signs a petition asking for a Congressional investigation of the meat packers. Alice Lumer, CIO Auxiliary member, is getting the signature.

The CIO News

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There's a Battle Ahead

IT MIGHT make us feel better if we used a lot of harsh words to damn the Republican-controlled Congress that wound up its session and went home the other day.

We have the words and know how to use them—but we think it would be better if we tried to point out ways of keeping some of the senators and congressmen permanently at home.

But first, just for the sake of the record:

Enemies of labor in Congress attempted to deal the unions a staggering blow by enacting the Taft-Hartley Act.

They killed price control prematurely, permitting prices to spiral upwards.

They made virtually no attempt to solve one of the country's most pressing problems—that of the acute housing shortage.

They thumbed their noses at most of the social legislation that labor supported—and they enacted numerous measures designed to aid business and industry.

There is only one way to reverse the recent trend in legislative action—and that is by electing a different group of legislators.

It's that simple in theory but much more difficult in practice. It's easy to state the theory, but a lot of hard work will be required to get results.

Call it political action. Call it exercising the voting franchie. Call it what you may, it all adds up to the same thing.

Real political action is not something that is carried out by a group of union leaders in Washington or elsewhere. The leaders can give advice and guidance. They can point out possible pitfalls.

But real political action—the kind that gets results—is that carried out by the men and women in the plants and mills throughout the country.

It's the kind of action that gets the voters to the polls on election day.

Organizing and political action go together like hot dogs and mustard, though they may be handled separately.

The first adds strength to a union. The second makes it possible for the union to translate desires into action at the ballot box.

It won't be necessary this time to look for campaign issues. They were created by Congress and they stick out like sore thumbs.

And they're issues that can be translated into terms of bread and milk, pork chops and rent.

Our lemon of the week goes to the well-cared-for individual who declared with considerable heat, "The only persons complaining about the housing situation are a bunch of radical malcontents."

Progress report: Many of the persons who originally opposed the 65-cent minimum wage are no longer against it—now that nearly everybody makes 65 cents an hour or more.

The fellow who first called it the Taft-Heartless Act obviously was a trade unionist.

Undesirable Things Can Happen Easily When Workers Go Jobless and Hungry

By ALLAN L. SWIM

Men who stare angrily—or hopelessly—at closed factory gates and "No Jobs Today" signs do not ordinarily sing the praises of the private enterprise system.

An empty stomach in a body that's willing to work does not create abiding faith in the "traditional American way."

High-sounding phrases are poor substitutes for good wages, decent housing, proper medical care and adequate educational facilities.

It would be well for those who are now attempting to chart the course of our economic affairs to remember these things—and to remember them well.

The old Model-T was a good car for an era now gone by. It had four wheels and a body and was powered by a gasoline engine.

The slick new jobs now rolling off the production lines have wheels and bodies and gasoline engines. But they're a far cry from the old tin lizzies.

Technically, industry has moved ahead rapidly during recent years—but a large portion of industry has placed more emphasis on mechanical improvements than on improvement of human relationships.

Those who would turn the clock back on management-labor relations—would turn it back to the "dog-eat-dog" days — should remember that most of us would rebel if we had to go back to the old hand-crank cars.

Slick operators have sold the public many "gold bricks"—but our substantial buildings, the ones which stand the test of time, were erected of bricks made from clay.

The ordinary clay brick is a dependable building block—but it will shatter and crumble if subjected to too much stress and strain.

Man's belief in the things which he traditionally considers solid and substantial will weaken, and sometimes crumble, if subjected to too much of the wrong kind of strain.

This should be remembered by those who would change our political and economic structure so as to place too much of a burden on the "little" man.

The meek may eventually inherit the earth but, meantime, the strong and the greedy will rule it if they can.

Many of those who built huge fortunes during the war will try to double and treble them during the period of war-created shortages.

Those who gained power, be it little power or great power, will seek to become stronger.

And many who are weak will be trod underfoot.

Those who would seek to understand labor's deep concern over the Taft-Hartley Act and other anti-union measures should remember this.

Labor is now charting a new course under a set of rules designed by an unfriendly Congress.

These rules take away certain things the unions and their members had come to regard as fundamental rights—and they give to management powers which can be easily abused.

Men who find themselves with new whips in their hands sometimes use them unmercifully.

There is no way of telling what reaction to expect from those who suffer the whip lash. Usually they attempt to retaliate.

Those who are working out industry's interpretation of the new rules should remember this.

Numerous subjects are mentioned here because they are related to the economic and political future of the nation.

The CIO would like for that future to provide more of the good things of life for more people.

Most of us in the CIO, however, can see a trend toward much for the few and little for the many.

And in that direction lies eventual depression and the fears and heartaches that go with privation.

Another depression like the last could easily cause political upheavals that would destroy the things which make most of us believe the United States is a pretty good place in which to live.

That's why none of us can afford to forget that the last depression proved that even the rich become paupers when too many ordinary bellies become empty.

"I'M FREE NOW UNTIL THE NAM CALLS ON ME AGAIN."

So They Say

ANSWERING letters praising him for his 8-hour speech made in an effort to postpone as long as possible the Senate vote on overriding the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley Law, Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D. Idaho) wrote:

"I think that the great mistake of the fight against this repressive law was that labor's magnificent response was badly timed. The bill could have been fought much more effectively in November, 1946, than in June, 1947. After last year's Case bill, labor had every reason to know what it could expect from a Republican Congress.

"Yet too many people allowed themselves to be confused by the constant emphasis on petty wartime shortages and annoyances in the always pro-Republican press.

"Too many sulked and quibbled about their own petty differences. Too many allowed themselves to forget the real issues, which had been classically stated and restated over the years by President Roosevelt.

"Indeed, ever since the death of President Roosevelt, too many Americans, including some union men, are like the baseball fans whose interest in the game dropped off after the retirement of Babe Ruth. But politics is much more serious.

"Sure, the Champ is dead, but the game goes on, and it vitally affects you and your family every day. You can't afford to lose interest. The Democratic Party will be as progressive as you make it, but it is up to every union man, every farmer and every small businessman to do a real job.

"I warn you of one thing: The Taft-Hartley Act will not stay on the books very long without change. The next Congress will amend it either for better or for worse. Which way the tide turns depends largely upon your activity and your vote at registration, primary and general - election time."

Unhappy Story of 'Happy Valley'

BEAUTY and ugliness mingle freely and clash frequently along the banks of the muddy Chattahoochee near the Alabama-Georgia state line.

Here lies "Happy Valley," with its pretty, twisting, tree-shaded roads, its impressive textile industry and its hard-working people.

The valley is the home of the West Point Manufacturing Co., with its string of mills and its dominance over hundreds of workers.

And the valley is where a group of CIO organizers last year learned the true meaning of the term "company town."

THE BIG bleachery at Lanett, Ala., was chosen as the best place in the valley to start an organizing drive.

Those who went in to lay the groundwork tried to rent an office. Months later they were still looking for one. Offices simply weren't being rented to the CIO.

Organizers started hunting for a meeting place. Months later they were still hunting. The campaign ended without their achieving success on this score.

A hotel at West Point, Ga., across the state line from Lanett, made two rooms available to the CIO—and during the last few days of the drive a dozen men slept in them.

NEAT, well-painted houses line the principal streets of Lanett and textile mill officials point to them with pride. However, they don't mention the rickety shacks that are hidden away on the fringes of town. These are symbolic of the ugliness that underlies the veneer of beauty that "Happy Valley" wears.

They are symbolic, too, of the treatment given to those who saw in the CIO an opportunity for greater economic security and a measure of liberty they had never known.

The treatment was simple, direct. Local leaders of the union movement were fired.

THE NEWSPAPERS and most of the merchants openly joined a "Don't Vote CIO" campaign. A "Valley Citizens' Committee" put on a vigorous anti-union drive.

Intimidation reached a high peak. Workers quit speaking to organizers on the street for fear doing so might mean loss of their jobs.

A druggist from whom the organizers bought cold drinks and cigarettes came to work one morning and found his plate glass window had been shattered by a brick on which was printed "Vote No CIO."

And some of those fired were blacklisted.

IT WAS OBVIOUS near the end that the CIO couldn't win at the polls unless a miracle occurred—and none occurred.

It was obvious, too, that an election had to be held. Here, the "boys" told themselves, they'd get an even break. They'd at least have the election held on "neutral" property—at some place not dominated by the textile mill interests.

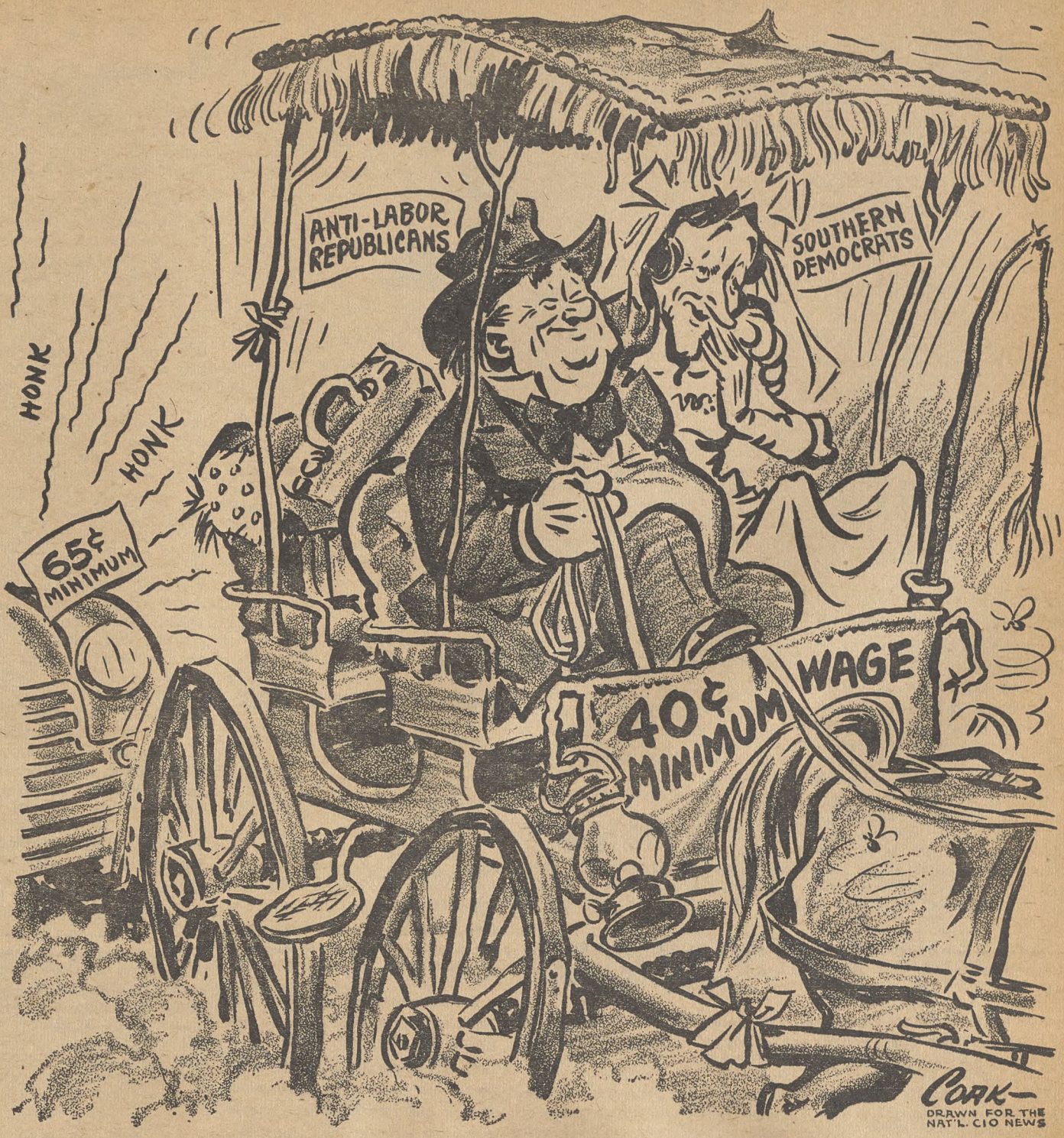
The railway station was selected as the polling place.

This caused some elation—but it was short-lived.

Somebody investigated—and found that even the valley's depot was owned by the textile mill!

The organizers say that they'll go back to "Happy Valley" some day. They'd like to try again to erase some of the ugliness of human behavior that caused them—and the mill workers—to lose an election.

HORSE AND BUGGY DAZE



Workers Check Up on Bosses! What's More--Get By With It

NOW comes a story with a different twist—a story of a union checking up on management's efficiency.

It's called "The Union That Dared to Be Different" and it's in the July 19 issue of Saturday Evening Post.

Written by Clarence Judd and William J. Miller, the article deals with the Bundy local of the CIO Auto Workers, in Detroit, which agreed to accept at management's suggestion, a scheme with the rather clumsy name of Cost Savings Sharing Plan. The crux of the plan is that workers receive a bonus of one-half of all wage cost savings.

It works like this. The company and union agreed that for every dollar in sales, 30c in wages would be a fair division to use in applying the plan. On this basis, when $30,000 in wages go toward producing $100,000 in sales, no bonus would be paid.

But if $30,000 in wages helps produce $150,000 in sales, this would mean that wage cost had been reduced from 30% to 20%, and the cost savings would be a 10% gain, half of which would go to the workers, and half to the company. The bonus going to workers on $150,000 in sales would amount to $7,500, with the same amount for the company.

THE first month after the plan was put into effect April 1, 1946, production went up 50% above the October-January average, and earned the workers a bonus of 24c an hour in addition to their regular hourly pay, the article states.

For the first three months the bonus averaged 22.4c an hour, and after the plan had hit its stride the last quarter of the year, the bonus reached 25.17c.

This was all fine, but then some "unexpected results" began to give the management concern. As the article explains it:

"The workers began to check up on the efficiency of management. In a sense they began to demand a voice in management. This is not to say that they tried to take over the bosses' jobs, but they did demand that each boss perform his own job just as efficiently as the workers did theirs. Seen in that light, their demand hardly seems unreasonable.

"Workers noticed that materials were not being fed in properly. They noticed that time was lost in inefficient coordination of departments. They began to complain when the maintenance department was slow in repairing machines or failed to keep them running at top capacity. Pretty soon they had the management men running themselves ragged to keep up with the new efficiency standards."

The workers also became "as fertile as shad in giving birth to new ideas for speeding up production," the article states.

These logical developments, it says, "other managements may ponder."

Not a bad idea?

Refreshing!

IT'S rare as snow in July when a multi-millionaire comes to Washington to testify in support of liberal legislation.

Last week, while the nation was suffering its first mid-summer "cold wave," Albert D. Lasker—a very rich advertising man—went down the line in support of the Natl. Health Insurance Bill and ripped into the charity proposal which Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) has been nurturing.

Testifying for the bill introduced by Senators Wagner (R. N. Y.), Murray (D. Mont.) and others, Lasker relied both on personal experience and on his business experience.

As a young man of "very modest means," he told the Senate Labor Committee, he had to take care of a gravely sick wife. "Within the first year of that illness, medical bills completely wiped out the small savings upon which we had so boldly ventured into matrimony. The blow was a staggering one . . ."

And, he recalled, the need for health insurance had been impressed upon him during his long and successful business career. He noted that we lose about 600 million man-days a year through sickness and added: "Certainly, if we worry about reducing the economic losses of strikes, we must worry quite as much if not more, about such staggering losses from sickness."

There's nothing very new—nor very radical—about such statements. But it's new and refreshing to hear them come from a businessman.

SHIPYARD WORKERS CLOSE THREE YARDS

THE ranks of the nation's striking CIO Shipbuilding workers swelled to 74,000 last week as employes of the Todd shipyard in Brooklyn and two Higgins yards in New Orleans joined the nation-wide walkout.

A tentative agreement, subject to ratification by the union membership involved, was reached between Todd officials and the union negotiating committee just six hours before the strike deadline.

The terms were acceptable to the Hoboken local, which remained on the job, but were rejected by the Brooklyn workers at a membership meeting. They stuck by their original demands of a 13c hourly increase retroactive to June 23.

The local also opposed the Todd proposal which would permit workers to do work other than that specified in their classification. The members contended that the plan would "do violence to present seniority rights."

Also vigorously opposed was the company's vacation pay offer, which called for 1,200 straight working hours a year before a man becomes eligible for a week's vacation. Time lost due to injuries would, according to the workers, break the continuity of hours and thus deprive injured men of their vacations.

Previous to the Brooklyn yard's rejection of the agreement, both company and union officials had expressed hope that the terms would set up a pattern of settlement for the 19 other shipyard companies which have been strike-bound for the past five weeks.

As the CIO News went to press, negotiations with U. S. Steel's Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. at Kearny, N. J., were being resumed and there was indication that a meeting with Bethlehem Steel, which operates 9 of the struck shipyards, was in the offing.

Seek Textile Pay Hike

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Textile workers and New England cotton manufacturers halted temporarily last week as the union called a conference to reconsider an earlier decision not to ask for wage increases.

A conference of union delegates in May had hoped to encourage a drop in prices by refraining from seeking wage increases, and decided to concentrate instead on such fringe issues as seven paid holidays, increased vacations and improved insurance provisions.

With living costs continuing to skyrocket and the employers turning a cold shoulder even to the fringe issues, union spokesmen said they felt compelled to reverse the earlier policy by seeking wage increases for 30,000 members in New Bedford and Fall River cotton mills.

Agreement with the New Bedford manufacturers is expected to set the pattern for 60,000 other textile workers in New England.

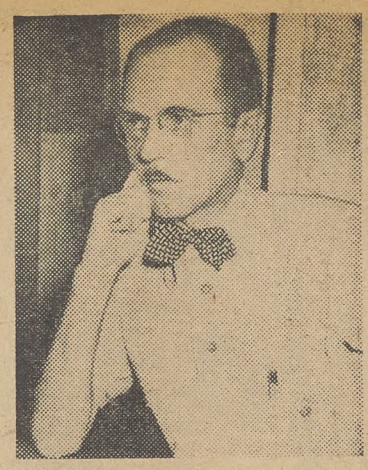
The textile industry is now enjoying record profits, union spokesmen said.

Firm's Attitude Causes Strike

Memphis, Tenn. — Employes of the Willard Storage Battery Co. of Memphis, Tenn., members of the CIO Auto Workers, struck recently when management refused to recognize their union or meet to discuss terms of a contract.

The walkout was 100%, Paul R. Christopher, CIO state director, reported.

All I know is that the front office says he is to retime some jobs....



NEW DIXIE PRD — Ed Stone (above) has taken over his new job as the CIO Organizing Committee's director of public relations. He succeeded Allan L. Swim, recently named CIO publicity director. Stone, native of Florida, had been CIO public relations representative at New Orleans for three years. He formerly worked for United Press and several newspapers in Florida. Ray Warwick of Atlanta, former public relations director of the Southern Regional Council, has been named Stone's assistant.

Wins CIO Post, Loses News Job

Does election of a Newspaper Guild member to a CIO city council post merit her being removed from her job as a news reporter?

Paul Block, Jr., publisher of the Toledo Blade, says "Yes."

The Newspaper Guild, the Toledo CIO Council, and a growing number of unions throughout northern Ohio say "No!"

Involved in the case is Pres. Eleanor Coakley of the Toledo Guild, who was removed from her reporter's job and assigned to another position after her election to the Council office. She is a former international vice-president of the Guild.

The Ohio-Pennsylvania District Council of the Guild charged that Block had violated his contract with the union and infringed upon Miss Coakley's personal freedom in ordering her off the news staff of his paper.

The Council accused Block of attempting to interfere with the operations of the Guild and the CIO, and of attempting to weaken the union. It added that his order was a "reflection upon the integrity of Guild members, by inferring without the slightest bit of evidence that they cannot be trusted as objective workers."

In preliminary meetings with the publisher the Guild has been unable to change Block's action.

Were They Surprised?

First afternoon of the CIO walking bosses strike against the Luckenbach Co., San Francisco, Calif., a big red truck carrying ship supplies drove up to the picketline.

Picket Capt. Herman Sick walked up to the truck and before he even looked at the driver, shouted; "Don't go through. This is a picketline."

"Okay, dad," replied the driver, backing up.

It was Sick's son, Robert, a member of the AFL Teamsters.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Thos. E. Andert, Chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee, reports: General Scientific Corp., Chicago, CIO 46, AFL 17, no union 10. Organizer W. Widman was in charge. Dechau Optical Co., Providence, R. I., CIO 5, no union 2; American Optical Co., Providence, R. I., CIO 9, no union 0. Organizer Joe Duggan was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. A. J. Federoff, Pittsburgh, advises: Liberty Cartons, Inc., Steubenville, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers 50, no union 23. Brownsville Bakery, Brownsville, Pa., CIO 14, AFL 6.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports: Rombro of California, ACWA-CIO was certified as the collective bargaining agent through a cross-check of cards. Amalgamated Clothing Reps. Griselda Kuhlman and Mark Ryera were in charge. Missouri Dye Works, Los Angeles, recognized ACWA-CIO as bargaining agent. ACWA Reps. Geo. Melzer and Joe Labeck were in charge.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, advises: United Motors Division of General Motors Corp., Kansas City, UAW-CIO 21, no union 1. Intl. Rep. UAW John E. Rinkenbaugh was in charge.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, announces: Modern Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, UAW-CIO 17, against 0; Barker & Williamson, Inc., Bristol, UERMWA-CIO 83, against 10; Philadelphia Hardware, Malleable Iron Works, Philadelphia, USA-CIO 60, against 7, and Bethlehem Globe Publishing Co., Bethlehem, CIO Newspaper Guild 14, against 11.

Dir. Org. IWA-CIO George Brown, reports: Bockmier Logging Co., Milltown, Montana, CIO 19, no union 2. IWA Organizer Charles W. Gardner was in charge.

CIO Field Rep. J. D. Harris, Jr., Memphis, advises: Artic Ice Co., UPWA-CIO 47, against 0.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Director Van A. Bittner announces: Carbon & Carbide Co., Oak Ridge, Tenn., majority of firemen voted for CIO Chemical Workers as their bargaining agent. A plant-wide election was won at Carbon & Carbide by CIO last fall.

Sumter (S. C.) Veneer Co., CIO Furniture Workers 83, against 1; William Veneer Co., Sumter, S. C., CIO Furniture Workers 137, against 6; Russellville Lumber Co., Sumter, S. C., CIO Furniture Workers 17, against 1.

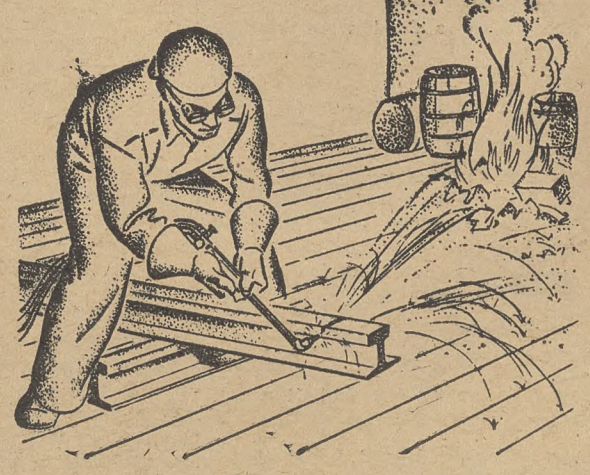
Reed Roller Bit Co., Houston, USA-CIO 908, IAM, 460, no union 22. This is the second largest plant in Southern Texas. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Dawson, Ga., CIO Packinghouse Workers 152, against 3; Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbus, Ga., CIO Packinghouse Workers 16, against 1; Delta Tank Co., Maco, Ga., USA-CIO 29, AFL 4, no union 17; Cap Optical Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO Optical & Instrument Workers 4, against 2. Heyden Chemical Corp., Memphis, CIO Chemical Workers 56, against 0; Bristol Mills, Inc., Bristol, Va., CIO Textile Workers 93, against 5; Galveston News & Tribune, Galveston, Texas, CIO Newspaper Guild 17, against 7; Acme Wire & Iron Works, San Antonio, USA-CIO 37, against 1; Re-Bo Manufacturing Co., Bedford, Va., USA-CIO 13, against 6.

Plan Big Four Wage Review

The Big Four Section of the the CIO Rubber Workers will reopen the wage clause of an agreement with the "Big Four" rubber companies signed last March.

The agreement, which covers 100,000 employes of the Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone companies, provided for an 11½c an hour wage increase effective Feb. 2, 1947. It also provided for reopening of the wage issue four months after March 22, date of the pact. The union must serve 15 days notice before reopening.

The union will seek a wage increase sufficient to meet the rise in living costs between January, 1947, and the time an agreement is reached plus whatever is necessary to equal other wage patterns established in 1947.



Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Watch the sparks! Clean up flammable debris within a radius of 25 ft., and wet down wooden flooring before oxy-acetylene cutting.

Inventor Sees Failure

'MOHAWK' PLAN FAILS TO WORK

FIREHOSES, billy clubs and a squad of 50 policemen were loosed against Remington-Rand strikers at Benton Harbor, Mich., last week as the company's famous "Mohawk Valley Formula" went into operation.

The Benton Harbor outbreak failed to bring the effects desired by the company, resulting instead in a truce by which the company agreed to keep the plant closed. The union in turn agreed to temporarily suspend mass picketing. Both sides indicated that wage negotiations would get underway "in the very near future." The company had previously rejected all efforts of the union to negotiate.

The fracas began when company officials attempted to reopen the plant which had been shut down for 3 weeks. This tactic, followed by the company's urgent request for police intervention, is described by the striking union, the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, as part of the famous Mohawk Valley Formula, successfully used by the company in 1937 to break a strike. Similar strategy was being used at the Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, N. Y., plants, the union reported.

THE Mohawk Valley Formula, originated by James H. Rand, Jr., provides the following plan for breaking a strike, as described by the National Labor Relations Board:

1. Label the union leaders "agitators" to discredit them; form a Citizens Committee opposing the strike.

2. Raise the banner of "law and order," causing community to mass legal and police weapons against a wholly imagined violence.

3. Bring about the formation of a large armed police force by utilizing local and state police, vigilantes and deputies from other neighborhoods so that no personal relationships induce sympathy for the strikers.

4. Heighten the demoralizing effect by a "back to work" movement, operated by a group secretly organized by the employer. This causes the public to believe the strikers to be in the minority and the majority in favor of returning to work.

5. When sufficient applications are on hand, fix a date for a dramatic "opening" of the gates by massing squads of armed police around the plant.

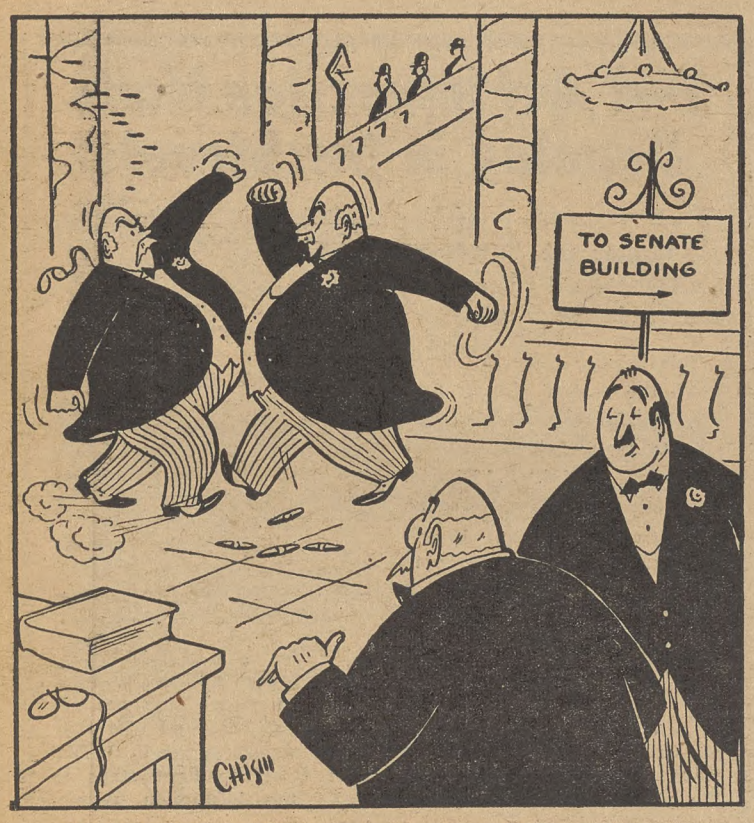
6. Turn the locality into a war-like camp through the declaration of a "state of emergency," closing the campaign on the theme that the plant is in full operation and the remaining strikers are "merely a minority attempting to interfere with the "right to work," of the majority.

The strikers are seeking a 15-cent hourly wage increase. Current profits of Remington-Rand are exceeding all previous years, according to the union. The union quoted the company's president as estimating net profits for the year ending March 31, 1947, at $15,528,000. This is about 2½ times the previous record of $6,541,139 in 1946.

Union Files Suit For $20,000 in Pay

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in St. Louis, Mo., have filed a suit in circuit court against four leather goods manufacturers for $20,000 to be paid 375 employes for vacations and holidays.

The union charges that the companies failed to pay some workers for Christmas and New Year's Day and none were paid for Memorial Day even though the contracts provide for paid holidays.



"Oh let them fight it out, Senator. They can't get near enough to each other to do any harm!"

Reuther Blames

STEEL FIRMS FOR LAYOFFS

WALTER Reuther, UAW-CIO president, bluntly charged last week that the steel industry is following a policy of "low output, high profits."

Testifying before the Senate Small Business Committee, the auto union head said that the automobile industry is receiving a smaller proportion of total steel output than it did in 1940.

Thousands of General Motors employes were laid off in a recent shutdown due to steel shortages, and a short work-week has been a frequent practice throughout the industry as a result of insufficient metal.

Reuther blamed much of the situation on the steel industry's "planned scarcity calculated to enhance profits and to fortify their monopoly."

Auto producers are receiving 23% more steel than they did in 1940, he told the Senate group, but are getting a smaller cut of the total product than in the last pre-war year.

He warned that steel producers, by resisting expansion of their plants, are risking "a major depression within a very few years." He challenged the estimate of a steel industry spokesman who had appeared before the committee that steel output would be only 56 million tons in 1950. Current production is over 80 million tons.

"That would mean 35 or 40 million unemployed," Reuther warned, "and it would be the shortest way to commit national suicide since the atomic bomb was devised."

UNION SAYS FIRMS ON 'SIT-DOWN'

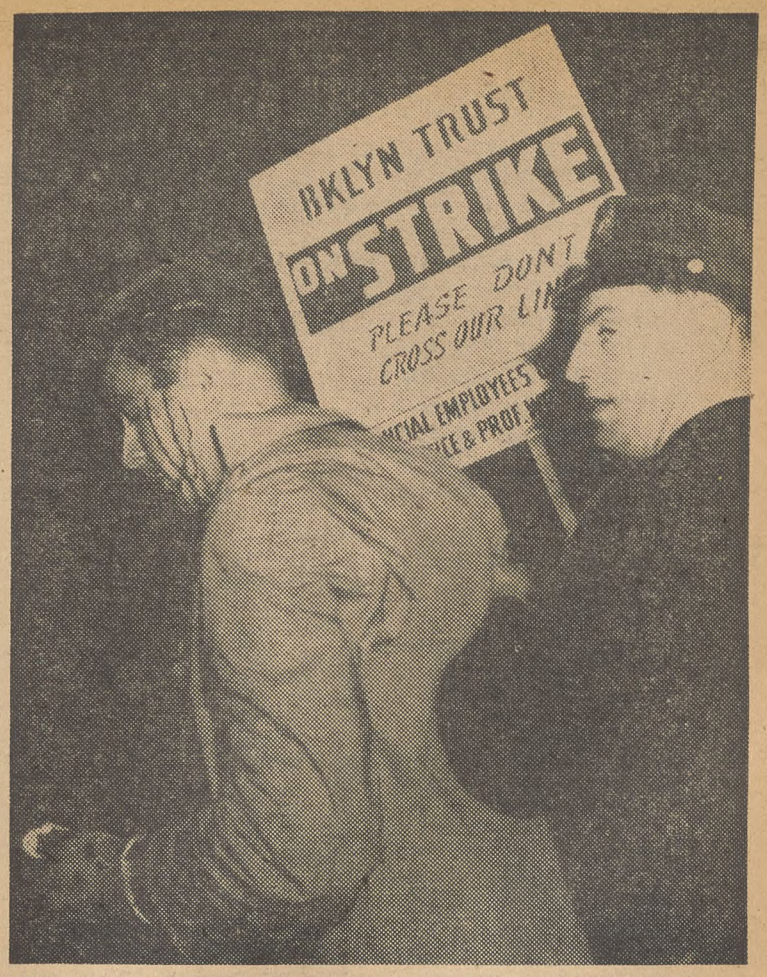
Describing as "shameful" a recent "sit-down strike" by the Matson Navigation Co. and its subsidiary, Oceanic Steamship Co., Pres. Hugh Bryson of the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards demanded a Congressional investigation of the company.

Matson recently abandoned reconversion work on two luxury liners because, it claimed, of high costs.

"The real reason for the company's sit-down strike action," Bryson charged, "is to blackjack the U. S. Maritime Commission to grant them additional increases in passenger and freight rates on top of the 25% increase in Hawaiian rates granted in June, 1946."

Mortgages on homes increased from $19½ billion at the close of the war to $26 billion in the first quarter of 1947.

Civilian employment reached an all-time high of 60,055,000 in June.



Clubbed over the head with a nightstick when police tried to prevent mass picketing at Brooklyn Trust, Harvey Frankel mops his wounds as a cop leads him away. Frankel was aiding pickets belonging to the CIO Office & Professional workers, who were seeking reinstatement of fired fellow-workers and raises of $15 or 30%—whichever is greater.

Dixie Plant Manager Says:

TAKE $8 PAY CUT WEEKLY OR QUIT

REPORTS of wage cuts in non-union mills of the South are a preview of what unorganized workers may expect during "the so-called economic readjustment," Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, said last week.

The chief of the CIO organizing drive said he had been informed that in the Oconee textile mill in Whitehall, Ga., workers were notified that wages would be cut $8 per week. As soon as the shock wore off, he said, they walked out of the plant.

The manager of the mill, E. C. Getzman, called the workers into his office, and with a hard-boiled, take-it-or-leave-it attitude, told them they could accept the pay slash or "get the hell out of Whitehall."

The spinners' rate was cut from $36.37 to $28.14, the weavers were slashed from $37.50 to $29.40. In addition to the pay cut, a stretch-out was instituted. Doffers would have to doff six frames every 55 minutes instead of four. Weavers were ordered to run 30 looms instead of 20.

He concluded his talk by saying, "Now, all of you that don't want to report for work at the pay I offer, may get their pay and leave the mill. When you get hungry don't ask me for food, for I wouldn't give one of you a crumb of bread."

"That is an example of what unorganized workers may expect," Bittner observed.

Co-ops Theme Of CIO Pamphlet

American labor is re-discovering the consumers' cooperative movement in the search for a price program to go with its wage program, states a 32-page illustrated pamphlet, "Unions and Co-ops," just published by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education.

Explaining that "the modern cooperative movement actually grew from the organizing efforts of workers—weavers in the textile mills of England—and has always had the support of American workers," the pamphlet says that union members now make up the bulk of the membership in a number of consumer cooperatives in this country.

UNIONS AND CO-OPS may be obtained from the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C., price 15c a copy, 100 for $12.

CORRECTION

The last issue of the CIO News erroneously announced the date of the West Virginia state CIO convention as September 2-4. The correct date is October 2-4.

Pressman Calls

TAFT BOARD DEVICE TO SUPPRESS LABOR

ANTI - LABOR employers will use the Taft-Hartley act to stall and delay collective bargaining as a means of beating down union demands, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, predicted last week at a meeting sponsored by the New York Trade & Commerce Bar Assn.

Pressman predicted that almost any corporation lawyer "can expect little difficutly under the new law in delaying any final results in a representation proceeding for a matter of years."

Delays can be achieved, he said, by contesting union demands for a certification election and for a union security election, and finally by filing unfair practice charges against the union when all other stalling devices fail.

Labor has reached the "carefully considered conclusion," Pressman pointed out, that the NLRB and the Labor Relations Act have been changed into institutions "which will function as devices primarily, if not solely, for the suppression of labor unions and the activities of their members." Unions, he told the group, would be "remiss" if they sought to "delude" their members into feeling that any good can come from the Board functioning under the T-H law.

The CIO attorney derided the T-H provision that a labor organization may bargain for union security only when it has received a mandate, through a special election majority of all employes in the bargaining unit.

Employers, he said, will try to keep people from voting, since an absent vote is a "no" vote in such a poll.

"The experience of public elections indicates that a similar rule applied to public elections would have barred from public office most of the members of Congress who cast their votes for this provision," Pressman asserted.

Meanwhile, first reports of employers seeking to take advantage of the new law began to appear throughout the country.

In New York, the first big damage suit in a federal court, was filed against the New York Furriers Joint Council, CIO, and the Fur Wholesalers Assn. The suit, amounting to half a million dollars, was placed by an independent manufacturers association which accused the union of participating in a secondary boycott.

Other T-H development during the week:

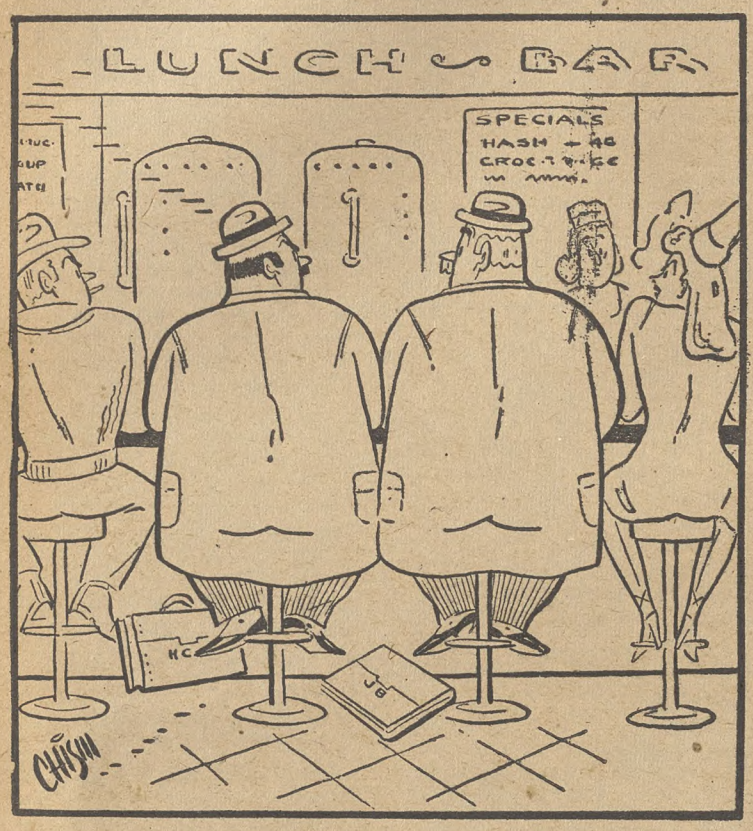
1. The Farm Equipment Workers joined a growing list of CIO affiliates by deciding "not to initiate or otherwise move to utilize the NLRB, which has been perverted into an official union-destroying agency."

The FE Executive Board told locals of the union to refer all cases of contact with the NLRB to the national headquarters in order to avoid being "hopelessly entangled . . . in endless litigations." The Board also recommended that every possible step be taken to insert strengthened union security provisions and eliminate "no strike" clauses from existing agreements.

2. UAW Pres. Walter Reuther suggested a series of national, state and local labor conferences among unions to "work out the broad framework for united action."

"The time to perfect practical working labor unity is right now," he said.

3. Edgar Warren, retiring head of the Dept. of Labor Conciliation Service, told a Washington audience that "labor-management relations problems cannot be properly handled by law, edict or regulation."



"They simply aren't built for us, Pemberton. It's like dining on a pogo stick!"

WORLD LABOR

PROTECTION of freedom of the press in Great Britain, through formation of a national press board, has been recommended to an investigating commission by the National Union of Journalists.

The press board, as suggested by the newsmen's unions, would include spokesmen for all groups in the publishing industry as well as the general public. The Royal Commission probing questions of British freedom of press was formed after the Journalists group charged the press was dominated by four monopoly groups whose top officials hand down orders on slanting of the news.

According to an Allied Labor News report, the union also urged creation of a public publishing corporation to provide premises and facilities for independent newspapers; a specific law barring monopolies in the newspaper field; a definite ration between space allotted to advertising and news; and compulsory publication of the names of newspaper owners and major stockholders.

★ ★ ★

AGREEMENT between France's General Confederation of Labor and the French version of the NAM — the Confederation Nationale du Patronat—has been announced in Paris. The pact notes the need for price cuts by slashing excess profits, agreement on the need of a minimum wage, joint machinery to settle disputes, and a decision to hasten the signing of industry-wide agreements.

★ ★ ★

ARRESTED in the Greek government's round-up of Communists and liberals during the past two weeks have been the head of the Greek Confederation of Labor and several hundred union officials.

★ ★ ★

THUMBS DOWN was the immediate reaction of Australian unions to a newspaper proposal that the island dominion adopt its own Taft-Hartley act.

The proposal was contained in an editorial in the Sydney Daily Telegraph.

Vice-Pres. Joseph Cranwell of the Australian Council of Trade Unions replied: "It is entirely a measure of repression. It would be fatal to industrial peace to try to introduce such a bill in Australia."

And Pres. Les Austen of the New South Wales Labor Council was reported by Allied Labor News as saying:

"The Council should repudiate the proposal lock, stock and barrel. I was amazed and astounded at the legislation carried by the U. S. Congress. It is akin to fascism."

Joins Staff Of CIO News

Arthur Riordan, Philadelphia newspaper man for 21 years, has been named an assistant editor of the CIO News.

He will join the News staff Aug. 1, succeeding Fred d'Avila, who recently resigned.

Riordan has been active in local and national affairs of the American Newspaper Guild for many years.

Seek Communists

HOUSE GROUP OPENS PROBE OF CIO UNIONS

THE Un-American Activities Committee, which was condemned by the CIO at its 1946 convention, last week began delving into internal union affairs.

The Committee, headed by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.), opened hearings on charges that Communists control Local 22 of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers at Winston-Salem, N. C., and seek to dominate locals of the United Electrical Workers at Bridgeport, Conn., and Schenectady, N. Y.

This brought bitter criticism from UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald and FTA Pres. Donald Henderson.

Pres. Fitzgerald said the committee, whose members voted solidly for the Taft-Hartley Bill and crippling Wage-Hour Amendments, is seeking to weaken UE "so it may be less effective in its opposition to them at the polls next election day."

He also charged that the committee "is a willing agent of big business interests who want to weaken or destroy any organization that fights wage-cutting and the lowering of wage standards."

Henderson said the committee began its probe of Local 22 within a week after 8,000 members struck at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. for an increase of more than the 5½c offered by the company.

TWO witnesses from the Bridgeport UE local—Pres. Michael Berescik and Business Agent Joseph Julianelle—accused five local and national union officials of being Communists but added they could not provide concrete proof.

Both men charged the national union had been seeking to remove the local charter since they "weeded out the Communists" and gained control of the local.

Berescik charged the national union had done "everything in its power" to prevent the removal of Communists from the Bridgeport local.

Julianelle said he and Berescik were elected last year on a platform calling for expulsion of Communists from their local.

He testified that the local's executive board refused to seat a "known Communist" and that the local itself later expelled 26 other union members believed to be Communists or Communist sympathizers.

UE Pres. Fitzgerald issued a statement saying Berescik and Julianelle were "completely discredited" in the eyes of UE members, that they had expelled 26 fellow unionists without a hearing and that they had been repudiated by the union's New England district.

A day earlier, members and a former office secretary of Local 22 took the stand.

Ann Matthews, the former secretary, testified a majority of the local's officers were Communists.

Gene Pratt, former chairman of the local, made a similar charge, but added that the recent Reynolds strike resulted from the wage issue and was not Communist inspired.

Henderson said two Local 22 business agents and the office secretary who made Communist charges at the hearing are "disgruntled former employes." He said Miss Matthews was discharged for refusing to reveal reasons for taking a leave of absence and that the other two refused to go along with other local employes in foregoing salaries for duration of the strike.

A third day of the hearing was scheduled for July 25, with two UE officials from Schenectady called to testify.

T-H Act Injunction Halts Dancing in the Streets

THE way some people interpret the Taft-Hartley law there'll be no more dancing in the streets.

This became clear last week when the Arthur Murray Studio, Washington, D. C., was able to convince Chief Justice Laws of the U. S. District Court that he should issue an injunction under the act to halt 13 pickets doing the congo in front of the studio.

The pickets were members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers, locked out by the Murray studio in New York City, and of Washington locals of CIO unions. When the marshal served the injunction the pickets were dancing and singing this ditty:

"One, two, three, kick,
Arthur Murray sign quick,
Two, four, six, eight,
Arthur Murray arbitrate,
Three, five, seven, nine,
Murray sign the dotted line."

The picket line was set up because the union charges that the Murray studio was being used to recruit scabs to take the place of 200 locked-out dancing instructors in New York City. The lockout occurrred when Murray refused to negotiate or even arbitrate after the CIO Office and Professional Workers won an election.

UOPWA attorneys said that they intended to prove that the Taft-Hartley act does not apply in this case and that they would appear in the U. S. District Court to fight steps to make the injunction permanent.

Sprucing Up

BUT I CAN'T WEAR IT

By HANNA SHERMAN

DO you scare easily? It's fine, if you don't, for it the fashion gals have their way, your last year's clothes are going to look definitely old hat when you take them out of the moth balls. The first major change in 20 years in fashion silhouette is under way. And the clothes you wore and liked for the last five years just won't rate.

The psychological warfare has begun. Here's what the editor of WOMEN'S WEAR, the trade publication of the fashion industry says: "Whether women like these styles or not, they'll wear them. Older women who are vain of their slim legs and men always against any fashion shift until it's accepted, will be the hardest to convince."

What about you and me? We're hard to convince, too. Maybe we're silly but we like the clothes we've been wearing. They make us look broad in the shoulders, slim thru the waist and they whittle down our hips. How's that for a silhouette? O.K. Suits us just fine. We're a healthy lot — growing taller—but still most of us are less than 5'3" tall.

Just ask the Dept. of Agriculture. They made a survey and found that while our figures are good we're not pin-up girls. The silhouette they're trying to sell us means narrow shoulders, wasp waists, (special girdles to produce this effect) padded hips. And skirts 12 inches from the ground!

THIS new silhouette originated in France where the women have always dressed in a manner most flattering to their figure. We didn't hear much about the great tradition of French dressmaking and design during the war years. They barely survived. Now with their industry somewhat recovered, they've made a great and valiant effort to regain their influence in world fashion.

We wish them much good luck. But they're designing clothes to flatter their women. Women who because of scarcity of food and the hardships they suffered during the war are probably the slimmest in all the world. The styles they're making and we're copying are wonderful for the too thin French figure. But not for us.

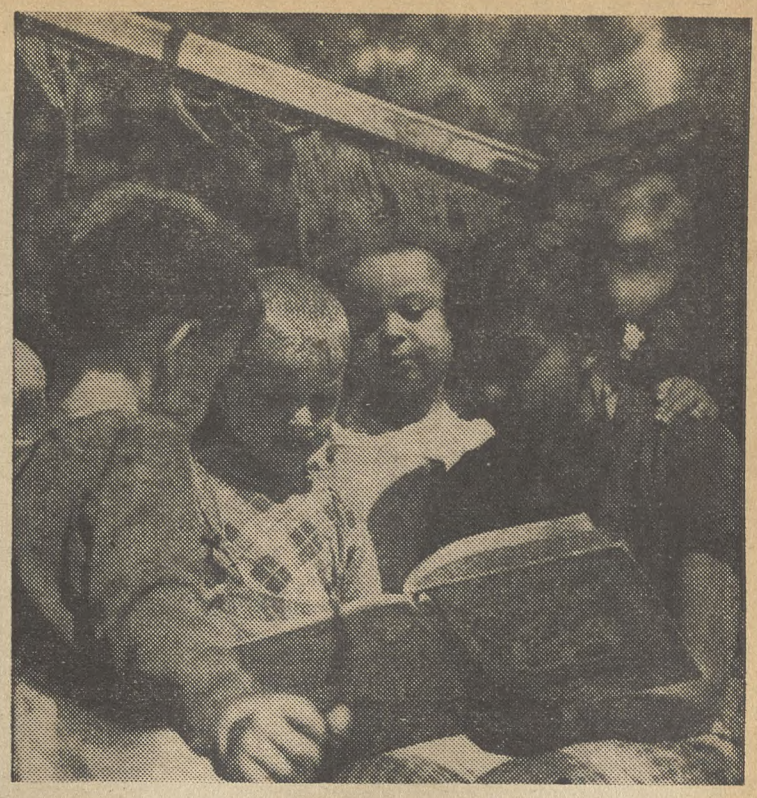
In a quiet way there has been a great deal of revolt against the new fashions. Customers have been shying away from the new styles—and we don't feel that there is too much to worry about.

HOLLYWOOD designers too, who have the greatest influence on American fashion, have been very cautious about accepting the new silhouette. They aim to make their stars look as glamorous as possible. Look at the clothes in the newest films. You'll find that your favorite movie star looks as slim as ever. And in clothes you'll recognize.

So it is with the clothes in the shops—most of them won't differ too radically from the clothes you've been wearing right along. One thing is certain. Hem lines are coming down, but we think it will be quite a while before American women will wear theirs shorter than 15" from the floor. After all we may not be the slimmest gals in the world but a much travelled ex-GI tells me we sure have the prettiest legs.

(Copyright 1947, THE CIO NEWS)

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



A CAMP FOR AMERICANS

In the mountains near Roscoe, N. Y., a children's private camp, co-educational and co-racial, was established more than 3 years ago in the belief that children and adults regardless of race and faith can live harmoniously together. Children have come there from many states. Among their parents have been social workers, nurses, clerks, lawyers, ministers, doctors, waitresses, artists. The children are learning how to live with and enjoy others who are different from themselves—something we must all learn if we are to live successfully in "One World."

Photo—Camp Willomac, N. Y. (Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

Child Heroine Daughter Of CIO Member

A NEWS story about Daisy Sue Flinn, the 11-year-old girl in Festus, Mo., who jumped into a well to save her three-year-old brother, Larry, from drowning, received nation-wide publicity a few weeks ago. CIO'ers will be interested to know that Daisy Sue and Larry are the children of a CIO member.

Mrs. Leona Flinn, mother of the two children, belongs to Crystal City, Mo., Local 63, CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers.

Since the story appeared in the papers, Daisy Sue has been receiving letters and gifts from all parts of the country and from several foreign countries, reports a Local 63 correspondent.

She was also invited to appear on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program, "We, the People," and offered a free trip to New York and an award of $1,000 for relating her experiences on the radio.

Daisy Sue showed her bravery when her brother, Larry, playing around the cistern, suddenly fell in. Although she could not swim, Daisy Sue jumped into the well without hesitation and held his head above water for nearly two hours while she clung desperately to the pump chain.

Neighbors finally heard her cries for help and rescued the children. When pulled out of the cistern, Larry was unconscious and Daisy Sue was suffering from exposure. Both recovered without ill effects.

'Lady Labor Leader'

PICTURE stories about good-looking girls are ever-popular old stuff in the slick paper magazines that load up the news stands weekly. But when the good-looker is a "Lady Labor Leader" it's something new.

This is the title of an excellent picture feature carried in the June 30th issue of **Life**. The "Lady Labor Leader" is Mrs. Caroline Davis of Elkhart, Ind., president of Local 704, CIO Auto Workers. She works in an auto-parts plant.

The feature takes Mrs. Davis through a typical day in her life. The handsome leading picture shows her operating a drill press at the plant.

Other photos show her at a bargaining session; presiding at a union meeting; listening to a woman worker's complaint; shopping after work, and finally relaxing at home with a book and her union paper, looking as glamorous as a movie star.

Too bad there aren't some photographers around the CIO who could shoot pictures as good as the "Lady Labor Leader" series for the labor press. There's plenty of swell material.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

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TRAINING LEADERS

A CIO sugar worker from Louisiana, Edward Sutton, (left) meets a CIO rubber worker from Tennessee, Bert D. Huddleston, at the CIO course held at Highlander Folk School.

A group of union members from locals of the Chemical and Sugar Workers gather on the lawn at Highlander to listen to Stuart Brock of the National CIO Dept. of Research & Education, who was a workshop leader at the one month's leadership training term sponsored by the CIO, June 15-July 12.

George Guernsey, asst. director of education for the National CIO is showing some unionists how to operate a film strip projector. Locals can obtain film strip kits, helpful in enlivening union meetings, from the National CIO.

Stanley Ruttenburg (left) asst. director of research for the CIO, is discussing some of the economic problems that effect labor with three members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. David Sigman, National Labor Service, (in chair) is listening in.

The Highlander library was a popular place for study, conferences and exchanging experiences with workers from other parts of the South. The group here are chemical workers from Louisiana, Tennessee and Georgia. Nine of the 22 students at the CIO school were chemical workers.

Gladys Dickason (second from left), vice-president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a week-end visitor and speaker at the CIO term, is talking with a group of members of her union.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

THE WORKERS OF THE WARREN-TOWN MILLS CELEBRATE THEIR UNION VICTORY WITH A PARTY... AND THE WHOLE TOWN AND SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE IS ASKED!

THE FOLKS SURE PREPARED A BIG SHINDIG IN A SHORT TIME!

UM-UM-UMBLE... CAKE'S GOOD, TOO!

LET'S TAKE A LITTLE WALK, KIT... SOME PLACE WHERE IT'S QUIET...

YES... THE EXCITEMENT OF GETTING THIS PARTY TOGETHER WAS A MITE TOO MUCH FOR ME.

BESIDES... I'VE GOT SOME EXPLAINING TO DO. BECAUSE I DON'T WANT TO GO AWAY WITH YOU THINKING —

THERE'S NO NEED OF EXPLANATION, JIM. I UNDERSTAND.

MEANWHILE...

MORE PEOPLE COMING... HOPE THERE'S ENOUGH FOOD...

YOU WAIT HERE, DAD. I'LL FIND JIM AND WOODY AND WE'LL START BACK TO THE CITY IN NO TIME.

QUITE A CROWD HERE, PEGGY... YOU MIGHT HAVE A JOB FINDING JIM.

I DON'T THINK FINDING JIM IS GOING TO BE TOO HARD... WOODY IS SURE TO BE CLOSE TO THE FOOD — AND HE'LL KNOW WHERE JIM IS.

PEGGY — GEE! IT'S GOOD SEEING YOU!

HELLO, WOODY! WHERE'S JIM?

OH.. JIM AND KITTY TOOK A WALK TO THE LAKE... GLAD TO SEE YOU COMING DOWN TO THE PARTY, PEGGY.

SO JIM WENT TO THE LAKE WITH — I AM GLAD I CAME HERE.

GULP! PEGGY! HERE! OOOHHHH! WHAT DID I SAY! HE WENT WITH KIT.... (GROAN)

AL

135

Washington Conference

CALLS MISSOURI FLOOD UNNECESSARY

TVA has abolished floods throughout the Tennessee River Valley. TVA has brought cheap power, fertilizer, soil conservation and improved living standards to millions of people.

The same sort of project is needed for the big Missouri River Valley, a special conference in Washington decided last week.

Attended by Senators from several western states, by government officials, leaders of labor and farm organizations, engineers and economists, the meeting agreed that floods aren't necessary and can be prevented by effective government projects.

Such a project is outlined in S. 1156, a bill presented by liberal Sen. Murray (D. Mont.). The bill was ignored by the Republican-controlled Congress, many of whose members wish they could repeal the great dams of the TVA experiment.

A statement by Morris L. Cooke, noted engineer, sounded a note of warning at the Washington meeting.

"Floods rage uncontrolled," he said. "Life and property are destroyed. Rich croplands lose fertility as their topsoil washes away. Over wide areas, existing industries decline and new ones fail to come. Almost everywhere electric rates are exorbitant and electrical facilities grow more inadequate."

Yet, Cooke said, Congress is employing "false economy" on flood control, reclamation and development projects.

His views were backed up last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who wrote to Pres. Truman that "unified planning" is necessary for each important river valley. Murray wrote:

"The problem of regulating the flow of our great rivers, in the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere, involves irrigation, hydro-electric power, soil conservation, reforestation, and mineral resource development—and not merely flood control and navigation."

Nothing less than a unified plan, Murray added, "will meet the needs of the people in the valleys and the national interest."

THE CIO president lashed out at the "Pick Plan" developed by the Army Engineers, as unsound, even for mere flood control work.

"Tinkering with half-way plans and squandering money on them is not in the interest of the people. The danger of many repetitions of the present great misfortune (of Missouri river floods) can be met only by the prompt development of a unified plan for all purposes."

At the Washington meeting, Benton J. Stong—a strong supporter of MVA—said that "assigning the U. S. Army Engineers to the job of controlling floods in a river is precisely like sending Typhoid Mary to stop a typhoid epidemic."

He said the Ohio River Valley has been fully developed by the Engineers and it is now the scene of "some of the nation's worst floods." The Missouri Valley has been only partly developed by the Army, Stong added, but "given time and a few more hundred million dollars, the Army doubtless can still all opposition to their stream-clogging boondoggles by the simple process of drowning out the population."

"The valley authority principle which we advocate is based upon the use of the river, its water and its power as the great natural engine which will set in motion soil programs, resources development, industrial growth and an expanding economy," Stong said.

"It contemplates that the river will be the dynamo for better human life, for higher incomes, for development of recreational facilities, abundant power and low-cost transportation.

"IF the river is committed to the Pick Plan strait-jacket then the mighty resources which could have been used to spark an expanding economy will have been wasted."

John Brophy, CIO councils director and chairman of CIO's Missouri Valley committee, was one of the sponsors of the two-day conference.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	FINAL STATUS
Taft-Hartley Anti-Labor Bill HR 3020	Places harsh restrictions on union activities.	Passed by Congress over Pres. Truman's veto.
Wage-Hour Amendments HR 2157	Makes sharp cuts in wage-hour enforcement power, bans portal-portal suit payments.	Passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Truman.
Knutson 'Spare-Rich' Tax Bill	Proposed big tax savings for wealthy, small savings for low income earners.	Passed twice by Congress; twice vetoed by Pres. Truman. Both vetoes were sustained.
'Swiss Cheese' Rent Control Bill	Extended rent control to March 31 '48—but provided "voluntary" increases, weaker enforcement, repeal of Vet Housing Act.	Passed by Congress and approved by Pres. Truman two days before old rent control law expired.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills S. 1628; HR 3945	Would repeal T-H Bill. Introduced in final weeks of session.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees—no action.
Aiken-Hatch Political Expenditures Repeal Bill S. 1613	Repeals ban on political expenditures by unions of corporations.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees—no action.
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Approved by Senate Banking Committee—but pigeonholed in House & Senate.
65-75c Minimum Wage Bills S. 1404; HR 3764	Would lift present legal base pay from 40c to 65c, and to 75c in two years.	House Labor Comm. held hearings—but no action in House or Senate.
Natl. Health Insurance Bill S. 1320; HR 3548	Sets up natl. health insurance fund, like social security, based on 1½% payroll tax, to provide cash for medical bills.	Senate Labor Comm. held hearings—but no action in House or Senate.
Anti-bias bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up national agency to enforce no-discrimination hiring policies.	Senate Labor sub-committee reported favorably—but no action in House or Senate.
Anti-lynching bill S. 1352; HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with trials in federal courts.	No hearings—no action.
Anti-poll tax bill HR 7, 29	Outlaws tax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed suddenly in the House; no action in the Senate.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Kill Polltax Repeal Again

THE anti-polltax bill, suddenly pulled out of the Congressional hopper and passed in the House by almost a 3-1 vote, is resting securely in a Senate pigeonhole.

Called up by the GOP leadership, the bill to outlaw the tax on voting in federal elections in seven southern states, received a whopping 290-112 endorsement.

Republicans lined up almost solidly behind the bill, along with most of the northern Democrats. Some 14 Republicans and 98 Democrats, mostly from the Southern states, opposed the bill.

Passage was for the third time in 8 years in the House, but the Senate polltaxers have always used filibuster or threat of filibuster to send the measure to an oratorical graveyard.

No action on the measure in the Senate is possible until the next session convenes next January, and observers say it will require tremendous pressure to move the bill out of committee and on to the floor.

The Natl. Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, which has been working for passage of the bill during the past several years, reported that Sen. Wherry (R., Nebr.), the GOP Senate "whip," predicted a "good chance" of enactment next year. He indicated support and hoped it would be brought up early at the next session.

SENATE GROUP SCOTCHES ALL-OUT 'WITCH-HUNT'

POSSIBILITY of a full-scale "Witch-hunt" among federal employees was scotched—for the time being at least—when the Senate Civil Service Committee cancelled hearings on the Rees "Loyalty" Bill.

The measure, passed by the House a week earlier, provided for a probe of Uncle Sam's two million employes. Under the bill, suspected subversions would be denied the right to cross-examine their accusers, and could be denied the right to know who had filed charges against them.

The bill further gave the Attorney-General power to brand any organization in the country as "subversive."

Faced with these propositions, the Civil Service Committee on the Senate side of the Capitol refused to rush in where the House had dared to tread. Sen. Langer (R., N. D.), committee chairman, said "a bill of this sort, which may take from employes their very existence, should not pass until it is digested thoroughly."

Earlier in the week CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan voiced strong objections to the Rees Bill and to the President's Executive Order 9835. This latter so-called Loyalty Order "contains most of the basic shortcomings of the Rees bill," Cowan noted.

"The CIO firmly believes that no person who is in fact disloyal to the U. S. government should be permitted to work for it," he said.

"It believes equally firmly that no government employe should be branded with the odious stigma of disloyalty without a full and impartial hearing in which he is given an opportunity to defend himself according to the true traditions of American justice.

"We believe the Rees bill contains provisions which would deny federal employes such opportunity."

The New York Times, whose editorial opinions rarely coincide with those of the CIO, also expressed strong opposition to the bill, which it described as "thoroughly bad."

"It lacks all the elements of a decent respect for democratic rights and the standards of fair play," the Times commented.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended an $11 million fund for loyalty checks of employes under the terms of the executive order.

ANTI-LYNCH BILL KISS-OFF SCORED

Sharp protests against pigeonholing of anti-lynching bills were forwarded by CIO to GOP Congressional leaders as the first session of the 80th Congress moved into the homestretch last week.

In the month since introduction of bills in the Senate and House, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan pointed out, "Congress has made no move to bring about the enactment of these bills into law, and no mention is made of passing an anti-lynch law in the program of 'must' legislation set forth by Republican leaders in Congress."

Cowan's letter, addressed to Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) and Speaker of the House Joseph Martin (R. Mass.), charged that local law enforcement agencies have proved their inadequacy to the job of bringing lynchers to justice."

Charging that lynchings have risen in number since V-J Day, the CIO official declared:

"Failure of this session of Congress to pass a federal anti-lynching law will be interpreted as an indication of national indifference to this problem both by potential victims and by the inciters of race hatred and lynchings."

The bills introduced in House and Senate would make lynching a federal crime, with offenders brought into U. S. District Courts for trial. At present, such cases are heard in state courts.

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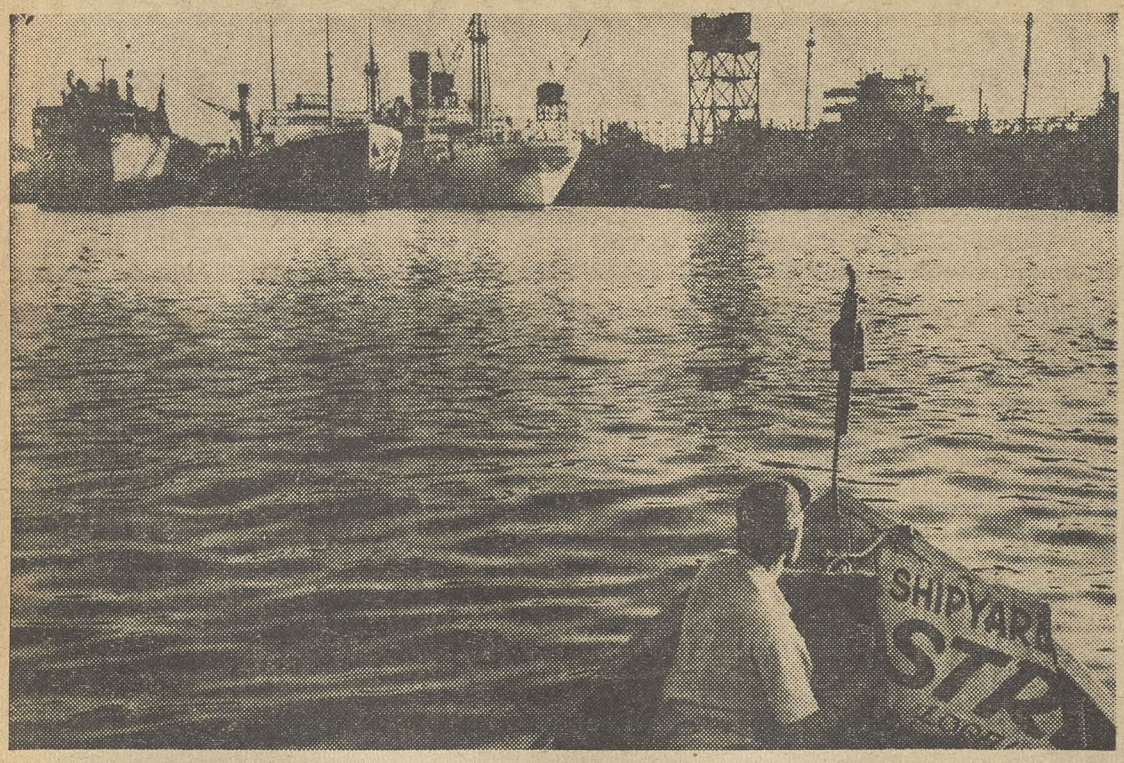
Photo By Marian Hille

No Pleasure Cruise — While vacationers the nation over were taking to the water in search of fun, Eddie Surko piloted his picket boat off Staten Island to help make the Shipbuilding Workers strike at the Bethlehem Yards effective. **See Page 2.**

AMPHIBIOUS PICKETS



Ship unions, including two foreign crews, honor the CIO Shipbuilding Workers' picket line at Bethlehem Steel's Staten Island Yard. Here, Eddie Surko (you saw him on page one) patrols five American, a Canadian and a Swedish ship.

In addition to his other duties, Eddie Surko visits Tom Bell, who has a lonely vigil at an isolated gate.

A friendly merchant loans Local 12 part of his restaurant for picket duty headquarters. Handing out signs doesn't interfere with business.

William La Due, paid up IUMSWA member, loaned Local 12's strikers his restaurant-kitchen for a commissary. Left to right, in kitchen, are Joe Rao, Amdy Andrews and Surke.

Only a token picket line is needed on Staten Island, since everyone is out.

Militancy pays off as Todd Shipyard workers return to jobs, victorious. Affected are 23,000 in Brooklyn, Hoboken and New Orleans. Andrew Higgins' yards at New Orleans also have settled.

"Adams, I was completely mortified to learn that you went over my head about that raise! Why don't you let me be the first to refuse it?"

Murray at Memorial:

HILLMAN INSPIRES POLITICAL ACTIVITY

SIDNEY HILLMAN, late president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was hailed as a "great American" and a "great labor statesman" at a big memorial meeting in his honor on July 30.

More than 2,000 union members and friends of labor attended the services at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, recalling the days when the CIO Political Action Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Hillman, told the audience that the work of the CIO-PAC would go on with ever increasing vigor.

"We cannot accept the physical absence of Sidney Hillman here tonight as evidence that his work is over and done," he said. In preparation for the 1948 elections, Murray asserted, a get-out-the-vote drive such as the country had never seen would be conducted.

A MESSAGE from President Truman presented at the meeting praised Sidney Hillman for his contributions to peaceful labor-management relations.

"He was a great labor statesman. He was a great humanitarian," the message read. "His life work bore testimony to the fundamental American principle of a close partnership among all segments of our national life."

Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City, like Murray, stressed the importance of strengthening labor's political power, as the most fitting memorial to Hillman. He urged labor to carry forward the work on which the late union leader had spent so much of his time and energy.

Jacob S. Potofsky, friend and union associate of Hillman for many years and his successor as president of the Amalgamated, told of Hillman's achievements in leading the men and women of the clothing industry out of the sweatshops "into the full sunlight of economic and political citizenship."

"Hillman's pioneering vision in the fields of labor-management relations, arbitration, cooperative housing and a comprehensive social security system for Amalgamated members stands as a living monument to his greatness," Potofsky said.

RABBI Stephen S. Wise, president of the American and World Jewish Congress, paid glowing tribute to the accomplishments of Hillman and mentioned as worth noting that "much of the legislation adopted by the Congress has been in little disguised reprisal against the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and in rejection of the New Deal."

He declared that the Taft-Hartley Bill was in effect "an attempt to desecrate" Roosevelt's grave, and "in this unholy task" he said, "Sidney Hillman is not overlooked or forgotten."

A message from the Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, bishop of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) diocese, praised Hillman as "a man to whom the labor movement in our country and even throughout the world can point with deepest feelings of its own achievements."

TWO MORE QUIT TAFT BOARD STAFF

Two key regional officials of the National Labor Relations Board have resigned as a result of the Taft-Hartley Act, which becomes law August 23.

They are Martin Wagner, regional director at Cincinnati, and Earl K. Shawe, for 10 years regional attorney at Baltimore. Their resignations follow those of Gerhard P. Van Arkel, general counsel, and Morris P. Glushien, associate general council, of the NLRB.

Wagner stated he felt he could not administer the new law.

Shawe declared: "I feel this is the logical time, inasmuch as the new Taft-Hartley Act is about to become effective and anyone succeeding me should begin his work at the inception of the act. There are many new and complex conceptions of labor relations involved and this will be a period of experimentation and exploration. A new man should be permitted to start from the very beginning."

Murray to Green:

AFL EXECUTIVE BOARD SABOTAGES UNITY

THE AFL's Executive Council is trying to prevent "working unity" between members of the CIO and AFL, Pres. Philip Murray charged last week in a letter to AFL Pres. William Green.

Murray's letter rejected the AFL's thesis that complete merger of CIO and AFL must be accomplished before effective joint action can be worked out.

"It now becomes apparent that it is the objective of the Executive Council of the AFL to prevent the members of organized labor from effectuating their keen desire to establish immediate working unity to defeat the drive of reaction on both economic and political fronts," Murray wrote.

"Your refusal to discuss this vital subject while insisting upon long drawn-out negotiations with reference to organizational unity must be viewed with alarm by all who appreciate the dangers which presently confront labor and the nation.

"It is undoubtedly this understanding which is presently prompting increasing numbers among the ranks of labor within the AFL and CIO to arrive at mutual agreements eliminating division or conflict and providing for joint action against our common enemy."

MURRAY said the CIO unity committee of five members will "hold itself in readiness" for further talks with the AFL when the AFL feels able to give "full consideration to our immediate problems as well as the objective of the establishment of a united labor movement."

The CIO president's letter was sent after he had conferred with the other members of the unity committee in New York. Present for the conference were Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers; and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers.

Murray said they had discussed Green's letter of July 16, which had called for immediate talks on absolute merger of the two organizations.

The CIO president said the committee felt the "position taken by you and the Executive Council of the AFL" in response to Murray's call on July 2 for joint action on immediate issues was "completely inconsistent with the joint statement adopted by the unity committees" of CIO and AFL when they met together in Washington early in May of this year.

THE joint statement, quoted by Pres. Murray, noted that organic unity should be established and that a united labor movement would best serve the economic, social and industrial interests of American workers. The joint statement had indicated that this and other mutual problems would be dealt with in future AFL-CIO meetings, and concluded with a pledge that "we shall devote our energies and purpose toward the realization of this common objective."

In his letter to Green, Murray said:

"It was distinctly our understanding that we had jointly recognized the imperative need for an immediate, common and unified program of policy and action on the part of organized labor to protect the living standards of the American people and to assure effective political expression on the part of our membership.

"We understood that future meetings between the CIO and AFL unity committees would evolve a program of joint action, in addition to opening the way for further discussions incidental to the formation and establishment of a strong, united labor movement in the United States."

CIO ASKS PERSONAL FREEDOM FOR REPORTER

CIO unions throughout northern Ohio are rallying to support Eleanor Coakley, former Newspaper Guild international vice-president, who was shifted out of a reporting job after election as Toledo CIO Council recording secretary.

Miss Coakley, a state news desk reporter on the Toledo Blade, was placed in a "research" position in the paper's clipping file department, on orders of Publisher Paul Block, Jr.

The Ohio-Pennsylvania District of the Guild called the publisher's action a contract violation and an infringement upon Miss Coakley's personal freedom.

ELEANOR COAKLEY

A delegation of Toledo CIO officials is preparing to discuss the matter fully with Block in the near future.

The Toledo Union Journal, published by the big Local 12 of the CIO Auto Workers, described the transfer of Miss Coakley as a contract violation and "an obvious attempt to break the union."

It said the paper's policy of seeking to keep its reporters outside all labor, business and political organizations is aimed at preventing any thoughts which do not "originate in the chemically pure brain of their would-be master."

Miss Coakley, reporter of long experience, had been assigned to the state desk on the paper's editorial staff before her election to the CIO council post.

The Guild bi-state council in turn asserted that the move was a reflection upon the integrity of Guild members, and said it inferred without a single bit of evidence that Guild members "cannot be trusted as objective workers."

Paul Schrader, managing editor of the Blade, told The CIO News that the action against Miss Coakley was in line with Publisher Block's desire to "have writers of news and opinion free from affiliation with organizations whereby bias might be charged."

SCHRADER said such a policy would not prevent the election of reporters or editorial writers to positions in the Guild. The city CIO council was a different type of case, he maintained, and election to one of its offices would presumably cause bias in the reporter's mind.

Schrader said that the transfer of Miss Coakley to a non-editorial job was in no sense a demotion. The paper, he said, had long been looking for someone with editorial background who would have expert knowledge of which old clippings should be retained in the files and which it was safe to chuck in the wastebasket.

The CIO News

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BOARD OR CLUB?

THERE is convincing evidence that Taft-Hartley followers intended to change the National Labor Relations Board into a club with which to beat the advance of unionism.

Every man who has been in a fight has a healthy respect for a club. Consequently, he ducks automatically when he sees one being swung in his direction.

This should explain the action taken by many CIO unions. They decided that sticking their heads up and inviting industry to take a swing at them simply wasn't sound business.

Neither cowardice nor defiance prompted their decision to "boycott" the NLRB. They just didn't want to be standing in the path down which the club is likely to be swung.

After all, the guys who are trying to grab the swinging end of the club have demonstrated they don't like unions.

CASE OF THE GIRL REPORTER

IT seems to us that fundamental principles are involved in the Paul Block Jr.-Eleanor Coakley fiasco at Toledo.

Miss Coakley, president of the Toledo Newspaper Guild and a former Guild international vice president, accepted a city CIO council post.

As a result, Miss Coakley was relieved of her job as a reporter on the Toledo Blade and assigned to the reference library.

Publisher Block took the position that his paper was justified in making such a change. The Guild and other CIO groups disagreed sharply with him.

We could say a lot about personal freedom and the relationship of union affiliation to objective reporting, but we won't.

We'll just wonder out loud if Publisher Block would have taken similar action had Miss Coakley accepted an honorary post with the Chamber of Commerce.

Child, looking at labor cartoonist's drawing of Republican leader, asked, "Pop, does G. O. P. stand for Grumpy Old Plutocrat?"

Definition of union security: Fixing things up so you'll still have a union when you need it most.

It's a toss-up over whether the officeholders or the public needed a Congressional vacation worse.

Sideshow Creates the Headlines, But The Real Story Is Being Written Quietly

By ALLAN L. SWIM

CIO's membership campaign in the South at times has taken on the aspects of a three-ring circus.

At other times it has been as deadly serious as an important military maneuver.

Between these two extremes organizers have carried on the often dull day-by-day activities that build unions.

The drive at Oak Ridge, conducted within the framework of regulations issued by the Army, was nearly as fantastic as the atom bomb itself.

The campaigns that resulted in 20 organizers and local union leaders being physically assaulted illustrated the bitterness that sometimes comes with efforts to alter management-labor relationships.

The Oak Ridge-type ballyhoo, the bloody noses, the rough-and tumble tactics and the spectacular wins and losses made the headlines. They provided the sideshow that kept the public interested.

The reporters who wrote about the Southern drive generally ignored the important story—the one that is being written quietly in the "main tent."

DIXIE has made great strides in recent years—but dingy, upainted shacks still line the highways from Texas to Virginia and from Florida to Oklahoma.

Industral expansion below the Mason-Dixie Line since 1940 has been remarkable, yet thousands of men and women still work under poor conditions for substandard pay.

Southern states have become accustomed to spending a large portion of their total incomes for education, yet their schools generally are not on a par with those in other parts of the nation.

There has been a great growth of tolerance and understanding throughout the Southland, yet the region still has its Ku Klux Klan and its other "hate" groups.

Unionization has gained a firm foothold in many Southern cities, but the management-dominated company town still exists.

What the CIO is attempting to do about these things is the real story—the one that is being written gradually and quietly.

It's a story of a fight for economic and political independence.

It's a story that deals with the Bilbos and the Rankins and the thinking that motivates them.

A way of life—not just dollars and working conditions—is involved in most of the membership campaigns the CIO is conducting in the South.

There are a few fine houses in nearly every town that has an industrial plant. In these houses live men who dominate the life of the community.

They determine the wages and the working conditions at the plant. They exercise a great measure of control over local politics. They have powerful voices in the selection of school teachers and ministers.

Unorganized workers may not like the decisions the men in the fine houses make, but the smart ones keep their mouths shut or they leave town.

Or they decide to help organize a CIO union!

When the union comes it brings with it radical changes, because it permits men and women to have some voice in the affairs that make up their daily lives.

It gives them a new concept of economic and political freedom.

The mill owners know this—so they fight and they fight bitterly.

THE real story of the CIO's Southern drive is a story of a great effort to eliminate the North-South pay rate differential.

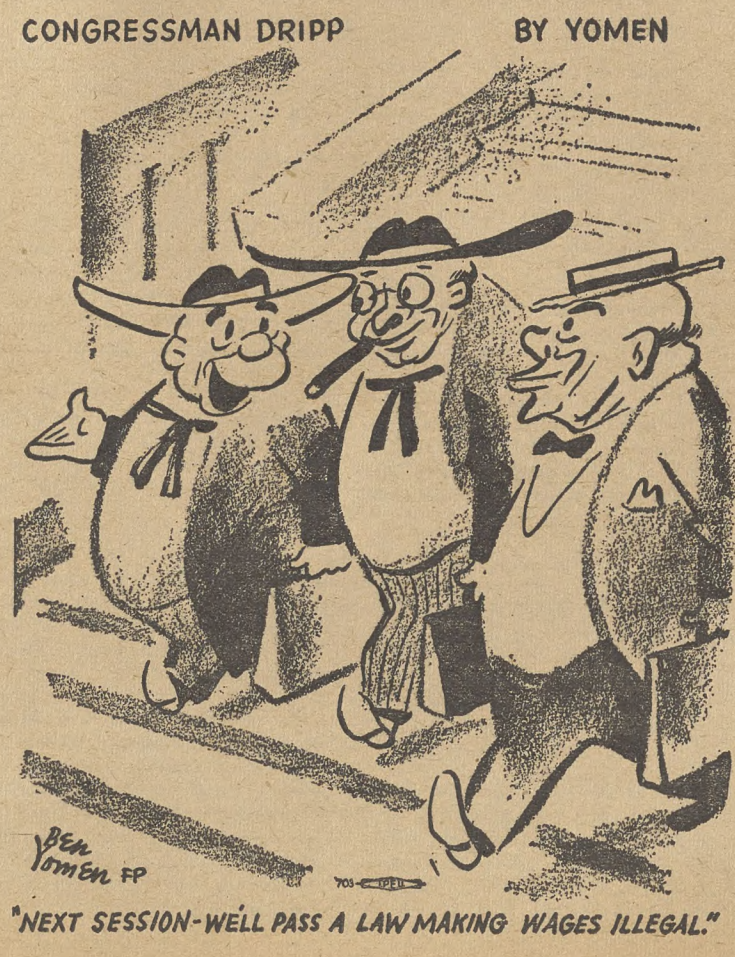
It is a story of an attempt to wipe out substandard living and working conditions.

It is a story of a fight to lift the South from its designation as the country's "Economic Problem No. 1."

Leaders of the CIO know that their organization cannot do the entire job that needs to be done. They know they can do part of it.

The real importance of the job is realized only by those who know that economic and political life throughout the nation will be greatly affected by the gains the CIO makes below the Mason-Dixon line.

It's a mistake to refer to the campaign as the "Southern CIO drive." Actually, it's the CIO's drive in the South to improve conditions throughout the country.



Pretty Brutal

"THEY don't want nobody now. Get out!"

"I don't wan'cha. Beat it."

This is the kind of greeting factory workers applying for jobs are most likely to receive, says Alex Walliston, a factory worker himself for the past 18 years who tells the story of his hiring, firing and other job experiences in the August issue of The Rotarian.

In an article entitled "A Worker Speaks Up!" Walliston tells some simple things that all workers know, but apparently few bosses are aware of, judging by their personnel policies.

Workers applying for jobs, he says, are customarily "received with no more decorum than is extended to a drove of hogs."

"Do you imagine, when such people are hired, that they are brimming over with a desire to give their all for dear old Rah Rah Manufacturing Company? Most workers are cynical and resentful before they even start their jobs, and the blame can be put squarely on the employer's shoulders."

Here's the account Walliston gives of applying for a job to which he was referred by the USES. Arriving at 7 in the morning, he found about 30 other men and women also waiting in "an unlighted, unheated corridor which led into the factory."

Finally at quarter to 10 an unshaven man wearing a dirty shirt slammed a window up.

"We don't want no girls here!" he said, in a petulant, high-pitched voice. "We don't want no girls! Go home, girls!"

The women filed out. The men waited. At quarter past 11 the same man slammed the same window up.

"We don't want no men neither!" he squeaked. "Get out, men!"

This says Walliston is no exception. It's what the average worker runs into whenever he's looking for a job.

Preacher Brown and the Textile Village

NOBODY would even mention the possibility of defeat—that is, not out loud.

Underneath there was considerable doubt There always is in an important election campaign, and this was no exception.

Much hinged on the outcome—perhaps the success or failure of the textile organizing drive in a wide area. Those in charge knew this.

They knew, too, that the opposition probably would become rugged as the date approached for the casting of ballots.

ORGANIZERS had wanted a peaceful, quiet campaign. They thought it would be a good idea to conduct their work in such a way that the textile workers could decide for or against the CIO on its merits alone.

They knew, of course, that it takes time to heal the wounds. Thus they sought to avoid a fight.

Management, however, couldn't see it that way. Its representatives refused even to talk with a committee that wanted to discuss the possibility of holding a consent election.

So the workers shut down the plant.

STRIKES are never pleasant—but this one gave CIO organizers at Rockingham, N. C., the information they needed.

Now they knew that employes of Safie Manufacturing Co. had the fighting spirit that builds unions.

With this knowledge and management's decision—after the strike began—to consent to an early election came the realization that the chips were down.

When this happens it's time to get ready for the fur to fly.

THE campaign moved into high gear, with both sides pulling back hard on the throttle.

The mimeograph ran late into the night, turning out leaflets. The publicity men moved into town. Advertising space and radio time were purchased.

The word battle was on in earnest. The union men felt they were getting a little the best of it, but there was something missing.

That's when Preacher Brown came in.

REV. NOAH BROWN, Baptist minister, is a man of strong convictions—a man who understands the trials and tribulations of the textile workers.

He doesn't believe in merely giving lip service to a good idea. He believes in getting right into the middle of a battle.

And that's what he did when he learned religious prejudice was being used in an effort to keep workers out of the CIO.

He didn't quibble about the part he was asked to play. He did what his conscience told him he should do.

PREACHER BROWN stepped up to a microphone in a Rockinghan radio station and began speaking.

He sharply condemned those who were "sowing seeds of discord" among the textile workers. He threw his support solidly behind the CIO.

A day or two later employes of Safie Manufacturing Co. went to the polling places set up by the National Labor Relations Board. They voted in favor of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Among those who rejoiced most was Rev. Noah Brown—for, after all, he had a personal interest in the outcome. His brother, Alex Brown, was president of the Safie CIO local.

NAM VERSION OF NEW NLRB

'Who Helped Kill OPA?' Taylor Asks As Taft, Wherry Urge Price Probe

THERE'S much to be said for being a Senator.

Elevators in the Capitol take you directly to the floor you want, and then, more leisurely, take care of other passengers. You get good haircuts cheap, and the Senate restaurant, by your order, carries its famous bean soup on the menu every day.

Also, Senate membership gives a person wonderful chances for some good oral infighting with such Republican stalwarts as Mr. Taft and Mr. Wherry.

Sen. Glen Taylor, an Idaho New Dealer, got in his licks late in the night of July 25 as the Senate was plowing through a mass of last-minute business.

Up for approval by the Congressional topside was a Taft proposal to investigate high prices of consumer goods. The proposal was on the unanimous consent calendar, where non-controversial measures are placed for quick, easy passage if no member objects.

As the Taft proposal came up, Taylor said: "I object."

He added, with a relish that any housewife would envy:

"This resolution reaches the ultimate in ridiculousness.

"We all know why prices are high.

"We have high prices because the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio (Mr. Taft) and the distinguished junior Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Wherry) tried to outdo each other in seeing who could scuttle most of the OPA the quicker.

"So what is the use of investigating unless we investigate the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Nebraska, and why they did it?

". . . This business of investigating is getting to be a racket. In fact, it has gone to such lengths that a song has been written about it, whose title is: 'Who's Going to Investigate the Man That Investigates the Man that Investigates Me'?"

Next day Sen. Baldwin (R. Conn.) asked for reconsideration of the matter. Taylor, describing himself as "a rather soft-hearted person," said he wouldn't object.

But he couldn't resist one parting shot.

"If it is found that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Taft) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Wherry) are to blame for high prices, I hope the committee will make a finding to that effect. It is a little too much too expect, but I still cling to that hope," said Sen. Taylor amid laughter from his colleagues.

So, in the next couple of months, straight-faced gentlemen from Sen. Taft's Joint Committee on the Economic Report will be visiting a batch of cities to find out why your dollar doesn't stretch like it used to.

'Poll-Tax Charlie'

"WE could handle any ordinary organizer — but that cursed preacher . . ." said the president of the company where the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was conducting a drive several years ago.

He was referring to the Rev. Charles Webber, now president of the Virginia CIO State Council.

The incident is told in an article, "God's Labor Organizer" by Al Reitman, CIO-PAC publicity director, in the August issue of Magazine Digest. It's the story of how and why Mr. Webber, an ordained Methodist minister, became a labor organizer called "Poll-Tax Charlie" by friends and foes, and was appointed chaplain to organize labor by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Conference.

Mr. Webber, who regards himself as "just a natural-born missionary" objects to be spoken of as a "preacher turned labor leader."

"I haven't turned anything." he says. "I am following God as eagerly as I know how—but it so happens that I believe God is working in and through the labor movement, imperfect as it is, for the establishment of a religious, social and economic order."

Born on a farm near Ann Arbor, Mich., 55 years ago, Mr. Webber has had enough exciting things happen to him during the 26 years he has been actively interested in the labor movement to fill a book.

CIO Wins at Virginia Plant Without NLRB Poll

ERNEST B. Pugh has demonstrated that recognition elections can be conducted without NLRB supervision.

It happened recently at Harrisonburg, Va., where employes of the Daly Brothers shoe manufacturing plant voted 149 to 17 in favor of CIO Shoe Workers.

Pugh, Virginia director of the CIO Organizing Committee, was testing out the theory of Director Van A. Bittner of the Committee that unions can be established successfully without certification from the National Labor Relations Board.

Bittner termed the Harrisonburg election "an example of good labor-management relations without the NLRB and the new Taft-Hartley Act."

"This was a locally conducted consent election, without the supervision of NLRB," Bittner said.

"SIX representatives from the union and from the company conducted the election democratically and certified the reuslts. It is an example of how friendly and fair relations can be maintained between labor and management without the delays and technicalities of the new labor law."

Negotiations for a contract between company and union will begin at once, Bittner said. Lewis W. Haynie, field representative of the CIO Organizing Committee, said main points in the union's contract proposal would be a 15c hourly wage increase, an improved vacation plan, hospitalization and medical care provisions.

Bittner recently announced that because of the Taft-Hartley Act he was instructing his state directors not to file any more certification petition with NLRB.

"We built strong unions long before there was an NLRB to provide official certification," he said. "We can build strong unions under the Taft-Hartley Act — without turning to NLRB —if we work hard at our organizing tasks."

39,000 IN TEXTILE, UE WIN PAY GAINS

A TOTAL of 39,000 members of two CIO unions won pay increases and paid holidays last week.

Largest number benefiting were 30,000 members of the Textile Workers who received 5c hourly increases and 5 paid holidays.

After 51 days on the picket line 9,000 members of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers returned to their jobs with a wage increase of 8c an hour and 6 paid holidays.

Members of the Textile Union receiving the pay boosts are employed at New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., but TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said that the gains are expected to establish a pattern for the rest of the New England cotton-rayon industry.

A conference of union delegates in May had hoped to encourage a drop in prices by refraining from seeking wage increases.

It was decided instead to seek paid holidays and other fringe issues, but to these demands the employers said no. When the costs of living continued to spiral, the union presented its demands for increases.

Also included in the new agreements is a clause which exempts the union from damage suits for "wild-cat" strikes. The clause states that the union is not to be held responsible for any strike unless authorized by the international president in writing.

During the Remington-Rand strike the union charged the company with employing strike-breaking tactics based on the Mohawk Valley Formula. which Remington-Rand originated 10 years ago.

Although the company succeeded in mobilizing the sheriff and the prosecutor against the union at Benton Harbor, Mich., in line with the formula, the tactic boomeranged when use of firehoses and police nightsticks helped to rally public opinion to the side of the union. The union accused the company of instigating "phony" back-to-work movements, designed to foment violence on the line and bring police intervention.

Following failure of the plan at all five of the company's struck plants company president, James H. Rand, on his yacht, communicated by radio phone with UE Pres. Alfred J. Fitzgerald to reach a settlement.

The American factory worker is producing 2% to 3% more than he did a year ago, but this week's pay envelope buys 4% less.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

When moving gas cylinders by crane or derrick, use a suitable cradle or platform; never slings or an electric magnet. Valve protection caps, when provided for, should always be in place except when cylinders are connected for use.

Tenn. Elects New President

EARL A. CROWDER, national representative of the CIO Steelworkers at Memphis, Tenn., was unanimously elected president of the Tennessee CIO Council last week at the council's annual convention at Memphis.

Crowder succeeds W. A. Copeland, who declined to run for re-election. Copeland was elected a vice-president.

The 400 delegates attending the two-day meeting were addressed by CIO Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee and John Brophy, CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils. All three hit at and called for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Haywood advised the delegates to defy the law "when it should be defied" and charged that Sen. Robert A. Taft and Rep. Fred Hartley had appointed themselves "business agents" for the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

Labor will not have to worry about the T-H law or other pieces of anti-labor legislation, Bittner said, after it has completed the job of organizing "because we will wipe them from the statute books."

Calling for the organization of CIO's political forces and financial support for the CIO Political Action Committee, Brophy urged CIO members to work for "remedial legislation" as well as for repeal of the T-H act.

STRIKE OF 108,000 LOOMS AT FORD

A strike by 108,000 Ford employes, members of the CIO Auto Workers, was a possibility as the CIO News went to press.

Denying the company's contention that the major point of conflict centered around inclusion of a "no-penalty" caluse in the union contract, UAW Vice-Pres. Richard Leonard claimed that the strike, if called, would be "because the company has failed to make good on the pension plan it promised."

During pension negotiations, the union requested inclusion of a clause releasing it from responsibility for "wild cat" strikes, for which the UAW would otherwise be liable under the Taft-Hartley Act.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports: Nunn-Bush Shoe Stores, RWDU-CIO 5, no union 1. Intl. Rep. Claude Cox in charge under direction of Intl. Vice Pres. Len Levy.

Michael Mann, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, advises: Trindl Products, Ltd., Chicago, CIO Packinghouse Workers 17, no union 13; Boyle-Midway, Inc., Chicago, UGCCWA-CIO 96, no union 47; Doehler Jarvis Corp., Chicago, MMSW-CIO 2447, no union 230; Shurehit Products, Inc., Waukegan, UAW-CIO 37; no union 21, and National Can Corp., Chicago, USA-CIO 47, IAM 2.

Sub-Reg. Dir., Ralph Tillotson, Erie, Pa., reports: Freuhauf Trailer Co., UAW-CIO 6, no union 0. Erie Forge & Steel Co. (watchmen) USA-CIO 6, AFL 0.

James J. Leary, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, advises: Locomotive Finished Materials Co., Atchison, Kans., USA-CIO 292, no union 123. CIO Field Rep. William Lewis was in charge. Peerless Serum Co., Kansas City, CIO Packinghouse Workers received the majority. Intl. Rep. Frank Brown was in charge. Sterling Bearing Co., Kansas City, UAW-CIO 15, AFL 13. UAW Nntl. Rep. John Rinkenbaugh was in charge.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Rose Lumber Co., Eugene, Oreg., IWA-CIO 19, no union 5.

Harry Sayre, Secy-Treas., CIO Paperworkers, advises: J. C. Blair Co., Huntingdon, Pa., CIO 160, against 141.

Milt Burns, Dir. Org. FEMWA-CIO, reports: International Harvester Plant, Louisville, Ky., CIO 1276, AFL 207. This makes the 12th plant of the Harvester Chain added to the FE roster of victories. FE Rep. Kenneth Born handled the campaign.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Director Van A. Bittner advises that an election for bargaining rights was agreed upon and conducted by union and management without the NLRB and the Taft-Hartley Bill, in which the employes of Daly Brothers shoe manufacturing plant in Harrisonburg, Va., voted for United Shoe Workers, CIO, as its bargaining agent by a vote of 149 to 17.

At Reed Roller Bit plant, Houston, Tex., a smashing two-to-one victory was won by USA-CIO. The vote was CIO 908, IAM 460. This culminates almost two years of concentrated work at this plant which involved the combatting of vicious literature issued by the IAM. Congratulations to all participating in this wonderful victory for CIO!

Enthusiasm for CIO prevailed everywhere and a resolution was adopted to effectuate plans to intensify organizing activities.

Following the adjournment of the convention, a mass meeting was held and the hall was filled to capacity. An enthusiastic crowd heard Van A. Bittner, director, CIO Organizing Committee and Vice President, USA-CIO, deliver a splendid and inspiring address. Memphis is about the best organized city in the South today and the workers are proud of the fact that they are associated with CIO.

The writer then proceeded to St. Louis and addressed a meeting of representatives of all CIO affiliates in that area on the Taft-Hartley Bill and the necessity for united action on political action matters.

The writer attended the Tennessee State Convention in Memphis last week. This was the largest convention it had ever had.

AT&T CANCELS RECOGNITION

FOLLOWING the decision of the American Union of Telephone Workers (long lines) to affiliate with the CIO, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., last week withdrew recognition of the union.

Condemned by union spokesmen as a "reprisal" against its transfer to the CIO, the company called for an NLRB election or other evidence that the union still represented a majority of the 23,000 workers.

The issue may stop pay increases retroactive to May 9 and due to begin August 21. The raises, averaging $4.40 a week, were won during the 7-week telephone strike last May.

HELLO, CIO SPEAKING

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WITH the formation last April of CIO's Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, CIO entered the telephone arena—and it's there to stay.

The move by telephone workers toward CIO is not new, although the TWOC is only two months old. As early as 1941 Jack Moran, president of the "long lines" telephone union, had approached CIO's organization director, Allan S. Haywood, for advice on how best to build a "real" union.

Haywood's advice at that time was, as it continues to be: "Work for unity within the telephone industry, then seek affiliation with the mainstream of the American labor movement."

Without making an open attempt to bring the telephone workers into its ranks, the CIO advised and worked in behalf of the telephone unions over the past six years.

CIO cooperation had been instrumental during the war in obtaining a telephone commission on the War Labor Board to handle the complex wage structures of the industry. Before the commission was established it had taken a New York operator 12 years to reach the maximum of $29 a week.

Strike Averted

In March, 1946, telephone workers faced a nationwide strike virtually unprepared. CIO advice again aided in a peaceful settlement and a nationwide wage pattern was established for the industry. Both the National Federation of Telephone Workers and the American Union of Telephone Workers (long lines) again acknowledged with thanks CIO's assistance.

But the NFTW, a federation of about 51 unions, still refused affiliation with either of the two major labor organizations. They paid the price of independence the following year.

In April of this year the nation's half million telephone workers tried to subdue a giant with slingshots. The giant—American Telephone and Telegraph—greatest holding company in the world—was almost unmoved and unscathed after seven weeks of conflict. The telephone unions went home to lick their wounds and to devise new weapons.

Unity Only at Top

There were those who attributed the poor showing to the lack of a close-knit organization. Indeed, the NFTW had been an attempt at unity, but had provided it only at the top.

Although the industry was a "natural" for industrial unionization, telephone workers had been divided into over 100 unions of all sizes and shapes, duplicating each other's efforts, working independently of each other and sometimes in opposition to each other in the same plant or the same town.

The telephone "house-divided" was made to order by the industry. In structure it is the continuation by the workers of the old Employe Representation Plans, more commonly known as "company unions" specifically designed to keep the employes' right hand from knowing what the left hand was doing. When the Wagner Act outlawed company unions, the workers retained the structure and thereafter, like Topsy, the unions in the industry "just growed."

The NFTW last November adopted a constitution for a new national organization which was supposed to provide the unity that NFTW had lacked. But the new organization — Communications Workers of America—turned out to be little more than another name for the same old thing. The organization was retained with one major difference. Affiliates of CWA were in effect forbidden by Article 26 of the constitution to withdraw from the organization —except by majority vote of the entire national membership. In contrast with this manner of counting ballots, CWA permitted entrance of new unions by a majority of those voting a customary democratic practice.

Many of those opposed to the CWA say that the independent telephone unions spent the past 10 years attending "president's conferences" while the CIO was organizing its mighty steel union. While their own wages were rapidly sinking to the bottom of the list in American industry, CIO-organized industries were surging to the top. They remember, too, that their president, Joseph Beirne, had been denied access to President Truman during one of this country's most crucial strikes.

Ill-paid public servants, "hello girls" keep the telephones going 24 hours every day. These operators are only 90% as well off as they were in 1939, according to the magazine U. S. News.

The "voice with a smile" takes time out to do some griping. First time out on a picket line for most of these telephone operators, they stuck it out for 7 weeks when 'phone employes staged their nationwide walkout last April.

In contrast, there was no record of the White House door ever having been closed to CIO's Philip Murray.

So telephone union leaders once again came to the CIO seeking advice—this time on how to affiliate with the CIO. The TWOC-CIO was the result.

First to vote affiliation with the CIO was the long-lines union, American Union of Telephone Workers, with about 20,000 members. Executive boards of other telephone unions have recommended affiliation and are preparing to conduct polls among their members. Two of the major groups in this category are the Assn. of Communications Equipment Workers and the Western Electric Employes Assn. at Kearny, N. J.

As TWOC-CIO and CWA got underway there was excitement and friction in the telephone unions.

CWA President Beirne incurred the severe criticism of some telephone union leaders when he sought to sidestep sentiment for affiliation by offering his services toward achieving a CIO-AFL merger. His official position is that CWA will affiliate only after such a merger.

Stating that she was weary of "independence" and stalling by union leadership, Ruth Wiencek, CWA's education director and one of the pioneers in the NFTW, resigned and started working for affiliation to CIO.

'Company Pattern'

"The CWA", she wrote her fellow union members, "in retaining its complex, expensive and wasteful Division organizational structure, follows an organizational pattern inherited from company union days. It cannot properly serve telephone workers . . .

Miss Wiencek in 1946 was a member of an NFTW Fact-Finding Committee on Affiliation which had strongly recommended affiliation to CIO.

The Committee had been favorably impressed by the CIO's offer of a national union of their own within CIO, by the fact that their representative would sit on the CIO Executive Board and in so doing would play a vital role in shaping policy. The AFL had offered Class B membership in an already existing union and could not guarantee a seat in the "upper chamber". Most of all industrial organization appealed to the committee members. They wanted switchboard operators, linesmen, clerical workers, engineers, installers, factory workers—all employes of the same company—in the same union.

Henry Mayer, counsel for many of the telephone unions began advocating affiliation with CIO. He referred to the CWA as "a booby trap for unsuspecting organizations." To the skeptical he told the story of an incident that occurred in Atlanta, Ga., during the strike.

Not Final Offer

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. submitted its "final" offer: a total of $4 million for white workers; nothing for the colored.

Mayer and his negotiating group adjourned the session. Then he announced to the press that the Southern union was planning to disband and poll its members on affiliation with CIO.

Immediately Southern Bell increased its "final" offer to $10 million for all employes.

"If a vengeful, vindictive employer like Southern Bell could have been scared into increasing its 'final' offer of $4 million by the mere threat of CIO affiliation, then CIO affiliation must be a good thing," Mayer concluded.

Management is reacting similarly throughout the industry. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., for instance, appeared indifferent when its employes were being polled on affiliation with CWA. But when preparations were being made for a poll on CIO, a special letter went out from management to every employe, saying:

". . . I believe that the majority of the employes of the Traffic Department would prefer to have a local union rather than a national union."

"Just as we expected . . ." retorted the union's president.

—And just as the CIO expected.

CIO has a reputation for getting what it goes after; and right now it's going after a strong telephone union capable of coping with the world's biggest communications giant.

BUILD LABOR DAY FETES ON PAC, TAFT LAW FIGHT

IN keeping with the call of CIO and PAC to make "Labor Day PAC Day," CIO Councils are building their Labor Day parades around political action and the fight against the Taft-Hartley Law.

Some councils are planning floats urging the defeat of Senators and Congressmen who voted for the T-H Act. One council is planning a float carrying the slogan "X-out these anti-labor Congressmen." On the float will be workers carrying large stamps bearing an X symbol who will be constantly attacking a "Congressman" whose clothes, face and hat will be smeared with X marks.

Another suggestion is a pair of floats, one showing the attempt of workers to ward off the efforts of the NAM to smash the collective bargaining table with a huge ax labeled "Taft-Hartley Law." This float might well bear the slogan "Don't Smash Collective Bargaining, OR—"

The other float will carry a slogan completing the sentence: "Take the Consequences, Mr. Employer." NAM will be shown with his hat and clothing battered, his "Taft-Hartley Law" ax smashed and a picket line of workers in front of him and his factory, which appears as a backdrop.

THIS pair of floats might well be followed by a float depicting the CIO's determination to organize workers into strong industrial unions. On this float will be an organizer constantly telling the benefits of CIO unions.

This float should be constructed with steps so that workers who will be milling around it can walk onto it and off the other end, pausing long enough to sign CIO membership cards and passing through an arch bearing the inscription "We'll organize the unorganized."

Two floats are planned by one council to illustrate political action. On the first float will be a huge ballot box into which workers will deposit their ballots. Streamers will lead from the box to several marchers who will bear placards bearing such words as "housing," "65c-75c minimum wage," "health insurance," "Taft-Hartley repeal," "anti-bias bill," "anti-lynch bill," "anti-poll tax bill."

The next float will depict the various phases of PAC work, such as registering to vote, signing of petitions and the ringing of door bells and the distribution of literature. This float should bear an inscription such as "All These Steps are Necessary to Defeat Reaction in Congress."

DANCERS TRY NEW STEP: Striking Arthur Murray dancing teachers stage a new stunt in front of one of the struck studios in New York to dramatize Murray's refusal to settle. The chain gang "prisoners" and "Simon Legree" are members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers. (Federated Pictures)

KROLL CALLS SEN. TAFT 'LIABILITY' TO GOP

JACK Kroll, Director of the CIO Political Action Committee, has predicted that if Sen. Robert A. Taft becomes the Republican presidential nominee, "he will prove as great a liability as the party ever shouldered and that he will not even carrry his home state of Ohio."

Kroll issued his statement after Taft, in a speech, accused President Truman of being tied to "CIO Principles."

The text of Kroll's statement follows:

"It is clear that Taft is now an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination.

"The CIO-PAC is now engaged in sifting out the nefarious record of Taft as chairman of the Republican policy committee of the 80th Congress.

"PAC is particularly interested in the investigation into the present high cost of living to be conducted by subcommittees of the Joint Committee on the President's Economic Report of which Taft is also chairman.

"We cannot forget his generalship of the fight against the OPA, which he now seeks to disclaim, and the resulting increase in prices which have swollen the coffers of the corporations at the expense of millions of American consumers.

"We cannot forget his statement on July 1, 1946 during the course of his fight, in which he predicted: 'The President's figures on possible increases are a wild guess and for the most part dead wrong.' Today the price increase figures are the daily nightmare of the American housewife and she knows who was wrong.

"Nor can we forget his more recent cynical statement: 'You can buy meat if you can pay for it.'

"If Taft is really interested in what causes the high cost of living today he can sit at home and interview himself. He is the one primarily responsible for it.

"At this moment the PAC is engaged in a great campaign to make sure that all voters eligible to vote in the next election are registered. In Ohio, where union members are incensed over the infamous Taft-Hartley law, they are registering now at the unprecedented rate of one hundred a day in Hamilton County, Taft's home county.

"I confidently predict that if Taft is the Republican nominee he will prove as great a liability as the party ever shouldered and that he will not even carry his own home state of Ohio."

CHARGE SABOTAGE OF ANTI-BIAS BILL

Sabotage of an effective anti-discrimination bill was charged to Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) by the Natl. Council for A Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee as the Congressional session ended.

Smith "opened the door to new appeasing amendments" of the Ives-Chavez bill, which has wide labor and liberal support, Council Chairman A. P. Randolph declared. The bill, under consideration by a Senate Labor sub-committee, was reported back to full committee in the closing days of the session.

He said the New Jersey Senator proposed an amendment excluding the penal provisions of the bill from taking effect in southern states, and charged that the device was planned as a means to "tear the bill apart."

"That would make the bill an empty and therefore insulting political gesture made in an election year to minority groups," the FEPC group said. The statement also claimed that "indifference" shown by Speaker of the House Martin (R. Mass.) and other leaders had prevented House committee hearings on the bill.

BETTER READ A ROAD MAP BEFORE TALKING, PICKETING

IS freedom of speech a matter of geography?

Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws, of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, thinks that may well be so. In an opinion granting a temporary injunction against CIO Office and Professional Workers' picketing of the Washington Arthur Murray Studios, Laws wrote:

"So far as the constitutional provision for freedom of speech is concerned, the controlling decisions of the Supreme Court (he didn't quote any decisions) seem to indicate that the defendant should be restricted so far as their freedom of speech is concerned to a point within a reasonable radius within which the labor dispute has arisen.

"In this case, the labor dispute is in New York City. The District of Columbia is not within a reasonable radius of this area." (Note: New York and D. C. are 228 miles apart.)

The injunction proceedings grew out of the new famous UOPWA "conga picket line" at the Washington Murray office. Local 16, UOPWA, is on strike against Murray's main office in New York. A picket line was set up in Washington, union officials said, because (a) the studios there were being used to recruit scabs for New York and (b) money received by Murray from the Washington studio helped him carry on his anti-labor activities in New York.

Joseph Forer, attorney for Local 16, said he is preparing to carry the case to the Court of Appeals soon. (A temporary injunction stays in effect until such time as the issuing judge sees fit to set a trial date.)

Forer said the company attorneys originally argued the injunction should be issued under the Taft-Hartley Act, but withdrew that contention later.

The issue now stands on two points:

1. Does Justice Laws' court have jurisdiction? Laws said he doubted the Norris-LaGuardia Act applies, but he hasn't had time to study precedents under that act. Therefore, he issued the injunction.

2. The union's constitutional right to picket, under freedom of speech.

The Washington Arthur Murray Studios are connected with the New York studio by a licensing, teacher-approval and reciprocal-teaching agreement. Ironically, the Washington Murray office at 1106 Connecticut Ave., N. W., is the former national headquarters of the CIO.

A total of 14,800,000 U. S. workers were covered by union agreements in 1946.

In 1946, 71% of U. S. rubber factories inspected were found to violate the federal wage-hour law.

"Bixby, here is the best pressman in the department. He runs a 6-color 76" offset press without any helpers."
—Lithographers Journal

Home Education

Importance of Telling Children Why

By JANIE ELLIOT

MRS. GREEN had sprained her wrist, and so her friends, Mrs. Nestle and Mrs. Ives, each decided to send her a contribution from Saturday's baking. Both placed their gifts carefully in cardboard boxes.

Mrs. Nestle then called her eight-year-old son. "Roland," she said, "will you please take this to Mrs. Green's home? Carry it steadily, for it holds a lemon meringue pie." Roland picked up the boy by its cords. "Wait," added his mother, "I want to show it to you."

"Oh doesn't it look good!" exclaimed the boy when the cover of the box was lifted.

"Do you see how easy it would be to spoil the fluffy top if it were jolted or tipped even the least little bit?"

"Yes, Mother; and I'll be very careful," he answered.

HARDLY had he reached the sidewalk before he saw his friend, Claude Ives, crossing the street. Claude was also carrying a box.

"I'm going to Mrs. Green's," announced Roland.

"So am I," answered Claude.

"I have a pie in my box."

"I don't know whats in mine, but I think it's cookies," said Claude, "for Mother made some this morning."

"Hi there!" It was Duke Stone calling. He was swinging a basket by its handle so swiftly that it turned a somersault over his wrist. As he came near he said, "See, I have a package in there, but I swing the basket so fast that it doesn't fall out." Around went the basket again and again.

"Hm," said Roland. "Come on, Claude."

AS the two boys went along, Claude said, "I could do what Duke was doing."

"So could I," answered Roland, "but I'm not going to try it just now."

Claude said no more, but he began to swing his box gently by its cords. Each time it swung a little further. Finally it turned completely over. The "cookies" seemed to slide about, but by this time the boys had reached Mrs. Green's gate. In response to the ringing of the bell, Mrs. Green came to the door. Her arm was in a sling.

"We've brought you some good things to eat," said Claude.

"Our mothers baked them, added Roland when they were inside.

"How very, very kind," said Mrs. Green, "and both of your mothers are such good cooks! I can hardly wait to see what they have sent me. Won't you open the boxes and show me?"

ROLAND raised the lid of his box first and, lifting the waxed paper, displayed a perfect meringue pie.

Then it was Claude's turn. Off came his cover. Imagine his surprise when not a cookie was to be seen! There lay another lemon meringue pie. But what a difference! The swinging had made the fluffy part stick to the wrappings, so that when he lifted them up the whole top of the pie came off, too.

"It's my fault," said Claude, remorsefully. "I swung it over."

"Never mind," comforted Mrs. Green, "it will be delicious just the same."

That night Roland told his mother all about it. Said he, "Claude would have been careful if he had known why he needed to be." Then thoughtfully, "I like the way you do things, Mother."

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

A FEW HINTS TO THE WISE

We think of children playing out of doors all day long during the summer. But they need to alternate outdoor activity with indoor quiet play. With sufficient stock of materials on hand—clay, paints, soft broad crayons, manila and colored paper, paste, games to play, and special treats reserved for rainy or difficult days, children can be kept busy and happy. Along with materials, a reasonably frequent word of appreciation or, when interest lags, a suggestion of how to combine materials differently will help to keep play going to everyone's satisfaction.

(Photo by Pinney-Monkmeyer)

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SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS - BANNERS

TEDDY'S

Union Made Supplies

For Unions

Union Dues Buttons · Union Card Cases · Union Flags
Gold Lapel Buttons · American Flags · Union Banners
Committee Badges · Baseball Uniform · Parade Caps
Convention Badges · Bowling Shirts · Brief Cases
Gavels

and Bears the Union Label

179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 Chicago 2, Ill. Established 1905

All Merchandise 100% Union Made

FILMS FOR LABOR

for

EDUCATION • RALLIES
RECREATION
On Civil Liberties
Co-ops, Discrimination, Housing
World Peace, Farmer-Labor Unity

Also 16mm Soundfilm Projectors, Screens

Write For FREE
Public Affairs Film Folder

BRANDON FILMS
1600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE
MEMORIALS
AND
TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

UNION MADE
METAL LITHOGRAPHED
DUES BUTTONS

RECOGNIZED UNION LABELS—NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNS & SKETCHES
MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
Your Orders Will Have Our Best Attention

New York Representative Herbert R. Lerman—New York 12, N. Y
60 Green St., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130

L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave.
Chicago 22, Ill., BRUnswick 7815

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago Ill.

BOOK AND JOB WORK—PRICES REASONABLE
THE HANFORD PRESS,
Printers
507 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Phone NAtional 4715
UNION PRINTERS
CATERING TO UNIONS
Greenspan & Botkin, Props.

Sprucing Up

I CAN'T SEW A STITCH!

By HANNA SHERMAN

IF you love good fabrics, clothes that really fit and flatter your figure you may well be discouraged by trying to buy new clothes this fall. Really beautiful clothes are hard to find. And they cost much too much, Sometimes it seems that they are made only for the ladies in the upper income brackets. There is one immediate solution to the problem and it's a fairly easy one. Make your own.

DON'T start by being too ambitious. Settle for a simple basic dress, skirt or blouse. Decide which of them you want to make and when and where you'll want to wear it. Occasion determines style and the season will determine the weight of the fabric. Why not make something new for fall right now?

Then consult the pattern books. Select your pattern for becomingness and simplicity. The easier your pattern, the soonor you'll finish the job, the more confidence you'll have for your next project. If you're not sure of what pattern to choose, ask the fabric stylist (most large department stores have one) to assist you. Do take her advice. Pattern sizes run much smaller than dress sizes, so don't be surprised if you need a size 16 pattern even though you always wear size 14 in ready-made clothes.

YOUR next step is to choose your fabric. Remember that stripes, prints and checks are difficult to match. So choose a plain colored fabric in a medium weight. Very sheer or very heavy materials need experienced handling. Purchase fairly good cloth. Not the best for your first attempt—and not the cheapest.

Judge the price you should pay this way. A dress costing $39.50 is usually made of fabric which sells at about $2.00 a yard. Three and a half yards makes the average dress.

Find out if your fabric is preshrunk. If it isn't, ask the salesman how to do it. This must be done before you cut into the material. Buy the yardage indicated on the back of your pattern for your size. Don't buy less. You've got to stick to the rules in the beginning.

FROM here on you're alone with your pattern and fabric. The accuracy with which you carry out instructions will make the difference between a professional looking garment and one unflatteringly labeled home-made. If you still don't feel able to tackle the problem there are excellent courses you can take in the local high schools and Y's. Also the sewing machine centers provide guidance.

These courses are very good but not essential. The diagrams and instructions with your pattern are all there in simple black and white for you to follow.

If you want to sew, just go ahead. Even if you've never sewn a stitch before in your life.

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(Photo by Emil Willimetz)

OUTDOOR SCHOOL—The group recently took part in one of a series of educational institutes for Southern CIO organizers, conducted by the Textile Workers Union of America and the CIO Organizing Committee. Shown on the lawn of Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., (left to right) are Miss Pat Knight, TWUA Educational Department; Joel Leighton, TWUA representative in North Carolina; George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of TWUA; Paul Christopher, Tennessee CIO director; Myles Horton, head of Highland Folk; Carl Morrison, manager of the TWUA joint board at Memphis. Institutes were held in five states.

Books and Pamphlets

STORIES OF AN ARBITRATOR

AS a labor arbitrator for a number of year, Samuel R. Zack, author of a recent book, "Arbitration of Labor Disputes," has had many cases submitted to him.

The book contains some of the most interesting of these cases, told in narrative form. Full of human drama, comic moments and suspense, they read like short stories, while throwing light on the nature of grievances big and little, that arise between the boss and the workers.

Kindliness, common sense, human understanding and complete fairness to both sides are the guideposts Zack uses in his decisions. Some of the cases handled by Zack have been broadcast during the past six years over local stations in New York City and Washington.

Arbitration of Labor Disputes by Samuel R. Zack, 240 pp., Doniger & Raughley, Inc., Great Neck, N. Y., $2.50.

Union Directory

A new Directory of Labor Unions in the United States issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics lists nearly 200 national labor unions, CIO, AFL and independent or unaffiliated.

Included are names and addresses of principal officers of these unions together with officers of state-wide CIO and AFL organizations. A separate roster listing some 80 union research directors is also included.

The directory shows that national headquarters of unions are concentrated principally in a few large cities. Washington leads with a total of 38; New York has 30, and 20 are located in Chicago.

Single copies of the directory may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or orders may be placed, at 10c a copy, with the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Publicity Studies

The CIO's public relations activities are among the 30 case studies included in "Public Relations in Action," edited by Philip Lesly.

The studies were chosen from the first annual awards made in the competition of the American Public Relations Association. The chapter on the CIO gives the objectives, methods — CIO press, pamphlets and radio programs— and results obtained, particularly during the war period.

Public Relations in Action, edited by Philip Lesly, 280 pp., Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., New York, $4.50.

PAMPHLET: Your chances of living to a ripe old age are better today than ever before. This ought to be something to be happy about, but instead it's likely to be just another of life's worries for the many who are afraid of what's going to happen to them when they get old.

A new Public Affairs pamphlet, "When You Grow Older," by George Lawton and Maxwell Stewart, takes up the problems facing those who have passed the half-century milestone, and gives some suggestions on how to prepare for the age of retirement.

The pamphlet, No. 131 of a series, may be obtained from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y., 20c a copy.

Doubling up of families is so great that for every three new houses built and occupied in a New York suburb, only one existing dwelling was vacated.

How To Use Welfare Plans

THROUGH lack of knowledge, many unions are missing out on public and private welfare services that can greatly benefit their members, the CIO Community Services Committee pointed out last week.

In a new pamphlet—"Community Services in Troubled Times" —the CIO group offers a guide "designed to tell you how you can bring the services of these agencies to your members now." Such services, the CSC declared, can supplement and increase the aid given by the union.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

EDUCATION

CIO'S NEW SONG RECORDING TRIED OUT AT OHIO SCHOOL

THE CIO's new recording of ten labor songs, its first venture in this field, received an enthusiastic reception last week at the Ohio CIO Council's annual training course held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Another CIO summer school was held the same week at Clear Lake, Iowa, where the United Packinghouse Workers Leadership Institute was in progress.

George Guernsey, National CIO asst. director of education, who led discussions on visual education through use of films and sound strips, introduced the new CIO song recording at the Ohio Council's summer school to show how group singing could be led effectively without a song leader, by projecting the words of the songs on a screen while the record was playing.

Ten well - known labor songs sung by Tom Glazer are recorded on two sides of a 16 in. platter. Each song has a brief introduction telling how it started, who wrote it and its relationship to the labor movement.

The recording was made for the CIO Dept. of Research and Education to go in union filmstrip kits. A record may be obtained from the department for $7.50 or $5 each for orders of ten or more.

An interesting feature of the Ohio CIO Council summer school was a mock meeting of the Ohio Legislature.

Classes and discussions at the Packinghouse Workers institute were focused on the specific problems and issues involving the union and the meat packing industry. These included the history of unionism in the industry, structure and functions of the UPA, stewardship training and contracts and grievance procedure.

White Collar School Meets

Current trends in economic life and forces at work in their own communities as they affect white collar workers were discussed from all angles at the 15th session of the Summer School for Office Workers held on the campus of Lake Forest College, Illinois, July 12-26.

Students from 22 cities in the United States and one from Canada attended the school. CIO unions represented included the United Office & Professional Workers, Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, and United Public Workers.

Asst. Education Director George Guernsey of the Natl. CIO was a member of the faculty and CIO speakers included Pres. Willard S. Townsend, United Transport Workers; Harold Gibbons, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store employes Svend Godfredsen, Packinghouse Workers; and Morris Yanoff, UOPWA.

The school is sponsored by the American Labor Education Service, an independent organization supported by CIO, AFL and other union and community groups. Eleanor G. Coit is director.

Labor Contest

HOW'D you like to take a try at winning $300 without sending in any box tops or labels or coins or anything but a sheet of paper with a little work from the old noggin on it?

Here's how to go about it. Just pick out one of those days when you're feeling smarter than usual, sit down where nobody will bother you and write about 250 words on "Why I am Asking Members of Congress to Vote for the Labor Extension Bill, S. 1390."

Then send in the result to the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 2117 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 7, D. C., not later than Oct. 15.

That's about all there is to it, except a few simple instructions about writing in ink on one side of the paper, and signing your name, address and union or other affiliation on a separate piece of paper. But if you want full details, or need some more information about the Labor Extension Bill, write to the committee.

The committee is offering 30 prizes for the best statements sent in—1st prize, $300; 2nd $100; 3rd $75, 4th $25, and 25 prizes of $10 each. The prize money was contributed for this special purpose and will not be taken from the committee's funds.

The bill for which the committee is trying to stir up interest and support would set up a Labor Extension Service in the U. S. Dept. of Labor to extend to some 42 million wage and salary earners a program similar to that carried on by the Agricultural Extension Service for six million farm families. The bill is backed by the CIO, AFL and other labor groups.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AS THE WORKERS OF WARRENTOWN CELEBRATE THEIR UNION VICTORY, PEGGY ALLEN DRIVES INTO THE PICNIC GROUNDS IN SEARCH OF JIM...

HOLY MACKERAL! I TOLD HER WHERE JIM IS AND WHEN PEGGY SEES HIM WITH ANOTHER GIRL... OOOH! SHE'S GONNA BE MAD!

JIM! JIM BARRY! WAIT!

HUH!

PEGGY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE? I THOUGHT—

I CAN IMAGINE WHAT YOU THOUGHT, JIM BARRY. BUT I CAME TO GET YOU BACK TO THE CITY AS FAST AS MY CAR CAN TRAVEL.

YOU AND WOODY PACK YOUR THINGS FAST — I'VE GOT MY CAR HERE AND WE'LL BE BACK IN THE CITY BEFORE TOMORROW...

HEY! HOLD ON, PEG, OLD GIRL! WHAT'S UP?

I DON'T KNOW WHAT'S THE MATTER ... *EXACTLY*. BUT I THINK YOU'RE GOING TO BE VERY MAD...

WHAT ABOUT?

A MAN NAMED CHARLIE BENTLEY CAME INTO YOUR OFFICE A FEW DAYS AGO AND SAID HE HAD SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR YOU...

LET'S HAVE IT.

I HAVEN'T GOT THE INFORMATION... BUT HE SAID THAT SOMETHING FISHY WAS GOING ON AT THE HAMKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THERE'S ALWAYS SOMETHING FISHY GOING ON. YOU MEAN TO SAY YOU RUSHED OUT HERE JUST TO TELL ME—

JUST TO TELL YOU THAT BENTLEY LATER HAD AN ACCIDENT...

PEGGY, I'M AFRAID YOU'RE CATCHING THE DISEASE... THINKING JUST BECAUSE I SOLVED A CASE OR TWO THAT I'M THE GREAT LABOR DETECTIVE WOODY IS ALWAYS TRYING TO MAKE ME...

I'M NOT GOING TO BE MIXED UP WITH ANY — DID YOU SAY AN ACCIDENT? WAS IT SERIOUS!

OH, I WOULDN'T KNOW IF IT WAS SERIOUS. HE ONLY WENT SWIMMING IN THE RIVER...

WITH A CAKE OF CEMENT AROUND HIS LEGS!

AL

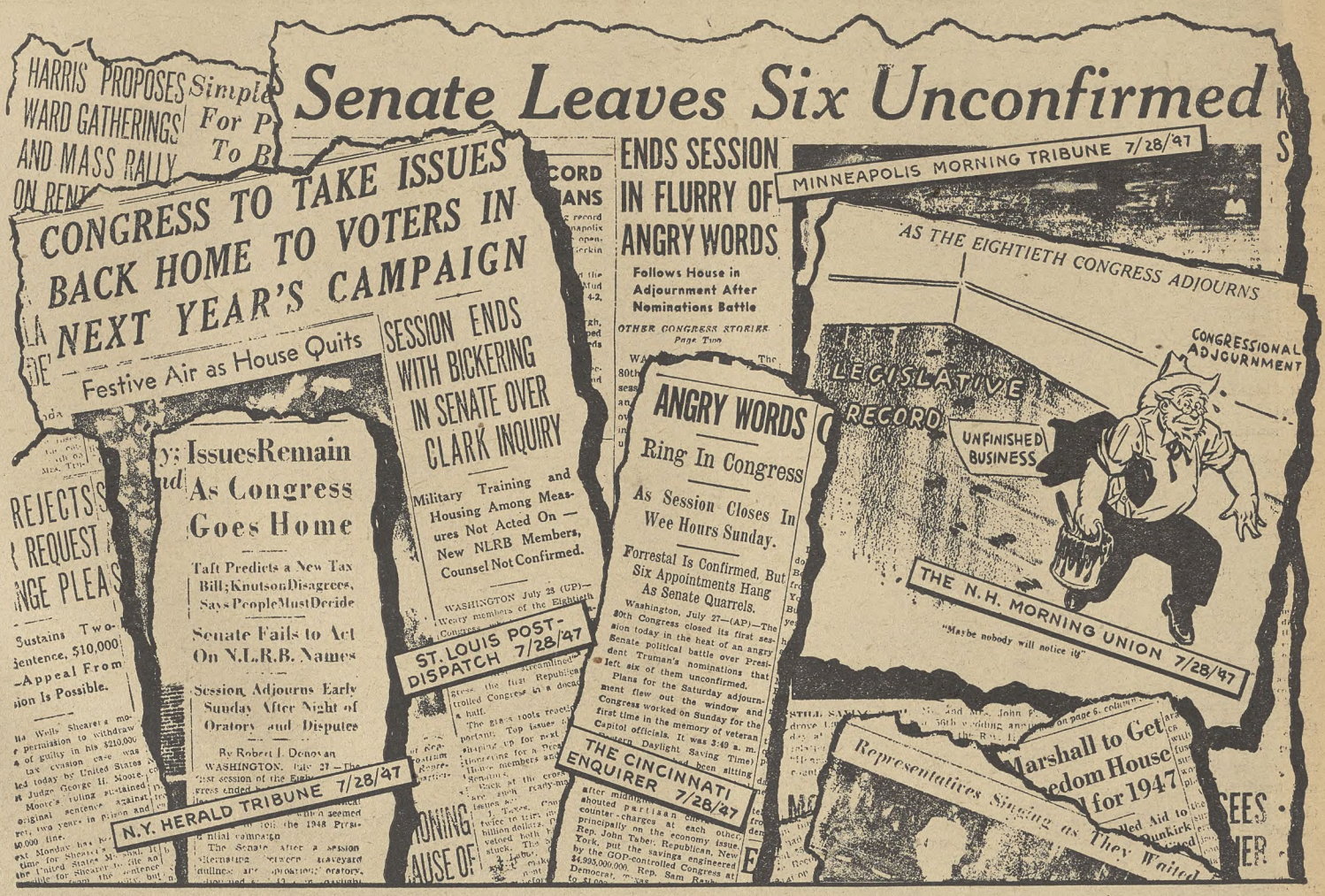
UNFINISHED BUSINESS

TO the right, you will find headlines from five newspapers published just after Congress adjourned.

The papers are the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, liberal, and these which generally are designated either Republican or Independent Republican: New York Herald Tribune, Cincinnati Enquirer, Minneapolis Morning Tribune and the New Hampshire Morning Union of Manchester, N. H.

The headlines all agree that Congress adjourned either with much business unfinished or in an angry mood.

Washington observers believe the headlines reflect the disappointment of Republican Party spokesmen over the 80th Congress' record.



Carey Likens WFTU To UN

THE World Federation of Trade Unions "is simply a forum of common peoples" built along lines parallel to those of the United Nations, and CIO intends to continue playing an important role in its operations, Sec.-Treas. Jas. B. Carey declared in a speech prepared for delivery last week at a Catholic University forum in Washington.

Recently returned from WFTU executive sessions in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Carey rapped the "pretty well disseminated view that the WFTU is somehow or another a subversive organization."

The world labor organization, of which CIO is a charter member, is neither a "great band of shining white knights" nor a "creeping loathsome thing gnawing at the foundations of human freedom," he said.

The WFTU has the "same misunderstandings, the same pressures" as the United Nations, Carey continued, but it is not "hampered by traditional protocol or diplomatic double talk.

"Workers fortunately are not handicapped by the social niceties that have in the past utterly failed to prevent wars. The talk within the WFTU is straight talk. I might also add in passing that the WFTU has no veto provisions. Anyone who wants to take his marbles and go home is at liberty to do so; he is not encouraged to stay around and break up the game."

CIO has in "no case retreated from the American democratic principles on which our organization is founded," in its WFTU activities, Carey said. "We don't aim our shafts of principle against anyone. The actions we take are calculated to preserve and extend the democracy which we hold to be good."

CIO is playing for "high stakes," Carey told the Washington audience, to aid the workers in the labor movements of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Germany and all other countries to oppose "the forced evolution of those European unions into political institutions."

CIO's international program, Carey said, is based not on any "subversive" cunning or "political trickery" but on "justice and charity."

Rep. Hartley To Fade Out

The 81st Congress, to be elected in the fall of '48, will not have the services of Rep. Fred Hartley (R. N. J.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Jersey Congressman announced that he would stand by earlier announcements of his intention not to run for re-election from his north Jersey district.

Hartley indicated at the same time that the T-H Act is still "inadequate in many respects—particularly in regard to industry-wide bargaining." Stating pride in his work on the bill, he said he'd devote his effort to "remedying this defect" when Congress reconvenes in January.

NLRB Business Toboggans

BUSINESS is slack at the National Labor Relations Board.

One month after adoption of the Taft-Hartley law, the Board has had an 80% drop in the number of new cases filed for consideration.

With a large number of CIO unions "boycotting" the Board, with others holding off action pending future developments, and with many AFL unions taking a similar position, the NLRB is having its quietest period since the Wagner Act was passed in 1935.

During July, only 200 new cases appeared on the NLRB docket.

About 1,000 new cases a month, on an average, were filed during the past two years.

All activity at the NLRB was stalled pending appointment of two additional Board members and a general counsel with vastly increased powers. Pres. Truman's original appointments were not acted upon by the Senate during its hectic closing days—either because of the mass of bills up for consideration or because of hidden GOP strategy.

PRES. Truman last week named his three original appointees on an interim, rather than permanent, basis. Their names will have to be submitted to Congress when it reconvenes in January.

The GOP Congressional bloc is believed to have some doubts about the appointment of former New Deal Sen. Abe Murdock (D. Utah) to the Board, but observers say it will undoubtedly favor the appointment of J. C. Gray to the NLRB and of Robert Denham to be general counsel.

In Chicago, meanwhile, the first of what may prove to be a "big parade" of damage suits against labor unions under T-H Act provisions was filed against the United Steelworkers, CIO.

The Globe Co. filed the suit in U. S. District Court against both the national union and its local 3838. The suit alleged a strike in violation of contract, and asked damages of $75,000 for the period July 14-30, and $30,000 a week for so long as the strike continues.

The suit was filed under that section of the T-H Act permitting unions to be sued in federal courts for losses from "illegal" strikes.

EARLIER, CIO Pres. Philip Murray had told a big Lorain, O., CIO picnic that the T-H Act is a "legal monstrosity." Repeating earlier charges that the anti-labor law is a "first step toward fascism," Murray said that labor hadn't done a good enough job at the 1946 elections.

"Many of you did not go to the polls, and as a result you got the Taft-Hartley Act because you shirked your duties on election day."

To avoid damage suits from employers, the Textile Workers Union executive council decided that no future TWUA contract will contain a "no strike clause."

Pres. Emil Rieve said the grievance and arbitration machinery is sufficient to take care of all disputes, and that indiscriminate filing of T-H damage suits would only hinder peaceful bargaining. He attacked the law as one-sided, and said it is filled with clauses "which are specifically intended to prevent unions from fulfilling their function as protectors of workers' living standards."

The TWUA council made no decision as to whether the union would use the reorganized NLRB machinery in the future. The union will continue organizing activities as in the past and base final policy on the experience of the next few months.

Meanwhile the daily press, which generally had ignored CIO warnings that the T-H ban on political expenditures could be used to muzzle daily papers during election campaigns, appeared increasingly uneasy about the bill.

EDITOR & Publisher, newspaper trade paper, called for immediate adoption of an amendment to exempt papers of all kinds "in their editorial comment on political matters.

"Even if the members of Congress did not intend the law to do what the labor press says it does, there is enough doubt among them on the subject to predict an unfavorable Supreme Court decision," the magazine commented.

The CIO Publicity Dept. wrote last June to the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. requesting support in the fight against the section of the bill which would bar unions—or corporations—from spending any money for papers, leaflets, radio time or halls in connection with federal political campaigns.

The ANPA at that time apparently was unmoved by the danger to feerdom of the Press, and replied that the matter would be taken up at some future time at a directors' meeting. Newspapers which had played down the CIO warning of dangers to press freedom have now swung around to expresson of fear that the act could be used against all papers—not only those published by unions.

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Photo by Nate Fine

That's No Joke, Lady!—Housewife Zelda Fichandler looks understandably puzzled as she surveys a blackboard which highlights the Government's official estimate that your dollar isn't worth a dollar any more—and hasn't been for a long, long time. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average American with a wife and two children made a take-home pay of $47 (after withholding tax and Social Security) in May, 1947. But, for the first time, BLS estimated the real value of the dollar, as compared with the dollar in 1939, last pre-war year. Daddy now brings home $47 each week, but BLS estimates that $47 is worth only $29.99 in 1939 dollars. No wonder Mrs. Fichandler, a member of the CIO Public Workers' Auxiliary, is puzzled about how to make ends meet today. (See Story on Page 5)

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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SLAP AT DEMOCRACY!

MISSISSIPPI, home of Bilbo and Rankin, destroyed another leaf of the Rule Book of Democracy before permitting its people to cast ballots in the state's Democratic primary last week.

The Mississippi Legislature, at a special session in March, 1947, enacted a law decreeing that voters must certify agreement with party principles as set forth by the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee decided that these principles should include opposition to Federal anti-lynch laws, anti-poll tax legislation and the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The direct effect of this action was to ask prospective Negro voters to openly express disapproval of measures which they believe are designed to aid them.

Those who refused to do so were denied a voice in the selection of officeholders.

Those unfamiliar with the South probably will say that this disgraceful performance was just another step in the Bilbo "white supremacy" program. It was that—and more, too.

It was a continuance of the old practice (not confined to the South) of trying to win elections by means fair or foul.

Boss Ed Crump of Memphis—just a few miles from the Mississippi line—doesn't follow the Bilbo-Rankin technique. He believes that Negroes should be permitted to vote, over and over and over again in the election—just as long as they vote for Crump-picked candidates.

It would be easy to say that the Mississippi election fiasco involved only a race issue—but that wouldn't be honest.

Those in the political saddle intend to stay there if they can. They would apply their shary spurs to any group—Negro or white—that attempted to unseat them.

In this instance the Negro was made the scapegoat. In another instance it may be the "politically undesirable" white man.

The CIO has more than an indirect interest in Mississippi, because it's a state in which the CIO is conducting a successful membership drive—a drive that has drawn the wrath of Bilbo-Rankin, Inc.

It is a state which has a law saying that those who vote in the Democratic primary must approve the "time-honored and cherished traditions of the South."

One of the most cherished traditions of the South has been operation of the non-union shop.

Could those who favor unionism be denied the right to vote in the primary? We doubt it, but——

Judging by the resignations, the Taft-Hartley Bill has knocked the "L" out of the NLRB.

The C. of C. boasts that the 80th Congress listened to business; labor plans to give the 80th Congress the business in 1948.

Industry Built Doghouse During the War; Congressmen Merely Shoved Labor Into It

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AMERICAN industrialists designed and built some unusual things during the war.

One of their handiest gadgets—from their point of view—was a doghouse for organized labor.

They built it carefully, though not always cautiously. They fashioned it principally out of propaganda and political pressure. Working closely with them on this project were a number of newspapers which have never been known for their friendship to the unions.

The doghouse was nearly completed by the time fighting on the world's battlefronts ended. The finishing touches were added quickly and it was ready for occupancy.

Labor wasn't ready to move in, however. It had fought for many years to get out of the pre-Wagner Act doghouse and wasn't having any more of it of its own accord.

Then the industrialists delivered their Sunday punch to labor's most vulnerable spot—to its political breadbasket.

THE set-up was nearly perfect, from industry's point of view.

The nation was war-weary and its people were a bit fed up with governmental control. They were tired of rationing and shortages. They wanted to get rid of those things which reminded them most of war.

The dough rolled in and the propaganda rolled out. "Had enough?" became the slogan of the Republican party.

Liberal Democrats were blamed for nearly every unpleasant thing that resulted from the war. The Liberals were the darlings of the unions. The unions and the Liberals were to blame. So the story went.

The nation had a Congress that was reasonably friendly to labor. Then there was an election . . . and the G.O.P. took over.

Soon labor was headed toward the doghouse. It fought every step of the way. It fought hard, but it waged a losing battle.

Premature killing of OPA was one of the first major blows. Passage of the Taft-Hartley Act was the last.

So industry was all smiles when Congress folded up its tents and went home recently.

THAT'S the story—told in simple terms.

It makes little difference whether the N.A.M. or Taft and Hartley wrote the Taft-Hartley Act.

There's nothing to be gained by moaning about the way some Democrats lined up with the Republicans.

But there's a valuable lesson to be learned from what has gone on—a lesson labor must learn if it is to kick the doghouse to pieces.

It is that labor can lose almost overnight on the political front gains that it has achieved over the years at the bargaining table.

All of us should know by now that it's impossible to separate political action from the other functions of labor unions.

Industry wouldn't let us, even if we should want to do so.

This was made crystal clear during the session of Congress just ended.

INDUSTRY has been in politics up to its ears almost since the first factory was built. Through legislation it obtained many benefits and safeguards.

It designed and brought about the passage of many measures aimed at preventing the growth of unionism.

Many industrialists came to think of the political field as their own private playgrounds. That's why they screamed to high Heaven when labor decided to play in the same arena.

A number of newspapers, closely allied with industry, began pulling their editorial hair when the CIO Political Action Committee came into being.

Sidney Hillman was smeared unmercifully—and "smeared" is a good word for it.

Local union members who had been known as good, solid citizens for years suddenly became "dangerous radicals" when they accepted PAC posts.

More or less "neutral" newspapers, impressed by the noise of their colleagues, started viewing with alarm and questioning the right of working men and women to have a political organization of their own.

IT'S apparent now that PAC made more of an impression on industry than it did on a large portion of the nation's working men and women.

Industry listened to what PAC said—and went right on fashioning its doghouse.

Workers listened, too — and many of them went right on through election day without bothering to cast ballots.

We're paying now for that oversight. We don't yet know how big the bill will be, but it won't be small.

There's only one way we can get a rebate—and that's by going to the polls at the proper time in the future and voting for friends of labor.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN

"HE'S FRUSTRATED, HE WANTS TO JAIL ALL THE UNION LEADERS BUT CANT FIGURE OUT HOW."

Remember?

VICTORY AT POLLS: Nine years ago this week the big story was the defeat at the primaries of "strike-breaking" Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio after a strong campaign against him by labor.

STATE COUNCILS: Plans were announced to form CIO State Councils at conventions to be held in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, California and Washington.

TOM GIRDLER, Republic Steel boss (the one who said he'd dig potatoes before he'd recognize the CIO and later had to eat—not potatoes but his words) was sweating it out before the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, trying to deny that he knew about the shot guns and rifles carried by guards in his plant.

GOV. ELMER A. BENSON, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, called upon the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee to investigate the activities of the "Associated Farmers, Inc." in his state, Benson said that AF was directing its activities against organized labor.

Free Enterprise and the Communists

PHIL HOPKINS, a husky fellow with a gift of gab, was sweating—not from the heat of the Texas sun but as a result of the questions the reporter was shooting at him.

He was, figuratively speaking, strictly over the barrel!

The reporter had just placed on Hopkins' desk a photostatic copy of what was supposed to have been a secret document.

"Wasn't this put out by your organization?" the reporter asked.

Hopkins started hedging—then he admitted it was. He said it was part of his organization's campaign "to drive the Communists out of the CIO in Texas."

The reporter commented that the document was "most interesting."

HOPKINS had explained in great detail that his outfit, "Fight for Free Enterprise," wasn't opposed to organized labor —and wasn't really strongly opposed to the CIO.

It was the Communists in the CIO that "Fight for Free Enterprise" was after. Yes, most emphatically! Not the CIO in Texas, just the Commies who had moved into it.

A "worthy" fight like that, of course, and naturally FFE had to solicit funds. The cash, Hopkins said, came from many sources—but there were no rich [illegible] of funds.

Oh, sure, FFE did some lobbying for anti-labor bills in the legislature. Yes, FFE did propose a measure which would require labor organizers to wear hats of certain colors—with red hats for the CIO men.

THE reporter said something about the "secret document" proposing rather rough action—such as sabotaging machinery of newspapers which refused to go along with "Fight for Free Enterprise."

He said it appeared to him that FFE planned to turn peaceful strikes into riots, if it could.

He asked about FFE's connection with organizations like that headed by rabble-rousing Gerald L. K. Smith.

He wanted to know if FFE didn't use some rather high-pressure methods in soliciting funds.

Hopkins always came up with an answer —usually an unsatisfactory one.

Then he told the reporter he would give him a big scoop in the near future. (This turned out to be FFE's abortive move to form The Congress of Industrial Organizations, Inc., of Texas in an attempt to embarrass the CIO.)

HOPKINS said that his partner, William Walker, head of FFE, had had no close connection with hate-mongering Joseph Kamp.

He would say little about Walker, who had run into difficulties with the Houston Better Business Bureau before he moved to San Antonio.

The time had arrived for the reporter to pin Hopkins down, to try to make him deliver the goods—if he had any.

"Mr. Hopkins, you keep talking about not fighting the CIO in Texas—that you're just fighting the Communists in the CIO," the reporter said. "That's very interesting. Now suppose you tell me who some of the Communists are."

Hopkins hesitated, squirmed around in his chair, then mentioned one name. Only one.

Later the reporter left Hopkins' office chuckling. He didn't know whether the man Hopkins had named was a Communist or not.

But he knew the man WAS NOT connected with the CIO.

U. S. Aims To Help Greeks Help Selves---Murray

"HIGH HOPES and confidence" in the U. S. mission to Greece were expressed last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a statement which lauded the appointment of Clinton S. Golden, former steel union vice-president, as chief labor adviser to Administrator Dwight Griswold.

Text of Pres. Murray's message:

"The CIO has high hope and confidence in the American Mission for Aid to Greece. We are fully aware of the tremendous difficulty that confronts the AMAG. The mission will have to develop new techniques to attain its major objective.

"In a large measure, the AMAG is an event in history, because it reflects the determined effort of a mighty people here in America to aid the people of another country to develop their own economic capabilities.

"Fortunately, the United States is not hampered with a tradition of developing limited political programs in other countries. And that is why the AMAG has such tremendous historical significance.

"We do have in our American tradition, of course, the case of the Philippine Islands. While that venture, which has paid tremendous dividends to both the Filipino and the American peoples, might be cited as an example of American colonial policy, the Philippines similarly were a trail-blazing experiment.

"While the experience gained will be of value to the American Mission for Aid to Greece, the AMAG emerges out of a different background, a struggle of the whole world to preserve democracy.

"In plain language, the objective of AMAG is to help the Greek people help themselves through their own efforts.

"IN this plan, political considerations become less important in the sense that the American people do not consider the political view the only view. A people that is in a position to make its own economic determinations can be relied upon, when the time comes, to make the proper political decision.

"In Greece today, because of economic chaos, the Greek people are confronted with extreme political solutions of the left or right. Extremist choices of that sort are not possible in a real democracy, and a real democracy is not possible in a state of economic chaos.

"The Greek people must be helped to devise for themselves development of their own resources, orderly systems of law enforcement, sound fiscal policies, especially in the realm of progressive taxation, a sound and honest internal police force that will insure community tranquility and integrity in local government.

"Above all, the Greek people must have the opportunity to form their own organizations of workers, of businessmen, of professional men and all the voluntary organizations that are imperative to the working of a successful democracy.

"The American Mission for Aid to Greece is well constituted for the job that lies ahead of it. From our point of view, not only the protection, but also the advancement of the Greek worker to his proper place in the economy of his country takes on a tremendous potential because of the presence on the mission of Mr. Clinton Golden, who will serve as chief labor adviser to Mission Chief Dwight Griswold and his other colleagues.

"Mr. Golden was appointed on the mission with the approval of the whole American labor movement. He carries with him, not only his own distinguished record, but the confidence of all American workers."

Wet Paint!

VICTOR RIESEL'S column recently carried this item:

"Dixie Doodle—There's an AFL crowd down in Asheville, N. C., which won't picket jails or courthouses again before it counts noses in its own unions. It all began when the AFL chiefs there decided to embarrass Southern CIO leader Van Bittner by throwing a picket line around a courthouse in which he and his lieutenants had scheduled an important strategy session. The AFL charged that prison labor had been used to repaint the courthouse.

"Some 400 CIO leaders walked through the AFL's lines, but were furious at having to do so. Then one bright CIO publicity man decided to check with the Buncombe County sheriff—and was told that 18 professional painters had been used. Seventeen of them were members of the regional AFL painters' union. They had landed in the clink on various minor charges. So the sheriff had put them to work. And now the CIO is laughing . . ."

LABOR, NEGRO GROUPS UNITE TO SCORE GAINS IN VIRGINIA AS U. S. EYES MISS. PRIMARY

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IN MISSISSIPPI, aides of U. S. Attorney General Clark obtained copies of state rules governing voting by Negroes, despite a threat by a Mississippi official that he'd better stay out.

In Virginia, Negroes lined up with a joint labor committee to back several winning candidates and throw a scare into the Byrd machine.

In Pennsylvania, Pres. Philip Murray urged United Steelworkers to vote for Democrat Philip Storch in a special Congressional election. It was Murray's second test of the Taft-Hartley political restrictions.

Mississippi

ATTORNEY GENERAL Tom Clark and his Criminal Division were studying the Bilbo-Rankin machine's latest attempts to disenfranchise Negro voters. He moved in the face of a threat by one Mississippi official that "he'd better come down here armed."

While Clark's office was acting, a white man was slain in Laurel, Miss., in an argument among four white men over the right of Negroes to vote. Laurel has a strong CIO membership.

A short time before Mississippi's primary, Negroes were informed they could be required to swear they are opposed to an anti-lynching law and to a permanent FEPC. The requirement had been approved by the State Legislature.

According to election officials in Laurel, Ellis Gerald and his brother, Walter, were in the midst of demanding that Ransom and Otis Phillips, polls officials and also brothers, allow Negroes to vote.

Shooting began and Ransom fell, mortally wounded from pistol shots. Otis, severely wounded, was taken to a hospital. Police held Ellis Gerald in connection with the shooting, but had filed no charges when the CIO News went to press.

Lamar Puryear, a Hinds County Democratic official, informed that Clark might act in the Mississippi situation, declared: "We don't want any meddling. We run our elections like Democrats and are going to keep it that way. It's a Southern custom to tend to our own business and we expect other people to do the same." (Clark is from Texas.)

Chairman A. Philip Randolph, of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, urged Clark to prosecute anyone attempting to enforce the Mississippi rules on Negro voting.

Virginia

For the first time, Negro organizations in many sections of Virginia joined with a joint CIO-AFL-Railroad Brotherhood committee to indorse legislative candidates against the Byrd machine in the Democratic primary.

In Richmond, a Negro came within 188 votes of winning nomination to the State House of Delegates (lower house). He is Oliver Hill, an attorney. He ran eighth in a field of 18 candidates seeking the seven nominations. Hill received 6,310 votes.

A labor and Negro-indorsed candidate, W. H. C. Murray, Typographical Union member and president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, ran seventh with 6,502 votes.

Two candidates backed by the liberal coalition were victorious in Richmond's State Senatorial primary. The victors were Charles W. Crowder, an attorney, and James E. Gardner, businessman. There were only three seats at stake.

In a number of other sections of Virginia, such as Suffolk, Nasemond County, Danville, Covington, Norfolk City, Norfolk County and Lynchburg, joint labor committees, backed by Negroes, made favorable showings.

Rev. Charles Webber, Virginia CIO-PAC director, commenting on the results, called the showing "encouraging" for 1948, when nine members of the U. S. House of Representatives and the seat of U. S. Senator Willis Robertson will be at stake. Webber was warm in his praise of the support given by Negro voters. He foresaw closer ties in the future.

Pennsylvania

The current issue of Steel Labor, official organ of the CIO United Steel Workers of America, carries an indorsement by Pres. Philip Murray of Philip Storch, Democratic candidate for Congress in a special election for Lehigh-Bucks Counties, Pa.

Storch, a charter member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, is president and one of the founders of the Lehigh Valley Guild, Local 49.

On July 14, the CIO president indorsed the candidacy of Judge Ed Garmatz in a special Baltimore election for the House of Representatives. Garmatz won.

Of Storch, Murray said: "I am advised by member and leaders of our union in the Congressional District that he is a man of integrity and of sound and progressive viewpoint."

The Garmatz and Storch indorsements were taken as a test of the freedom of press sections of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Storch, who is married and the father of two children, enlisted in the Marines in 1943 and did combat duty in the Pacific.

His candidacy has been indorsed by Pennsylvania labor under the banner of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods. Storch also is backed by veterans' groups, teachers, college professors and many community agencies. The election will be held September 9. CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther recently indorsed Storch.

The Lehigh-Bucks District is normally Republican.

Murray Record For Labor Day

A special political action message for Labor Day-PAC Day celebrations has been recorded by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and is now available for use in the field, the CIO Political Action Committee announces. There is no charge for the record.

The seven-minute address by President Murray emphasizes the need for promoting PAC's mass registration and voluntary contribution campaigns, and can be effectively tied into Labor Day meetings, the PAC said. It is recorded at radio speed so that CIO councils and other local CIO groups can present it to the community via the radio.

All requests should be addressed to the CIO Political Action Committee, 728 17th Street, Washington 6, D. C.

CIO WINS REINSTATEMENT IN 'LOYALTY' FIRING

VIGOROUS action by the Dayton, Ohio, CIO has brought about the reinstatement of an Air Forces chemical engineer at Wright Field who had been fired for "disloyalty" because he had once been a union member.

The Montgomery County CIO Council retained lawyers and led a militant fight to preserve the job of Karl Scheller, onetime member of United Public Workers Local 22, disbanded for several years.

Scheller was given a statement July 7 by counter-intelligence officers that he could no longer see confidential or secret papers since he was a former CIO member. The same day, he was told he was being discharged for having been a member of a "subversive" organization.

The action was taken under Pres. Truman's Executive Order on "Loyalty" which CIO Pres. Murray and others have attacked as depriving government workers of basic civil rights and due process of law.

The CIO council helped Scheller retain a lawyer, sent protests to government officials and to Sen. Langer, head of the Senate Civil Service Committee. At a later hearing July 17, the pressure paid off when Scheller was cleared and reinstated.

"There goes poor old Sutton and here comes his replacement."

Rosenblum Asks Better U. S. Policy in Europe

AMERICAN policy in Europe is operating on such a conservative basis that millions of European democrats are being driven towards Communist policies, CIO Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum reported on return from a 9-week survey tour.

Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, declared in New York:

"The feeling is growing everywhere I visited in Europe that we are afraid of some aspects of democratic socialism in Europe. Wall Street, I was repeatedly told, thinks England under the Labor Government dangerous and a menace to our economic system."

U. S. foreign policy is opposing all forms of nationalization of industry, since "any move in western Europe to nationalize a moribund industry or public utility is regarded as a real threat to our form of capitalism," the CIO officer asserted.

Rosenblum spoke highly of the Prague meetings of the World Federation of Trade Unions, where he with Sec.-Treas. James Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross represented the CIO.

Despite European conflicts of governments and ideologies, a "way of life" has been found within the WFTU which "we hope will have some bearing on the peace of the world."

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

YOUR UNCLE SAM SAYS A $ AIN'T A $ ANY MORE

AVERAGE weekly earnings in the U. S. hit an all-time high of $48.46 in May—but that pay of $48.46 was worth only $29.99 for a man with a wife and two children when expressed in 1939 dollars.

This estimate comes not from your union but from an ultra-cautious Government agency, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

BLS last week for the first time issued statistics showing what it considered is the real value of today's dollar. It added a computation of "net spendable weekly earnings" to its monthly report. The BLS bulletin said:

"Net spendable weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross weekly earnings social security and Federal income taxes for which the specified worker is liable. Net spendable weekly earnings expressed in terms of 1939 dollars are obtained by deflating net spendable weekly earnings by the changes in the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index."

BLS used two examples in its table. One was for a worker with no dependents; the other for one with three dependents.

The no-dependent man had a weekly take home pay of $41.52 (if he worked in an area or state where there is a wage or local income tax law, then he is even worse off). Expressed in 1939 dollars, BLS said his $41.52 was worth $26.49.

THE three-dependent man had a weekly take-home pay of $47.00 (again, not including any local taxes), which BLS says gave him his 1939 dollar value of $29.99.

To make it even clearer, suppose the three-dependent man had a weekly take-home of $50 even. His 1939 dollar value, when he spent his money, would be between $30 and $31.

Thus, BLS has given the public—and the public's unions—proof positive of labor's oft-repeated assertion that the dollar is receding in value.

And, though BLS did not explore the matter further, there is every indication that, unless price trends are checked by some miracle, the 1939 value of the 1947 dollar may go even lower.

For, BLS last week also announced that retail food prices in large cities rose 1.5 between May 15 and June 15 for a new record high in the retail food price index. During the period stated, the index rose to 190.5% of the 1935-39 average.

That index was 31% above mid-June, 1946, last month of extensive OPA control. Biggest rise was in red meats, up 8%. Fats and oils showed the best decline, 6%.

BLS also issued a preliminary estimate of average hourly earnings for June. The average weekly gross earnings, before deductions, were $48.91. BLS did not include an estimate of the net spendable value, reserving that for the bulletin issued when the final estimate is made.

Resignations Grow at NLRB

TWO veteran officials of the Natl. Labor Relations Board have resigned their jobs, announcing that the Taft-Hartley Bill has abolished their functions.

They are Oscar S. Smith, Field Division director, and his associate, John P. Chapman. Smith joined the NLRB staff in 1937 as a field examiner in Chicago.

For 5 years he served in various capacities, including directorship of the Atlanta and Cleveland offices and assistant director of the Field Division. In 1942, he was named field director. Chapman also joined the staff in 1937.

The two resignations follow those of General Counsel Gerhard P. Van Arkel, Associate Counsel Morris P. Glushien, Cincinnati Regional Director Martin Wagner and Baltimore Regional Attorney Earl K. Shawe.

The Field Service, under the Wagner Act, was in charge of the regional NLRB offices. Under the Taft-Hartley Bill, the field staff is directed by the general counsel. The new counsel is Robert M. Denham, sworn in last week.

Despite Truman's Warning

'Surge of Price Inflation' Set Off By Steel Industry

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE new "surge of price inflation" about which President Truman warned last month is upon us.

The surge began with an average $5.90 per ton increase in the price of steel two months ago. Close on its heels came some large auto companies, which slapped an additional $60 to $200 on passenger cars. Housewives saw home appliances getting ready to travel the same route.

Rises in steel prices would soon worm their way into railroad cars and steel rails, then into freight to cover the increased cost to the railroads, then into foods and other goods to cover freight costs. Buyers or renters of new homes, too, would soon have to absorb the steel rise.

Against a background of the biggest profits in its history, U. S. Steel's chairman, Irving S. Olds, assured the press that there would be no difficulty making the public absorb the increases. "Because of the great demand for products into which steel goes, I question if any consumer resistance will be engendered at this time," he remarked.

To the public, both steel and auto explained: "High wages."

BOTH industries, nonetheless, had managed to reap the highest net profits of any period in their history—even while the latest wage increases were in effect.

U. S. Steel's report to the U. S. Treasury for the first half of this year will show a net profit of $81 million—almost as much as the $88 million cleared in the entire year of 1946.

General Motors' $82 million net profit for the second quarter of the year represented, according to CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther, a 21% return on its investment. (Six to 8% is generally considered a good return.)

Hitting at what he called the "unrestrained greed of GM and its fellow-profiteers," Reuther said: "Had the corporation been willing to accept an 8% return, it could, during the second quarter, have **reduced** the retail prices of cars then selling for $1,500 by from $125 to $250 . . ."

To defray increased costs of raw materials and anticipated wage rises which took effect in April, both the steel and auto industries boosted prices in January.

"Consumers are being charged twice for the same wage increases—increases which should have been absorbed by industry's overly lush profits in the first place," commented CIO Steelworkers' Research Director Otis Brubaker. "Having looked forward and covered an anticipated wage expenditure with a price rise in January, they now look in retrospect and cover the same wage increase again."

A DETAILED analysis made for the CIO News by Brubaker found it "impossible to justify the increases."

Although Olds denied that recently enlarged coal costs were even included in the new price rise, other industry spokesmen described the coal wage settlement as the major factor in the move.

The industry is generally estimating the increased coal cost at $1.50 per ton of finished steel, by which amount Olds hinted U. S. Steel may further increase its price. Brubaker contends that coal costs, including direct wage increases and indirect effects of the increase, could only increase the cost of producing a ton of steel by a maximum of 75c instead of the $1.50 claimed by the industry.

U. S. Steel even included the higher price of palm oil as a reason for the increase. "This is the first indication any of us has had that palm oil is an important cost factor in steel production," Brubaker retorted.

Jones & Laughlin included the necessity for taking care of "expanding needs of the industry" as one of the causes for the price rise. It failed, however, as has every other steel company, to announce a program for such expansion, even though the acute shortage of steel is stymying auto production, throwing thousands out of work, forcing many small manufacturers to close.

AS the backlog of steel orders rose higher and higher, Wilfred Sikes, president of Inland Steel, said: "Our present productive capacity would seem to be ample for our future needs for many years to come."

And a New York Times headline on August 1 read: "Grace (Chairman of Bethlehem Steel) Urges Curb on Steel Capacity."

Steel companies were refusing to expand their capacity, Reuther and others charged, because, operating on planned scarcity, they could keep prices skyrocketing without running the risk of investment for expansion.

If the U. S. produces only the 80 million tons of steel annually, described by Sikes as our "real" capacity, it will mean 14 million Americans unemployed, Reuther warned. It means the stymying of industry, charged Henry Kaiser, auto manufacturer, and Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.).

It means that a ravaged Europe will have to wait longer and pay higher to rebuild, others pointed out.

Meanwhile, steel prices and profits continue onward and upward.

CLOTHING WORKERS TO SEEK TAFT-HARTLEY ACT REPEAL

THE executive board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week denounced the passage of the Taft-Hartley law "as the blackest act in the black record" of the 80th Congress and called on its members to help elect a Congress pledged to repeal the measure.

The board in a resolution declared that the "No. 1 political tasks" of ACW members were to give full support to PAC in its efforts to register all CIO members as voters and to contribute voluntarily to the committee.

The board was confident that a Congress "responsive to the needs of the people and not to the selfish interests of big business" could be elected next year.

ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky declared that his union did not favor creation of a third party, which he believed would split the progressive vote and assure the election of Republican candidates. He indicated that the union's main effort would be to influence the Democratic party along pro-labor lines.

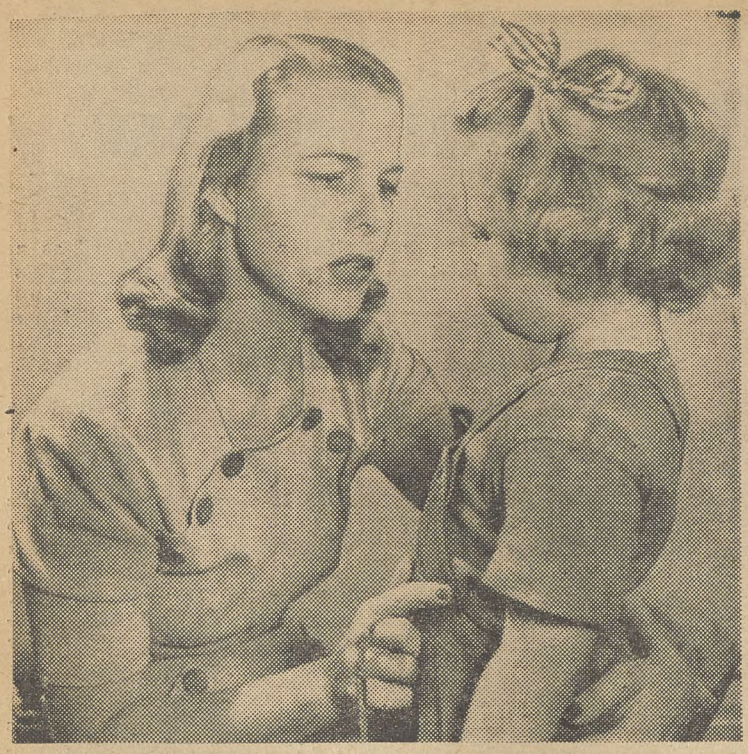
The ACW board met at Rochester, N. Y.

Women at Work

Working women are mighty busy these days, judging by government statistics. Total number now in the nation's labor force has passed the 18 million mark. During May and June over a million more women were added to the labor force,

"HE'S BEEN LIKE THAT EVER SINCE HIS WORKERS WON A PAY RAISE."

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



DOES SCOLDING HARM CHILDREN?

Even in the best regulated families, mischief difficulties, scoldings are bound to occur. If parents feel "hate-full" when they scold, children are hurt. But held within limits and scolded only occasionally by parents consistently fair and loving, children can take it, and feel more secure than if left to run wild. Voices can be stern but must not be frightening. Storms past, a reassuring pat or embrace will help children understand the world as it is—an up and down place—good, bad, tough, difficult, wonderful. (Photo: Pinney—Monkmeyer.)

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Sprucing Up

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

By HANNA SHERMAN

LONGER skirts are the outstanding feature of the new fall and winter fashions.

Not as long as was predicted but definitely longer than we've been wearing. In fact their average length is 14 to 16 inches from the floor. We think that women under 5 feet 3 inches look best in the 14 to 15-inch length. So do women on the plump side. Taller gals can wear their skirts a little shorter.

Consult your full length mirror with a critical eye and decide on the best length for you. When you buy a new dress you'll certainly want it in this length. Then you should lengthen the rest of your wardrobe to match.

There's nothing to lengthening a skirt with a nice deep hem. All you need do is press out the crease made by the old hem (use one of those chemically treated presscloths) and then turn up your new hem. If light colored fabrics show soil at the old hemline have them dry cleaned or laundered (with the hem let down, of course) before attempting to lengthen them.

Putting in a false hem is another easy way to achieve those extra inches. There is a new, very inexpensive hem facing on the market. You simply sew it into the bottom of your skirt and then turn it up.

NO HEM to let down? You've a much more difficult job ahead but it can be done. Just try an ounce of invention. If it's a dress, see if you have enough fabric at the waistline to lower it at that point. Sometimes you can get as much as an extra inch that way. Ease the hipline at the same time to make the dress fit smoothly. Then wear a wider belt, or your own belt just above the newly dropped seam at the waistline.

Adding a self hem is another simple way to skirt length. If you have no fabric, try using the fabric belt or cutting your sleeves shorter to make the hem. The piecing won't show if you conceal the joining by multiple rows of stitching. The rows of stitching are a nice style detail and help to conceal the piecing. Repeat the same rows of stitching on your belt, collar or cuffs. That's good design.

INSERTED bands of fabric in the same color as your dress will give it new length and look very smart indeed. Contrasting textures make for an interesting effect. Velvet, grosgrain, satin are all good on most afternoon dresses or suits. Fabric bands in a contrasting color are interesting, too. Of course, you'll repeat the color or fabric on another part of the dress. This for accent.

What to do about your best suit skirt when there is no hem in it to drop? Lengthen it in any of the ways we've mentioned. But do remember to repeat the detail of stitching or contrasting fabric somewhere on your jacket as well.

And another last suggestion for that suit skirt. Cut it off an inch or two below the waistband and attach to a rayon crepe or silk bodice that comes just to the top of your hips.

These are just a few ways to achieve that 1948 look without going broke. If you have any ideas we haven't mentioned—and we're sure you do—send them to SPRUCING UP. We know other readers will want to hear about them.

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Eby Says:

Strike News Overplayed

BY playing up news of strike and work stoppages far out of proportion to their importance in the industrial scene, the daily press has misled the public into believing that conflict is typical of industrial relations.

This is a totally false conclusion, says National CIO Research & Education director Kermit Eby in an article on "Christian Industrial Relations" in the July 16 issue of The Christian Century. In reality, he says, it can be demonstrated that "industrial warfare is becoming more and more exceptional."

Eby points out that this false emphasis on strikes causes the public to overlook the fact that there are now more than 50,000 separate agreements in force between employers and unions, and that out of an average of 1,000 contracts which expire each week, more than 900 are being peacefully renegotiated.

Eby suggests that Christian members of the community can aid in enlightening public opinion on labor-management relations by forming or joining committees, study groups, forums and meetings to discuss health insurance, unemployment, and other labor problems.

CIO WOMEN TO CONVENE

OFFICERS of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries last week issued a call from national headquarters in Cleveland to the organization's sixth annual convention to be held Oct. 13-16, at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass.

Auxiliaries throughout the country were urged to send the largest possible representation to the convention in view of the important problems facing CIO families in the crucial year ahead.

"We must be organized behind the CIO program to support issues which affect the family welfare," stated the call signed by Pres. Faye Stephenson and National Director Helen Blanchard.

"We must lay the cornerstone for our future activities that will determine the strength for the crucial year of 1948."

Works 40 Years For Mine, Mill

Forty years' service for the union is the record of Miss Fannie Petersen who has just retired as head bookkeeper at the national office of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in Chicago. The union's executive board voted to grant her a pension of $150 a month.

Miss Petersen went to work for the international union, then known as the Western Federation of Miners, in 1907, in Denver, Colo., and has been a secretary and bookkeeper during her 40 years' service. She plans to return to Denver.

Education

CIO Aids Negro Colleges

THE National CIO has contributed $1,000 again this year to the United Negro College Fund, announces George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO's Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination.

This year's goal of the annual drive to help finance the current operations of 33 Negro Colleges is $1,300,000. Last year $935,000 was raised. The United Negro College Fund is the "educational community chest" that helps finance the operation of these colleges.

Greatly increased postwar enrollments and costs have placed a heavy burden on the colleges, the Fund states. Since the average Negro college student is able to pay only 30% of the cost of his education, the need for more educational facilities for Negro students is great.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, a member of the National Campaign Advisory Committee of the Fund, has urged CIO unions and councils to aid the drive.

Pendle Hill

More than 200 CIO and AFL leaders and rank and filers turned out for the fifth annual conference of the Labor Education Association of Philadelphia last week-end at Pendle Hill, adult education school near Media, Pa., conducted by the Society of Friends.

Speakers included M. H. Goldstein and Thomas L. Personnet, labor attorneys, who discussed the effects of the Taft-Hartley Act; Michael Ross, CIO director of International Affairs, and Alice Hanson Cook,

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational material and supplies.

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BUY CIO GOODS

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

IN THE MIDST OF THE VICTORY CELEBRATION OF THE WARREN-TOWN MILLS... PEGGY ALLEN, JIM'S GIRL FRIEND, ARRIVES WITH STARTLING NEWS!

I'M SURE THERE'S A CONNECTION BETWEEN CHARLIE BENTLEY'S TRYING TO TELL YOU SOMETHING, JIM... AND... AND HIS BEING FOUND IN THE RIVER WITH A CAKE OF CEMENT AROUND HIS FEET.

WHAT DID HE WANT TO TELL ME? COULD IT HAVE BEEN SO IMPORTANT...?

IT MUST HAVE BEEN — IF SOMEBODY WENT TO THE TROUBLE OF KILLING HIM FOR IT!

YOU AND WOODY BETTER TOSS YOUR THINGS INTO A BAG AND COME BACK...

PEGGY'S RIGHT, JIM! YOU'RE NEEDED AT HOME — AND SO...

I'LL SAY "GOOD-BY" TO YOU HERE AND **NOW**!

AND **HOW!**

COME ON! I BETTER GET YOU OUT OF HERE — BEFORE I LOSE MY BEST BOY FRIEND!

HALF HOUR LATER...

YOU DRIVE, JIM.

OKAY... AND ON THE WAY, YOU AND DAD GIVE THE WHOLE STORY.

WELL, JIM... I'VE KNOWN CHARLIE BENTLEY FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS... EVER SINCE WE FIRST ORGANIZED THE UNION AT THE HAMKER COMPANY. ME AND CHARLIE ARE ABOUT THE OLDEST UNION MEMBERS THERE...

WELL, THERE WAS NO TROUBLE UNTIL MR. HAMKER CAME TO THE PRESIDENT OF OUR LOCAL — THAT'S FRANK IRWIN — AND TOLD HIM THAT THE COMPANY WAS ON THE ROCKS... AND UNLESS THE MEN TOOK A VOLUNTEER WAGE-CUT, THE COMPANY WAS GOING TO FOLD AND —

THAT'S ENOUGH, DAD! YOU BETTER HOLD OFF ON THE REST UNTIL WE'RE SAFE IN JIM'S OFFICE! HE KEEPS TURNING HIS HEAD TO LOOK AT YOU... AND WE'RE LIABLE TO RUN SMACK INTO SOMETHING!

BESIDES, IF JIM KEEPS TURNING AROUND TO LOOK AT YOU I CAN'T KEEP MY HEAD ON HIS SHOULDER — AND I'VE GOT A LOT OF DREAMS TO CATCH UP TO RIGHT NOW!

AL

CIO General Counsel Says:

DAMAGE SUIT BAN NO EVASION OF T-H ACT

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

THERE has been a great deal of misunderstanding and confusion concerning the policy adopted by many CIO unions with respect to protecting the union against damage suits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Various CIO unions have adopted the policy of including in collective bargaining agreements specific clauses which would prevent the employer from securing huge money damages against the union. A typical example of such a protective clause is that recommended by the United Steelworkers of America, which reads as follows:

"It is understood and agreed that in the event of any strike, work stoppage, or interruption or impeding of work on the part of any employes during the life of this agreement, or of any alleged violation of the agreement, there shall be no liability on the part of the international union, local union, or any of their officers, agents or members. The sole recourse and exclusive remedy for the employer in such event shall be to impose disciplinary measures upon the employes involved in accordance with the provisions of this agreement."

The sole purpose of this and related types of provisions is to maintain the liability of the parties to the collective bargaining agreement upon the same basis as it was prior to the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

IT is wildly inaccurate to suggest that there is anything in this clause which has as its purpose the evasion of the law. Prior to the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, it was the general understanding of the parties to collective bargaining agreements that the exclusive remedy of the employer for any alleged violation such as a stoppage of work was the discharge or discipline of the offending employes.

The provision here in question requests of the employer the assurance that this type of procedure, worked out through collective bargaining, will continue to prevail. Obviously employers who reject such a clause have in mind a punitive damage suit as a device for harassing the union.

It is obvious that CIO unions would never have granted no-strike clauses if such clauses were to furnish the basis for law suits or the imposition of financial penalties on the local or international union.

Employers who reject the request of the union that protective clauses be included in existing or in future contracts are seeking indirectly to include in the contract a penalty clause. Penalty clauses have consistently been rejected by CIO unions.

Instead there has been a recognition that, in the event of the breach of the contract, where an individual employe violated the no-strike pledge he could be disciplined in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

By refusing to include a clause protecting the union against harassing damage suits the employer is seeking to expose the union to the very type of penalty clause which as a result of collective bargaining was excluded from the agreement.

THE reasonableness of a protective clause, as well as the questionable motives of employers who reject it, is emphasized by the new rules of liability laid down in the Taft-Hartley Act.

It will be recalled that under Section 6 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act liability could not be imputed to a labor organization for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members or agents, in the absence of clear proof of actual participation in such acts or actual authorization of such acts or ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof.

The Taft-Hartley Act repeals Section 6 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and expressly exposes labor organizations to liability regardless of "whether the specific acts performed were actually authorized or subsequently ratified."

The Taft-Hartley Act exposes unions to a new type of liability for an additional reason. Formerly it was possible under union security clauses for the union to discipline or obtain the discharge of employes who violated the collective bargaining agreement. Under the Taft-Hartley Act this is specifically forbidden.

A union security clause obtained under the Taft-Hartley Act permits a union to seek the discharge of an employe who has lost his good standing in the union for the sole reason that he has failed to pay his dues.

This means that a union no longer may impose disciplinary measures upon its members where they engage in wildcat strikes and yet at the same time employers are demanding that the union assume an obligation with respect to wildcat strikes or unauthorized stoppages of work.

It is merely a smokescreen to charge, as many employers are now doing, that a union's request for a protective clause is an attempt to evade the law.

This smokescreen seeks to conceal the fact that the employer would prefer to wreck the union through law suits rather than to adjust disputes through collective bargaining and that he is determined to do so even under circumstances when the union never authorized or ratified the act in question.

UAW Achieves Ford Waiver

SIX hours before 107,000 Ford production workers were scheduled to strike, CIO Auto Workers' leaders and Ford officials reached an agreement concerning damage suits under the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Under the agreement which sets back the strike threat indefinitely, the company waived all right to sue the union, its officers and members for damage resulting from unsanctioned strikes for a period of 12 months, during which time UAW and Ford will attempt to work out a stipulated, permanent procedure.

Ford and UAW negotiators then started new conferences in an attempt to get together on language of the pension plan, which had been agreed upon in principle.

The day after the agreement over a no-penalty clause, Ford announced a temporary layoff of 51,000 workers, blaming the UAW strike against the Murray Corp., which supplies car bodies and parts to Ford and other auto manufacturers. The UAW local at Murray is striking for a no-penalty agreement similar to that achieved with Ford.

The Boss Is Our Leader!

You can't scare Preston Tucker, he's sticking to the union!

Tucker, whose new car is reported to be revolutionary in design, had an invitation showing of the car last week at Chicago's huge indoor Stadium. Instead of inviting the usual big shots, Tucker invited only union members.

And, his own employes, members of Local 83, CIO Auto Workers, picketed the Stadium — not with signs saying the boss was unfair, but with placards praising his good relations with labor. Tucker, who has announced the new cars will cost $1,845, expects to employ 35,000 at full capacity. He has had considerable financing opposition from the rest of the auto industry.

How You File For Leave Pay

Veterans were reminded last week by Meyer Bernstein, CIO veterans' representative, that the Terminal Leave Law not only permits cashing of bonds already received, but also extends for one year the date by which time application for terminal leave must be made.

Here's the way to file claims:

1. Call at a U. S. Post Office and ask for form, "Claim for Settlement of Unused Leave."

2. Fill out this form in accordance with the instructions therein contained.

3. Have the form notarized.

4. Put it in an envelope, together with a photostat or certified copy of a discharge certificate. Mail them to your Paying Officer as listed in the form.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Michael Mann, CIO Reg. Dir., Illinois, reports: Bee Jay Products, Chicago, PJNWIU-CIO 62, Bee Jay Bargaining Assn. 47. Excelsior Die & Tool Works, Inc., Chicago, UERMWA-CIO 26, IAM 7, no union 1. Diamond Wire & Cable Co., Sycamore, UERMWA-CIO 38, IBEW-AFL 34. Bubble-Lite Division, NOMA Electric Corp., Peru, Ind., UERMWA-CIO 139, no union 38.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, advises: Grover Ferguson Co., Philadelphia, TWUA-CIO 80, against 35. Concordia Gallia Corp. (Throwing Division), Bethlehem, TWUA-CIO 183, against 75.

Robert J. Davidson, CIO Reg. Dir. and Natl. Rep., reports: Ohio Paper Company, Miamisburg, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers 7, no union 2. Reps. Goff and Schwenker organized this plant.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, Los Angeles, advises: Black Hawk Trailer Co., UAW-CIO 23, IAM 1, no union 15. Intl. Rep. Charles Biolletti was in charge.

George Brown, Dir. Org., IWA-CIO, reports: Consolidated Logging Camps, Donken, Mich., IWA-CIO 77, no union 41. Clifford Baker was in charge of campaign.

George DeNucci, Reg. Dir., Columbus, O., reports: Jaeger Machine Co., USA-CIO 452, independent union 158 Dist. Dir. Howard N. Porter directed campaign with Reps. Ernie Mitchell and William Spratley aiding.

TELEPHONE WORKERS' ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The American Tel and Tel, controlling power of all telephone services in the Nation, has shown its colors when faced with the matter of dealing with a bona-fide, truly representative trade union.

Learning that the vote among the American Union of Telephone Workers (Long Lines) favored CIO affiliation, the company adopted a policy, typical of such institutions, of attempting to abrogate the workers' contract, in an effort to dictate what national affiliation employes should or should not have. AT&T is for the workers provided it can control them! Where a union is free and the membership permitted to exercise its God-given rights, AT&T seeks to put legal obstacles in the way of the employes choosing a proper bona-fide representative.

The CIO, knowing what this company has done over a period of years in establishing company-controlled unions, anticipated this step. Like other great corporations AT&T will be met fully and exposed—and the workers of the union will be supported by CIO.

In Maryland, the company sent out a letter to the telephone employes urging them to remain independent of CIO. The workers know that they need a well-knit strong union, affiliated with CIO, in order to force respect for their rights as citizens and union men and women. The corporation will find CIO will not let up until they are required to respect the laws of decency and the rights of human beings who render such valuable services to the people of our nation as do those engaged in the telephone industry.

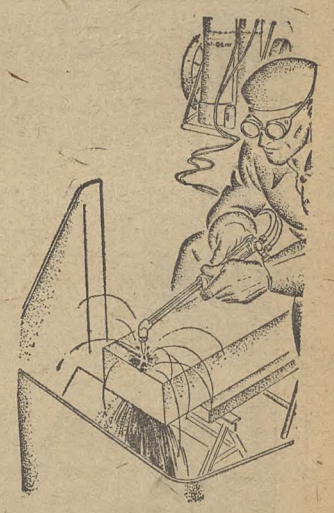
TO THE TELEPHONE WORKERS EVERYWHERE:

Your brothers and sisters in CIO will stand shoulder to shoulder with you in your fight for the basic principle of selecting your own national affiliation without interference on the part of any sheltered and protected corporation.

I am confident that when its reprehensible actions are brought to the attention of the public and to the members of CIO particularly, this corporation will be required to respect the laws of fairness and the rights of telephone workers everywhere.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Use sheet metal guards, asbestos paper or curtains, or similar non-combustible protection to keep sparks close to the cutting work. Make sure no sparks can get past the guards.



CONGRESS' RECORD ON MAJOR ISSUES

The CIO News

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 11, 1947 32

1947 VOTING GUIDE

"We propose to exercise our political rights for the purpose of mobilizing the American people for the repudiation not only of the Taft-Hartley Bill but of the entire reactionary program of which it is a part . . . to work for a repeal of the law and for the defeat of those forces in our political life which have sponsored it and worked for its passage."

—From CIO Executive Board Statement, June 1947

Big Business Was In The Saddle:

They Knifed Your Union

MOST of the trouble started last November 5.

Millions of people decided the 80th Congress couldn't be much worse than the 79th Congress. Events proved them wrong.

They decided that the 79th, having killed price control, had gone about as far as Congress could possibly go. They'd noticed that too many Democrats were talking like conservative Republicans, and that too many Democratic Congressmen had voted just like Republican Congressmen.

So, swarms of people didn't bother to register to vote; and millions of others who were registered didn't see much point in voting.

On Election Day last year, those millions of stay-at-homes accomplished only one thing—they proved the old political adage that a small vote means a conservative Congress.

In 1940, when Franklin Roosevelt was running for a third term, almost 50 million Americans had voted. In 1946, only 35 million—of a potential 90 million eligible—went to the polls.

That lack of interest swept dozens of proven liberals out of office. In their place came men who claimed they had a "mandate from the people" to do a job on labor unions. They had no such mandate. All they had was a blank check signed by the millions of voters who couldn't be bothered, who didn't think there were any issues, who said "what difference does my one vote make?"

But the "get labor" crowd saw its opportunity—and in the first session of the 80th Congress they made the best of it. The moral for 1948 is clear.

Behind the T-H Scene

THE drive to pass anti-labor legislation was moving at high speed within a few days after Congress convened last January. Bills poured into the hopper from "experts" and from representatives of agricultural districts who wouldn't recognize a union if they saw one.

The proposals came from old anti-union fanatics like Clare Hoffman, the Republican from Michigan, and W. Lee O'Daniel, the Democrat from Texas—both of whom had always been "agin" every forward advance by workers. But this time they were joined by the conservative smoothies, who sometimes talk like liberals out of the corner of their mouths.

Joe Ball, the man from Minnesota whom Minnesota CIO Newspaper Guild members recall as the onetime unionist who seriously proposed the use of violence against a local publisher's property, offered a spate of bills. They were designed to protect union members from their leaders, he claimed.

Irving Ives, Tom Dewey's No. 1 ambassador to Washington, was a leading member of the group. He talked like a liberal. Throughout the long months of preparation of the Taft-Hartley bill, he posed as a friend of the unions, who wouldn't approve any destructive proposals.

But when the showdown came, Ives helped construct the final version of the T-H bill, gave it his "liberal" blessings, and rounded up the votes of on-the-fence members of the Senate.

And through it all, Robert Taft assured the press that the most drastic anti-labor legislation in the country's history was a mild, moderate proposal to which no reasonable man might offer objections.

S. 1628

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14 (legislative day, JULY 10), 1947

PEPPER (for himself, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MORSE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MYERS, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KILGORE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress as-

PRIME OBJECTIVE—Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

The 'Brain Trust'

THIS trio of Senators—and friends in the House like Fred Hartley of New Jersey, and Richard Nixon of California, and Charles Kersten of Wisconsin—were the "front men" in the drive against labor.

The ideas, the language of the bills, the innocent-appearing traps all came from a special bevy of corporation lawyers and lobbyists.

Gerard Reilly, a discredited ex-member of the Natl. Labor Relations Board who had turned Washington corporation representative, went on the staff of the Senate Labor Committee as a "special consultant." Those who worked with him recognize his words and his pet peeves written all over the 67-page bill.

Offices of the House Labor Committee looked like a Natl. Association of Manufacturers clubhouse. The boys in the back room wrote the House version of the bill.

William Ingles, a lobbyist for Inland Steel, was in the select group. It was no surprise when the T-H bill included a special clause aimed to rescue Inland from an unfavorable court decision. Jerry Morgan, another Washington company lobbyist, did his share. So did Theodore Iserman, a top attorney for Chrysler who had been making anti-union speeches for years.

They wrote the bill to please those big corporations that don't want to get along with labor unions. And the Taft-Ball-Ives-Hartley junta pushed it through Congress on three separate votes, despite the protests of millions of workers and the sharp criticism voiced in the veto message of President Truman.

Axe on Wage-Hour Law

UNDERSTANDABLY, the Taft-Hartley bill captured most of the attention. But it was only one part of the pay-off to big business voted by the first session of the 80th Congress.

Item No. 2 was the approval of a series of amendments that make enforcement of the Wage-Hour law all but impossible.

Few Americans even realized that Congress was monkeying with the Wage-Hour Act, passed in 1938 as a basic part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. Congress—and the press—talked only of outlawing portal-to-portal wage claim suits, which had been filed in considerable number after a federal court ruling in the Mt. Clemens Pottery Co. case.

While the press ran daily box scores on the damages allegedly sought by workers for unpaid back wages, the smart boys on Capitol Hill dressed up their Trojan Horse proposals. Outlawing of the portal suits provided the cover; in the technical language of the bill were the words to give employers an easy out on any claim for wage-hour law violations.

You'll find out what the amendments mean when you try to file a wage-hour claim suit and find the boss relying his almost airtight defense on "ignorance" of the law, on claims of "good faith," on the fact that you waited too long to go to court, on the absence of facts which the Dept. of Labor used to collect in its periodic inspections of factories.

Thus, thanks to the 80th Congress, the Wage-Hour law is almost a dead letter—except for those employers who want to observe it. If hard times come, if sweatshoppers bring back their cut-throat competition, then few decent employers will be able to afford the luxury of paying attention to the Wage-Hour law.

Slashing Funds

PASSAGE of Wage-Hour amendments and of the Taft-Hartley Act—in effect changing the Wagner Act and making a dead letter of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act—is a pretty big bill. But it wasn't enough to satisfy the leadership of the 80th Congress.

"Why give money to government agencies which can be of service to workers and their organizations?" these professional labor-baiters asked. Their answer was soon a-coming.

In the name of "economy," the axe swung swift and sharp on the Department of Labor. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Wage-Hour Division, the Conciliation Service, the Division of Labor Standards—which watches out for health and safety problems—the U. S. Employment Service, even the Children's Bureau, were deprived of badly-needed funds for the coming year.

Today the Dept. of Labor is a thin agency, with little power and insufficient personnel to give more than token assistance in the complex problem of working out labor-management relations.

They Want More

The record of anti-labor legislation is by no means a closed book. Rep. Hartley wants to see his ban on industry-wide bargaining hooked onto the T-H law. Sen. Taft has talked of necessary "improvements." Tom Dewey says much the same thing.

When Congress reconvenes, the pressure will mount again for new laws.

And the 81st Congress, which gets elected in 1948, will be even worse unless those millions of votes come out of hiding a year from November—votes which can restore sense and democracy to government labor laws.

This special supplement to The CIO News was prepared jointly by the CIO Legislative Department; the CIO Publicity Department; and the CIO Political Action Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

THE 530 members of the 80th Congress were convened in session for exactly 204 days between January 3 and July 26.

In that period the Republican leadership compiled an almost "perfect" record of refusing to pass public welfare bills which labor and liberal groups have been supporting.

As a result, the "unfinished business" agenda of the 80th Congress is long and imposing. No new legislation to help the people of the United States meet their economic problems was passed at the last session.

In fact, many bills already on the books lost effectiveness through weakening amendments or cutting of enforcement funds.

Apologists for the Republicans have a ready answer to this complaint. Just wait—these people say—until Congress meets in January. Then the GOP will rush through all sorts of measures to help John Public, when the timing is right for the Presidential election of 1948.

Perhaps—but so many leading figures in the 80th Congress have shown such appalling ignorance of the public's needs that most Washington observers doubt whether they are constitutionally capable of acting favorably on progressive bills favored by the common people.

Whatever the 80th Congress may do, it will have plenty of bills from which to choose. Here's a list of some of the principal items on the "unfinished business" list on which CIO and other organizations have demanded action:

MINIMUM WAGES: Bills to increase the minimum pay rate in interstate industry from 40c an hour—

the figure set in 1940—to 65c and 75c fell by the wayside. Pres. Truman had asked for higher minimums when the weakening Wage-Hour amendments became law, but the GOP leadership showed lack of interest.

CIO pointed out that rising living costs had made the 40c minimum meaningless and demanded passage of S. 1404 and HR 3764. House Labor Committee by 4-4 vote decided to hold the issue over until January.

MONOPOLY: The Reed-Bulwinkle bill to free the railroads from anti-trust suits passed the House and is apt to be passed by the Senate early in the next session. On the other hand, the Kefauver-O'Mahoney anti-monopoly proposals (S. 104, HR 515) were never reported out of committee. This CIO-endorsed measure would prevent companies from gaining monopolistic control by buying out the assets of another.

Other bills to free gas and electric power firms from anti-trust prosecution are still in committee, though they have wide conservative support.

MISSOURI VALLEY: Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) to create a Missouri Valley Authority, along the lines of the highly successful TVA, are still in committee. No action was recorded during the session.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: A CIO Legislative sub-committee reported that the 80th Congress has "acted to jeopardize constitutional liberties which even during the war years had been jealously safeguarded." It noted the menace to free speech, press and assembly in Taft-Hartley provisions; threats that government workers would be arbitrarily fired on suspicion of disloyalty without the right to appeal their case; and the smear campaigns against unions and liberal organizations contemplated by the House Labor and un-American committees.

The Rees "Loyalty" Bill passed the

House, carrying even fewer safeguards for the rights of individuals than the President's Executive Order on the same subject.

MINORITY RIGHTS: Neither the Ives-Chavez bill (S. 984, HR 2820) to curb discrimination in hiring, nor the anti-lynching bill (S. 1352, HR 3488) came close to action.

The bill to end job discrimination, because of race, color or creed, was milder in many ways than previous FEPC proposals. It was based on the New York state law enacted two or three years ago. After long hearings, a Senate sub-committee finally filed a favorable report late in the session—but the Natl. Committee for a Permanent FEPC charged that the way had been paved for sabotaging amendments by the full Senate Labor Committee. The House Labor Committee never considered the measure.

The anti-lynch bill, introduced as the toll of lynchings grew steadily higher, was not even given a public hearing by Senate or House committees. The bill would make lynching a federal crime, with violators standing trial in U.S. court.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE: This proposal (S. 1320, HR 3548) was sponsored by Senators Murray (D. Mont.), Wagner (D. N.Y.) and other liberals in both House and Senate. It proposes a 1½% payroll tax to create a national insurance fund to protect persons from the blows of staggering, sudden doctor bills.

The American Medical Assn. lobby calls this "socialism" (it isn't), and is throwing its support to the Taft-Ball-Smith substitute (S. 545)—a weak charity scheme. Senate committee held hearings on both bills but issued no report, and the bills failed to appear on either the Senate or House voting calendars.

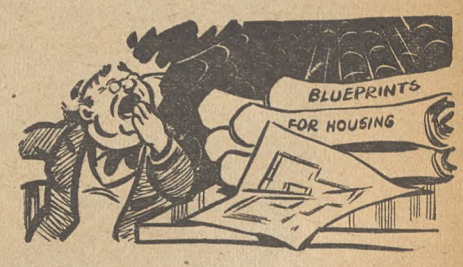
ANTI-POLL TAX BILL: Bills to outlaw the poll tax prerequisite for voting in U. S. elections in seven southern states were introduced on the first day of the session (HR 7, 29). The GOP leadership waited until the final week of Congress before calling up the bill in the House. Although passed by a big margin, the long delay voided any chance of action by the Senate this year.

U. S. AID TO SCHOOLS: Principal bill to give Federal financial help to state school systems (S. 472, HR 2953) failed to reach the floor of either House or Senate. The bills would have permitted states with least financial resources to improve education facilities and give better breaks to its kids. Senate bill reached the calendar but was not acted on; in the House, the Labor & Education Committee never reported it out.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS: Bills to give women equal status under the law with men (S.J.R. 67, HR 1972) and to outlaw wage differentials based on sex (S. 1556, HR 4273) were kept in Congressional pigeonholes despite pressure from CIO and other organizations.

The Equal Status bill is an improvement over the time-worn Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would actually endanger many bills to protect women workers. The bill, supported by CIO, would outlaw unfair practices of discrimination against women.

LOW-RENT HOUSING: The Taft-Wagner-Ellender Bill (S. 866, HR 2523) would provide government assistance in financing and constructing a long-range housing and slum clearance program for the nation. The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards screamed bloody murder, called Sen. Taft a "socialist" (he isn't), and effectively prevented action. CIO vet-



erans organizations and hundreds of liberal and housing groups support the bill.

Sen. Tobey (R. N.H.) a strong backer of the T-W-E bill, managed to get a favorable 7-6 vote in committee, but it never reached the floor for action. Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.) flatly refused to permit his House Banking Committee even to hold hearings on the proposal.

VETERANS: Congress unanimously passed a bill to allow vets to cash in their World War II terminal leave bonds—but failed to take action on the Morse-Kearney proposals to increase government allowances for GI's in the on-the-job training program.

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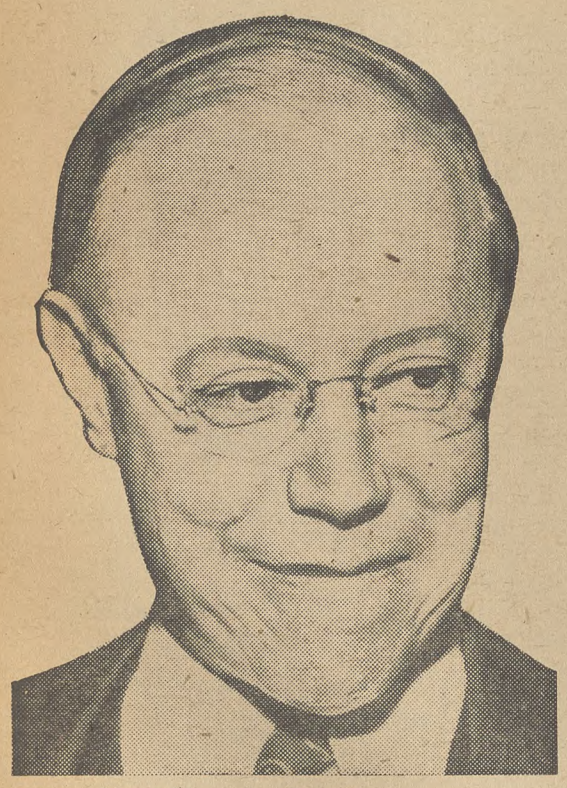
THE SENATE RECORD



SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT

"This (Taft-Hartley) bill is a perfectly reasonable bill in every respect. Strikes have largely been brought about by unreasonable demands..."

For Your Information . . .

THIS is the record of the 80th Congress on a number of vital domestic issues.

It passed the Taft-Hartley Bill. It weakened almost to the vanishing point the effectiveness of Wage-Hour Law enforcement. It failed to pass—or even to vote upon—a great variety of issues on which the American people want action. The 80th was an "NAM" Congress.

Because of this "do nothing" policy, this voting record cannot show the whole picture in all its perspective. It does not show the position of Senators and Congressmen on the dozen important measures that were left in Congressional pigeonholes.

There's no voting record, for instance, on the important Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill; on the national health insurance bill strongly supported by labor and liberal organizations; on anti-lynch and anti-discrimination measures; on a 65c-75c minimum wage; on federal aid to education or the development of a labor education extension service; on proposals to halt the march of economic royalists towards increasing monopoly control of industry.

This long "no action" list is a key to the backward attitudes of the vast majority of the 80th Congress. The votes recorded in these pages, however, are the best possible indicator of how your representatives stand in the constant struggle between the people and the big economic interests.

THE CIO voting guide does not constitute a "black list" or a list of endorsed candidates. Labor's political action comes from the people in each district and state; they are the ones who in next year's election will make final judgment on each candidate for office. The record in the 80th Congress will be a major—though not necessarily binding—factor in these selections.

If you want further information on your Senator or Congressman, get in touch with the legislative or political action department of your local or international union; or with Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; or with CIO-PAC, 728 17th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

ISSUES IN THE SENATE

Here's an explanation of the important domestic issues selected for the voting record printed on the opposite page. Read these summaries to understand why each issue was significant—then see how your Senators stood up to be counted.

1. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL—SENATE VERSION. This was the original Senate proposal for anti-labor legislation. It was based upon bills and suggestions offered by Senators Taft (O.), Ball (Minn.), Ives (N. Y.), Smith (N. J.) and others, with the help of a bevy of corporation lawyers and lobbyists. Opposed by CIO. Passed May 13, 68-24. Votes for are marked W; votes against are marked R.

2. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT. This version of the T-H Bill was product of joint Senate-House conference, and adopted many sections of original bill passed by the House. Nevertheless, supporters used wide-scale propaganda to argue that it was a "mild" bill. Opposed by CIO. Passed June 6, 54-17. Votes for are marked W; votes against are marked R.

3. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL—VOTE ON VETO. This was the vote to sustain or over-ride President Truman's sharp veto of the T-H Bill. It was the final test on the bill, and followed an unprecedented labor education program of mail, meetings and visits to Washington. Taft-Hartley bill became law as result of this vote. Sustaining of veto was supported by CIO. Senate over-rode veto June 23 by 68-25 vote. Votes to over-ride are marked W; votes to sustain are marked R.

4. WAGE-HOUR AMENDMENTS (PORTAL PAY BILL). This bill seriously weakened enforcement of the Wage-Hour Act. It reduced time for workers to file back-pay suits, offered numerous "outs" to employers to evade back-pay claims based on violation of law, and placed ban on all portal-portal wage suits. Opposed by CIO. Passed on March 20, 64-24 vote, and soon became law. Votes for are marked W; votes against are marked R.

5. RENT CONTROL — 'AS IS' EXTENSION Vote was on amendment of Sen. Taylor (D. Ida.) to continue rent control act for full year on "as is" basis. It was offered as substitude for Buck-Wolcott bill permitting 15% increases and weaker enforcement. Amendment was only clear-cut test vote on real rent control in the Senate. "As is" extension was supported by CIO. Proposal was defeated on June 2, by 58-16 vote, and the weak rent act was passed later. Votes against the Taylor amendment are marked W; votes for the amendment are marked R.

6. TAXES—VOTE ON SECOND VETO. This measure, supported by the GOP leadership, would have given whopping tax cuts to the wealthy and only small reductions on low incomes. Republicans, having failed to over-ride Pres. Truman's veto on the first test of the bill, passed it a second time—changing it only to make the benefits for the wealthy start next year. Bill was opposed both times by CIO; and CIO favored sustaining the veto. Veto was sustained July 18 by 57-36 margin. Votes to sustain the veto are marked R; votes to over-ride are marked W.

7. ANTI-TRUST LAW—REED-BULWINKLE BILL. This bill, supported strongly by the big-business lobby, would have freed the nation's railroads from the anti-trust laws. Such action would weaken all efforts to control big monopolies. Bill was opposed by CIO. Passed by Senate on June 18, by 60-27 vote; but House did not act on the bill during last session. Votes for the bill are marked W; votes against are marked R.

8. SEATING OF SEN. BILBO. This was a vote on a question of parliamentary procedure to bar the seating of Theodore Bilbo (D. Miss.), after charges of corruption and threats of violence against Negroes who wished to cast ballots in the Mississippi Democratic primary. CIO supported effort to bar Bilbo. The parliamentary point was adopted January 3 by a 38-20 vote. Votes for are marked R; against W. (Most of the 32 Senators elected in 1946 had not been sworn in when the Bilbo issue arose, and hence could not vote.)

9. CONFIRMATION OF LILIENTHAL. Appointment of David Lilienthal, former head of TVA, as chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, was opposed by many Republicans and polltax Democrats. Their attack was directed against civilian—rather than military—control of atomic energy development, and against TVA's low-price power and general service to the nation. CIO supported confirmation of Lilienthal. Senate confirmed his appointment on April 9 by 50-31 vote. Votes for confirmation are marked by R; votes against, W.

10. VETERANS' JOB TRAINING PAY. This was a bill to increase the total income allowance for vets in on-the-job training program to meet rising living costs. Maximum for single vets would have been lifted from $175 a month to $200, and for married vets from $200 to $250. The test vote came on a motion by Sen. Taft to send the bill back to committee and let it die. CIO supported the bill and opposed Taft's motion. The motion to send the bill back to committee was defeated on July 25 by a 57-20 vote, and the Senate later passed the bill. The House has not acted. Votes to bury the bill in committee are marked W; votes against returning it are marked R.

READING THE SENATE RECORD

The symbol **R** in this voting record means a right vote from the progressive point of view of the CIO.

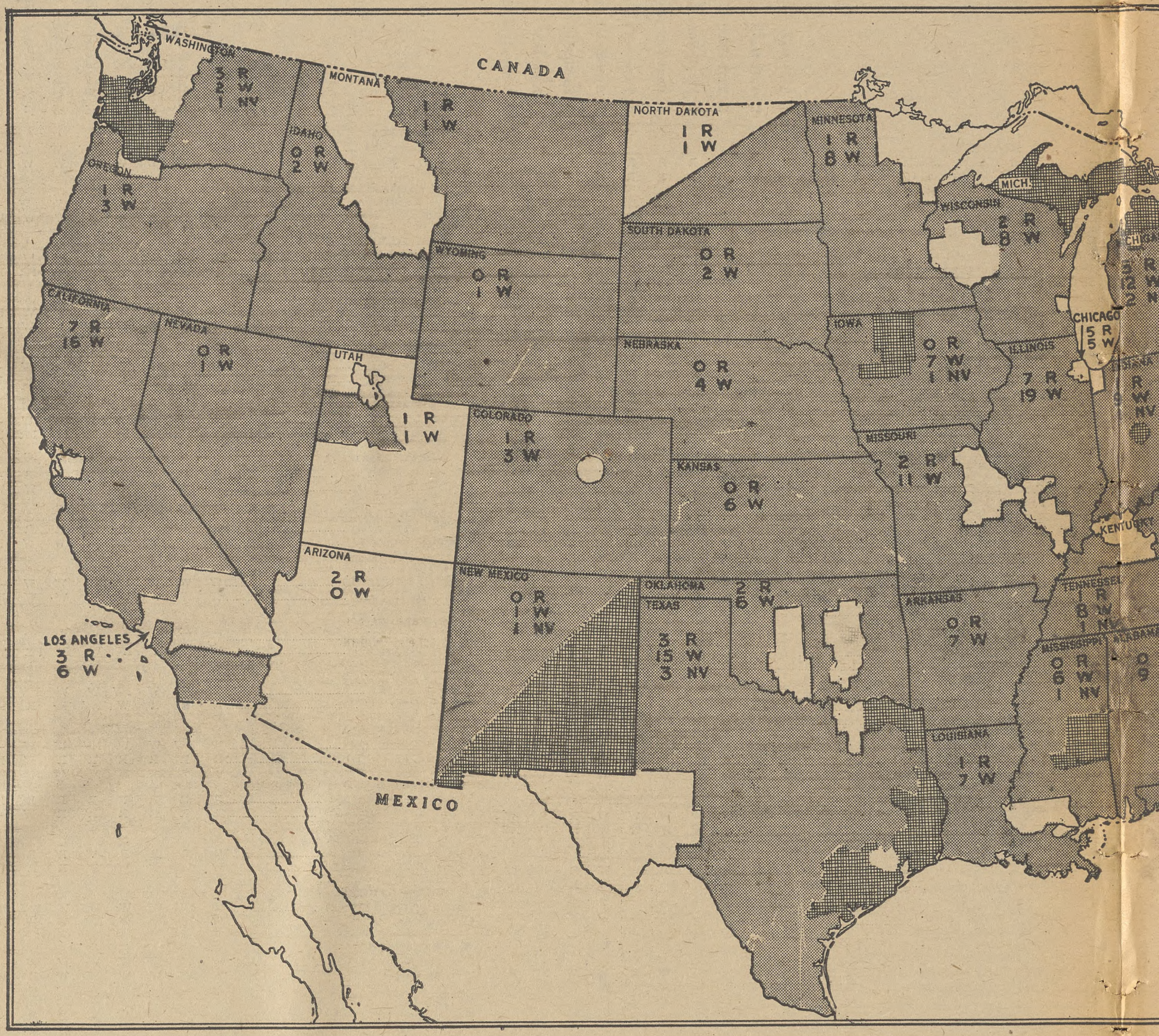
The symbol **W** means wrong vote.

The letters **NV** indicates the Senator did not vote.

The letters **PR** or **PW** indicate the Senator did not vote but had arranged a pair with a Senator from the opposite side.

	1. Taft-Hartley—Senate Version	2. Taft-Hartley—Conference Bill	3. Taft-Hartley—Vote on Veto	4. Wage-Hour Amendments	5. Rent Control—"As Is" Amdt.	6. Taxes—Vote on 2nd Veto	7. Anti-Trust—Reed-Bulwinkle Bill	8. Seating of Sen. Bilbo	9. Lilienthal Confirmation	10. Vets—Training Pay Boost
ALABAMA										
Lister Hill (D)	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
John J. Sparkman (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
ARIZONA										
Carl Hayden (D)	R	R	R	NV	W	R	R	W	R	NV
Ernest W. McFarland (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R
ARKANSAS										
J. William Fulbright (D)	W	NV	W	W	NV	R	R	R	R	R
John L. McClellan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
CALIFORNIA										
Sheridan Downey (D)	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NV
William F. Knowland (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
COLORADO										
Edwin C. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R
Eugene D. Millikin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
CONNECTICUT										
Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	R	R
Brien McMahon (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
DELAWARE										
C. Douglass Buck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	R	W	R
John J. Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	—	W	W
FLORIDA										
Spessard L. Holland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	R	R
Claude Pepper (D)	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA										
Walter F. George (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R
Richard B. Russell (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	W	PR	R
IDAHO										
Henry C. Dworshak (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R
Glen H. Taylor (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NV
ILLINOIS										
C. Wayland Brooks (R)	W	PW	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
Scott W. Lucas (D)	W	NV	R	R	NV	R	R	W	R	R
INDIANA										
Homer E. Capehart (R)	W	W	W	PW	NV	W	W	R	W	NV
William E. Jenner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R
IOWA										
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
George A. Wilson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	NV
KANSAS										
Arthur Capper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Clyde M. Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	PW	W
KENTUCKY										
Alben W. Barkley (D)	R	R	R	R	NV	R	R	W	PR	R
John Sherman Cooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R
LOUISIANA										
Allen J. Ellender (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	PR	R
John H. Overton (D)	PW	NV	W	W	NV	R	W	W	PW	NV
MAINE										
Owen Brewster (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	—	PW	W
Wallace H. White, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
MARYLAND										
Herbert R. O'Conor (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
Millard E. Tydings (D)	W	PW	W	PW	W	R	W	R	PR	R
MASSACHUSETTS										
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	—	R	R
Leverett Saltonstall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
MICHIGAN										
Homer Ferguson (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	PW	W
Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W
MINNESOTA										
Joseph H. Ball (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Edward J. Thye (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
MISSISSIPPI										
Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	Not Sworn in to Office.									
James O. Eastland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R
MISSOURI										
Forrest C. Donnell (R)	W	PW	W	W	NV	W	W	R	R	R
James P. Kem (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
MONTANA										
Zales N. Ecton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R
James E. Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
NEBRASKA										
Hugh Butler (R)	W	PW	W	W	NV	W	W	—	W	W
Kenneth S. Wherry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
NEVADA										
George W. Malone (R)	R	NV	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	R
Pat McCarran (D)	R	PR	R	R	R	W	W	W	PW	NV
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Styles Bridges (R)	W	PW	W	W	NV	W	W	R	W	NV
Charles W. Tobey (R)	NV	NV	W	W	R	NV	PR	R	R	NV
NEW JERSEY										
Albert W. Hawkes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
H. Alexander Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
NEW MEXICO										
Dennis Chavez (D)	R	PR	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R
Carl A. Hatch (D)	W	NV	W	R	W	R	R	W	PR	R
NEW YORK										
Irving M. Ives (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
Robert F. Wagner (D)	R	PR	NV	PR	PR	NV	PR	R	PR	NV
NORTH CAROLINA										
Wm. B. Umstead (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	R	R
Clyde R. Hoey (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	NV
NORTH DAKOTA										
William Langer (R)	R	R	R	R	NV	R	R	—	R	R
Milton R. Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
OHIO										
John W. Bricker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
Robert A. Taft (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
OKLAHOMA										
E. H. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
Elmer Thomas (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	PR	W	R	NV
OREGON										
Guy Cordon (R)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	PW	NV	W	R
Wayne Morse (R)	R	R	R	W	NV	R	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA										
Edward Martin (R)	W	PW	W	W	NV	W	W	—	W	R
Francis J. Myers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
RHODE ISLAND										
Theodore F. Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
J. Howard McGrath (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Olin D. Johnston (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
Burnet R. Maybank (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Harlan J. Bushfield (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	PW	R	W	NV
Chan Gurney (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	R	W
TENNESSEE										
Kenneth McKellar (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	NV
Tom Stewart (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
TEXAS										
Tom Connally (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	R	R
W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
UTAH										
Elbert D. Thomas (D)	PR	PR	NV	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R
Arthur V. Watkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
VERMONT										
George D. Aiken (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ralph E. Flanders (R)	W	PW	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	NV
VIRGINIA										
Harry F. Byrd (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
A. Willis Robertson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
WASHINGTON										
Harry P. Cain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
Warren G. Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	NV	PR	R
WEST VIRGINIA										
Harley M. Kilgore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
Chapman Revercomb (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	PW	R
WISCONSIN										
Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	—	PW	NV
Alexander Wiley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
WYOMING										
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	R	PR	R	R	NV	R	R	—	R	NV
Edward V. Robertson (R)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W	NV

WORKERS LOST TAFT-HARTLEY



HOW TO READ THIS MAP

THIS map, prepared exclusively for The CIO News Voting Guide, shows how members of the House voted on sustaining Pres. Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

White areas are represented by Congressmen who voted to sustain the veto.

Gray areas are represented by Congressmen who voted to over-ride the veto and make the T-H bill law.

Cross-hatched areas are represented by Congressmen who did not vote on the issue.

Figures in each state show votes that were right (R) in sustaining the veto, and wrong (W) in over-riding it. NV represents non-voters on the issue. Figures for principal large cities are shown in the margin.

See how your Congressman stood up on this major issue of labor's rights and then make your plans accordingly for the 1948 election.

You Can Change This Map:

Demand Repeal Of The Taft-

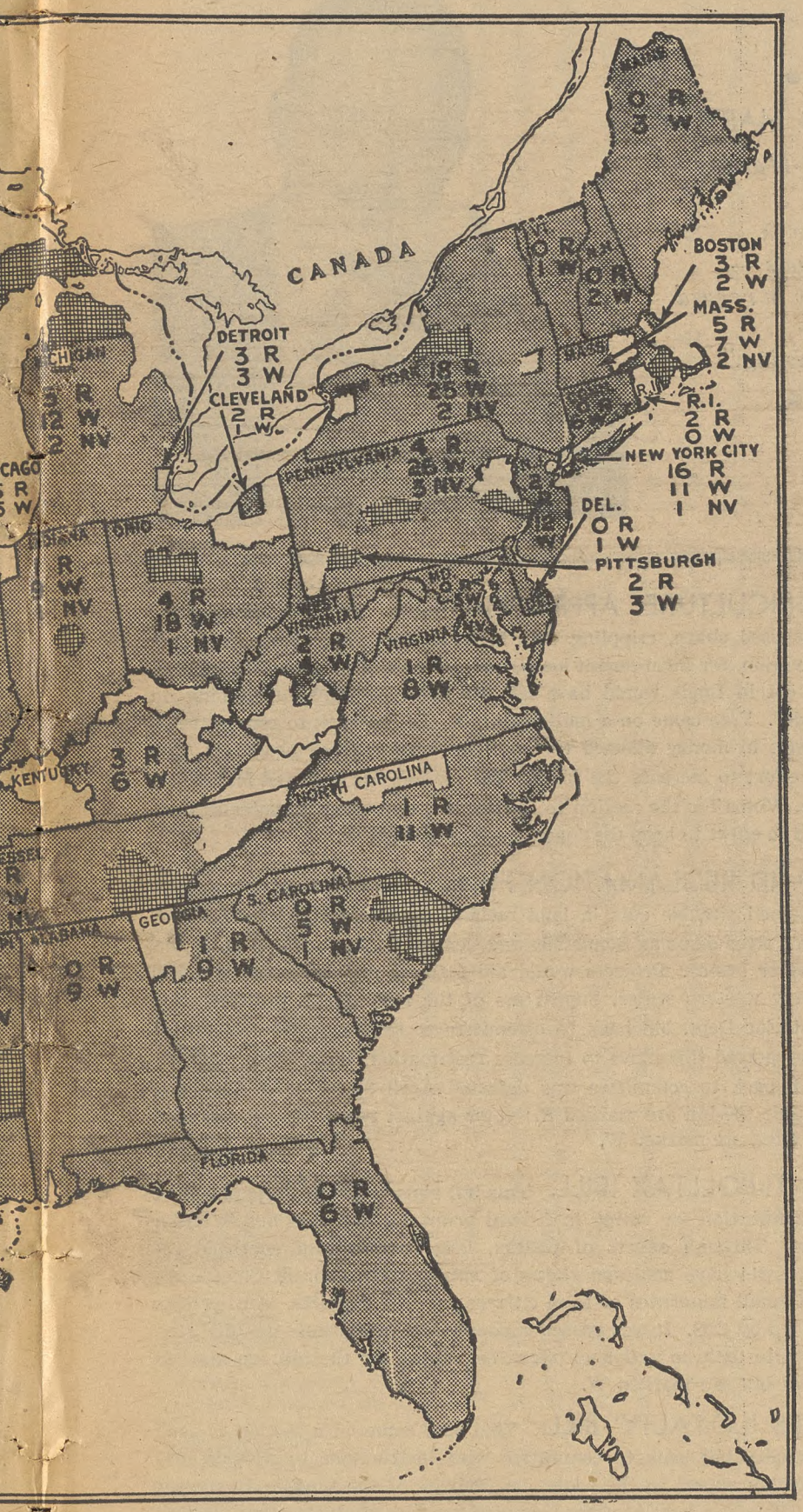
★ ★

Register Now To V

★ ★

Contribute To PA

EY FIGHT-WE MUST WIN IN '48



aft-Hartley Act!

★

Vote In 1948!

★

PAC To Help Democracy

When People Vote, NAM Crowd Loses

By JACK KROLL

Director, CIO Political Action Committee

THE Taft-Hartley bill is law today because Congressmen representing many industrial areas voted for it and then voted to over-ride the President's veto. The failure of labor to register and vote in the 1946 elections is chiefly responsible for the passage of the Taft-Hartley law.

This fact points up more sharply than ever the fundamental necessity of CIO to organize its forces politically and to enter into political affairs with the same verve and spirit evidenced when it began its mighty and successful organizing drives to bring new economic freedom to the workers of this country. If CIO members do not want to see all of their rights swept away—as a matter of self-preservation—they must begin to take their politics seriously and must immediately organize their strength for the crucial political battle of 1948.

JACK KROLL

In the recent session of Congress we exerted ourselves through letters, telegrams and other forms of action to insure decent, progressive legislation. Such activity is obviously important but it does not alter the basic truth that anti-labor Congressmen will respond mainly to the interests they represent. The time to insure good legislation is before Congressmen get to Congress—by electing Congressmen who will represent the interests of labor and of all the people.

The election of such Congressmen will be insured by getting people registered and urging them to make a voluntary contribution to PAC. Enlisting a mighty army of a million citizen volunteers who will work on each block of every city will push this drive forward.

THE combined efforts of our CIO shop stewards, and local union officials and our million "self-starters," talking about the issues, distributing literature and urging people to register and vote and give to PAC, cannot fail to produce results.

The CIO is determined to secure repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. We will accomplish this goal only when the members of the CIO are fully aroused to the need for political action, understand their responsibility to register and vote, and organize to change the present Congress into a truly progressive one that will repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

THE HOUSE RECORD

Here's an explanation of the key domestic issues selected for the voting record printed on the opposite page. Read these summaries to understand the importance of each issue—then see how your Congressman voted.

1. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL—HOUSE VERSION. This was the original House proposal for anti-labor legislation. It sprang from Rep. Hartley (R. N. J.) and the House GOP leadership. Hartley announced it was purposely "tough"—including ban on industry-wide bargaining—to insure a "tough" compromise with the Senate. Opposed by CIO. Passed April 17, 308-107. Votes for the bill are marked W; those against R.

2. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT. This version of the T-H Bill was product of joint Senate-House conference, and included many sections of original bill passed by House. Nevertheless, supporters used wide-scale propaganda to argue that it was a "mild" bill. Opposed by CIO. Passed June 4, by 320-79 margin. Votes for are marked W; votes against are marked R.

3. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL—VOTE ON VETO. This was the vote to sustain or over-ride Pres. Truman's sharp veto of the T-H Bill. It was the final test on the bill, and followed unprecedented labor education program of mail, meetings and visits to Washington. As result of this vote and similar vote in Senate, the T-H Bill became law. Sustaining of the veto was supported by CIO. House over-rode veto June 20 by 331-83. Votes to over-ride are marked W; to sustain, R.

4. WAGE-HOUR AMENDMENTS (PORTAL PAY BILL). This bill seriously weakened enforcement of the Wage-Hour Act. It reduced time for workers to file back-pay suits, offered numerous "outs" to employers to evade back-pay claims based on law violations, and placed ban on all portal-portal wage suits. Opposed by CIO. Passed on Feb. 28, by 345-56, and later became law. Votes for are marked W; votes against, R.

5. LABOR DEPARTMENT FUNDS. The Appropriation Bill for the Dept. of Labor stripped that agency of essential operating funds for bureaus serving the nation's workers. Cuts ordered by the House hit the effectiveness and number of reports issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which are widely used in collective bargaining; the Bureau of Labor Standards, dealing with safety and health conditions in industry; the Children's Bureau, which keeps an eye on violation of child labor laws; the U. S. Employment Service; and—before passage of the T-H Bill—of the Labor Dept. Conciliation Service and the Natl. Labor Relations Board. Some of the more drastic cuts were later restored in part by the Senate, but many of the agencies still suffer for lack of money. Cuts in Labor Dept. budget were opposed by CIO. House approved the reductions on March 25, by 343-39 vote. Votes for the cut are marked W; against, R.

6. RENT CONTROL—ENFORCEMENT FUNDS. There was no clear-cut vote in the House on extension of "as is" rent control legislation. Most significant test of sentiment came on a vote to cut OPA rent control funds by $9 million—a proposal contained in the 2nd Deficiency Appropriation Bill. Senate later reduced the amount of the cut, but provided only enough money to wind up OPA's activities. Later, Congressmen had no choice but to vote for the 15% increase formula or else to end all controls. CIO favored "as is" rent control action, and fought the move to cut OPA's operating funds. The House voted the $9 million cut on Feb. 18 by a vote of 319-25. Votes for the cut are marked W; against the cut, R.

7. HOME LOANS FOR GIs. Supporters of veterans housing tried to increase the number of home loans available to vets by permitting the government's RFC to buy such notes from commercial banks. Had such a move been successful, banks could have been more liberal in granting home loans to ex-GI purchasers. Supporters of vet housing sought to send the RFC bill back to committee to include this provision. The move to send it back was supported by CIO. The proposal was defeated June 24, by a 192-54 vote. Votes to recommit the bill are marked R; those cast against sending it back are marked W.

8. TAXES—VOTE ON SECOND VETO. This measure, supported by GOP leadership, would have given whopping tax cuts to the wealthy and only small reductions on low incomes. Republicans, having failed to override Pres. Truman's veto on the first test of the bill, passed it a second time—changing it only to make the benefits for the wealthy start next year. Bill was opposed both times by CIO, and CIO favored sustaining the veto. Veto was over-ridden July 18 by a 299-108 vote—more than the necessary two-thirds, but was later sustained in the Senate. Votes to sustain the President's veto are marked R; votes to over-ride are marked W.

REP. FRED HARTLEY

The Taft-Hartley Act is still "inadequate in many respects—particularly in regard to industry-wide bargaining."

9. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION. House Appropriations Committee proposed sharp, crippling cuts in funds for school lunch program, for soil conservation, for farm tenant loans, and for rural electrification projects. The proposed cut in funds would have left all four programs functioning on only one cylinder. Vote came on a motion to send the bill back to committee to force an increase in money allotted to the four social welfare programs. CIO supported the effort to increase the funds. The motion was defeated May 28 by a 180-174 vote. Votes for the motion to recommit are marked R; votes against the motion, and in effect to keep the funds low, are marked W.

10. LAND RECLAMATION FUNDS. Interior Dept. Appropriations Bill contained sizeable cuts in land reclamation projects connected with such big western river dams as Bonneville and Central Valley, and the Columbia and Missouri river basins. Projects would aid farmers and industrial workers throughout many western states. Supporters of the reclamation projects tried to send the Interior Dept. bill back to committee to secure additional, needed money. CIO supported this move to increase reclamation funds. The proposal to send the bill back to committee was defeated April 25 by a 197-140 vote. Votes to recommit the bill are marked R.; votes against recommitting and thus keep the funds lows, are marked W.

11. ANTI-POLLTAX BILL. This bill aims to eliminate payment of polltax as a qualification for voting in federal primaries and elections in seven southern states. Through effects of polltax, large numbers of southern reactionary Democrats have achieved status of entrenched power in Congress—on the votes of small minorities of total citizens in their districts. Anti-polltax bill was supported by CIO. It was passed suddenly late in session—on July 21—by 290-112. Senate took no action on measure. Votes for the bill are marked R; votes against bill are marked W.

12. REES 'LOYALTY' BILL. This vote came on a motion to send the so-called loyalty bill back to committee with instructions to provide machinery for allowing appeal to the courts on findings of the Loyalty Board set up in the bill. CIO and a host of other organizations had protested that accused government workers would be deprived of basic Constitutional rights, could be discharged without chance of appealing their case or confronting their accusers. CIO supported the move to send the bill back to committee to get additional safeguards. The motion was defeated July 15, by a 248-133, and the bill was passed later in the House. The Senate did not act on the bill. Votes to recommit the bill are marked R.; votes against recommitting are marked W.

READING THE HOUSE RECORD

The symbol **R** in this voting record means a right vote from the progressive point of view of the CIO.

The symbol **W** means a wrong vote.

The letters **NV** indicate the Representative did not vote.

The letters **PR** or **PW** indicate the Representative did not vote but had arranged a pair with a Representative from the opposite side.

VOTES ON 12 KEY ISSUES

District	1. Taft-Hartley—House Version	2. Taft-Hartley — Conference Bill	3. Taft-Hartley—Vote on Veto	4. Wage-Hour Amendments	5. Labor Dept. Appropriation	6. Rent Control—Cut in Funds	7. Vet Housing Loans	8. Taxes—Vote on 2nd Veto	9. School Lunch Program	10. Land Reclamation Projects	11. Anti-Polltax Bill	12. Rees 'Loyalty' Bill
ALABAMA												
1. Frank W. Boykin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	W	R	W	W	NV
2. George M. Grant (D)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	W	W
3. George W. Andrews (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	R	W	W
4. Sam Hobbs (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
5. Albert Rains (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
6. Pete Jarman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	W	R
7. Carter Manasco (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	PR	R	R	R	W	W
8. Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
9. Laurie C. Battle (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R
ARIZONA												
AL. Richard F. Harless (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
AL. John R. Murdock (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARKANSAS												
1. E. C. Gathings (D)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	PR	W	R	W	W	W
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
3. James W. Trimble (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
4. Fadjo Cravens (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
5. Brooks Hays (D)	R	W	W	NV	W	NV	R	PR	R	R	PW	R
6. W. F. Norrell (D)	W	W	W	NV	NV	NV	NV	W	PR	NV	W	W
7. Oren Harris (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R
CALIFORNIA												
1. Clarence F. Lea (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	NV	R
2. Clair Engle (D)	W	W	W	NV	W	NV	R	W	R	R	R	R
3. J. Leroy Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	R	W
4. Franck R. Havenner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Richard J. Welch (R)	R	R	R	R	NV	W	NV	W	W	R	R	W
6. George P. Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. John J. Allen, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
8. Jack Z. Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
9. Bertrand W. Gearhart (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
10. Alfred J. Elliott (D)	W	NV	W	W	W	NV	R	W	R	R	R	W
11. Ernest K. Bramblett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
12. Richard M. Nixon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	NV	W	R	R
13. Norris Poulson (R)	PR	W	W	NV	W	NV	W	W	W	R	R	R
14. Helen G. Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. Gordon L. McDonough (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	W
16. Donald L. Jackson (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	PW	R	R
17. Cecil R. King (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18. Willis W. Bradley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
19. Chet Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	PR	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Carl Hinshaw (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	R
21. Harry Sheppard (D)	R	R	R	NV	W	W	R	NV	R	NV	R	R
22. John Phillips (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W
23. Charles K. Fletcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
COLORADO												
1. John Carroll (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. William S. Hill (R)	NV	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W
4. Robert F. Rockwell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
CONNECTICUT												
1. William J. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
2. Horace Seely-Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
3. Ellsworth B. Foote (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. John Davis Lodge (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
5. James T. Patterson (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
A.L. Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
DELAWARE												
A.L. J. Caleb Boggs (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
FLORIDA												
1. J. Hardin Peterson (D)	W	NV	W	W	W	NV	R	W	PR	R	W	W
2. Emory H. Price (D)	W	W	W	W	PW	NV	R	W	R	R	W	W
3. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	W	PW	W	W	W	NV	R	W	R	R	W	W
4. George A. Smathers (D)	R	W	W	NV	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
5. Joe Hendricks (D)	W	NV	W	NV	R	NV	NV	R	R	R	W	W
6. Dwight L. Rogers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
GEORGIA												
1. Prince H. Preston (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	PR	W	W
2. E. E. Cox (D)	PW	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	PR	W	W
3. Stephen Pace (D)	PW	W	W	W	NV	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
4. A. Sidney Camp (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	R	R	R	W	R
5. James C. Davis (D)	W	W	W	PW	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
6. Carl Vinson (D)	W	W	W	W	PW	NV	NV	PW	R	NV	PW	PW
7. Henderson Lanham (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	W	R
8. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
9. John S. Wood (D)	NV	PW	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	PR	W	W
10. Paul Brown (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W

District	1. Taft-Hartley—House Version	2. Taft-Hartley — Conference Bill	3. Taft-Hartley—Vote on Veto	4. Wage-Hour Amendments	5. Labor Dept. Appropriation	6. Rent Control—Cut in Funds	7. Vet Housing Loans	8. Taxes—Vote on 2nd Veto	9. School Lunch Program	10. Land Reclamation Projects	11. Anti-Polltax Bill	12. Rees 'Loyalty' Bill
IDAHO												
1. Abe McGregor Goff (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. John Sanborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
ILLINOIS												
1. William L. Dawson (D)	R	R	R	PR	NV	NV	NV	R	R	PR	R	PR
2. Richard R. Vail (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	PW	W	R	W
3. Fred E. Busbey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. Martin Gorski (D)	R	R	R	R	W	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Adolph J. Sabath (D)	R	R	R	R	PR	R.	NV	R	R	PR	R	R
6. Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
7. Thomas L. Owens (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
8. Thomas S. Gordon (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Robert J. Twyman (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W
10. Ralph E. Church (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
11. Chauncey W. Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
12. Noah M. Mason (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	NV	W	NV	NV	PR	PW
13. Leo E. Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	PW	R	W
14. Anton J. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
15. Robert B. Chiperfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W
16. Everett M. Dirksen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	PW	R	W
18. Edward H. Jenison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	W	W	R	W
19. Rolla C. McMillen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
20. Sid Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
21. Evan Howell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	W	R	W
22. Melvin Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23. Charles W. Vursell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
24. Roy Clippinger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	W	NV	NV	PW
25. C. W. Bishop (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
A.L. William G. Stratton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W	R	W
INDIANA												
1. Ray J. Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Charles A. Halleck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	W	R	W
3. Robert A. Grant (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
4. George W. Gillie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
5. Forest A. Harness (R)	W	NV	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. Noble J. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	PW	R	W
7. Gerald W. Landis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	R	W
8. E. A. Mitchell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	PW	R	W
9. Earl Wilson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
10. Raymond S. Springer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
11. Louis Ludlow (D)	Ill—Unable to Serve											

IOWA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Thomas E. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
2. Henry O. Talle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
3. John W. Gwynne (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	R	R
4. Karl M. LeCompte (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Paul Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	W	R	W
6. James I. Dolliver (D)	W	W	PW	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W	R	W
7. Ben F. Jensen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W
8. Charles B. Hoeven (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
KANSAS												
1. Albert M. Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W
2. Errett P. Scrivner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W
3. Herbert A. Meyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. Edward H. Rees (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Clifford R. Hope (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	W
6. Wint Smith (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
KENTUCKY												
1. Noble J. Gregory (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
2. Earle C. Clements (D)	PR	R	R	NV	W	NV	PR	NV	R	NV	NV	PW
3. Thruston B. Morton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	NV	R	W
4. Frank L. Ghelf (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
5. Brent Spence (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Virgil Chapman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PR	NV	R	R	W	W
7. W. Howes Meade (R)	R	W	W	R	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
8. Joe E. Bates (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	NV
9. John M. Robsion (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	R
LOUISIANA												
1. F. Edward Hebert (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	PR	PR	PW	PW
2. Hale Boggs (D)	R	W	W	NV	W	W	R	R	PR	R	W	R
3. James Domengeaux (D)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	PR	W	R	PR	W	W
4. Overton Brooks (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
5. Otto E. Passman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
6. James H. Morrison (D)	NV	NV	R	NV	W	W	PR	W	PR	PR	W	NV
7. Henry D.Lacarde, Jr. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
8. A. Leonard Allen (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W

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THE HOUSE RECORD

(Continued from Page 9)

District	1. Taft-Hartley—House Version	2. Taft-Hartley — Conference Bill	3. Taft-Hartley—Vote on Veto	4. Wage-Hour Amendments	5. Labor Dept. Appropriation	6. Rent Control—Cut in Funds	7. Vet Housing Loans	8. Taxes—Vote on 2nd Veto	9. School Lunch Program	10. Land Reclamation Projects	11. Anti-Polltax Bill	12. Rees 'Loyalty' Bill
MAINE												
1. Robert Hale (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
2. Margaret Chase Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	R	R
3. Frank Fellows (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W
MARYLAND												
1. Edward T. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
2. Hugh A. Meade (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
3. Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. (D)	Resigned; Successor elected at end of session.											
4. George H. Fallon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
5. Lansdale G. Sasscer (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	NV	R	R
6. J. Glenn Beall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS												
1. John W. Heselton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
2. Charles R. Clason (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	W
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)	R	R	R	W	NV	W	R	W	R	R	R	PR
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)	R	R	R	W	R	NV	R	W	R	R	R	R
5. Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
6. George J. Bates (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
7. Thomas J. Lane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
8. Angier L. Goodwin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
9. Charles L. Gifford (R)	PW	NV	PW	W	W	W	PW	PW	PW	NV	PR	NV
10. Christian A. Herter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
11. John F. Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. John W. McCormack (D)	R	PR	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
13. R. B. Wigglesworth (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
14. Jos. W. Martin, Jr. (R)	Speaker of the House											
MICHIGAN												
1. George G. Sadowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R
2. Earl C. Michener (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
3. Paul W. Shafer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	NV	R	R	NV
4. Clare E. Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Bartel J. Jonkman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	R	W
6. Wm. W. Blackney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
7. Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
8. Fred L. Crawford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
9. Albert J. Engel (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
10. Roy O. Woodruff (R)	W	W	W	PW	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
12. John B. Bennett (R)	W	W	NV	W	W	W	NV	W	PR	W	R	NV
13. Howard A. Coffin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
14. H. F. Youngblood (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
15. John D. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	PR	R	PR	R	R	R
16. John Lesinski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
17. George A. Dondero (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
MINNESOTA												
1. August H. Andresen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	NV	R	W
2. Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	NV	W	NV	W
3. George MacKinnon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
4. Edward J. Devitt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
5. Walter H. Judd (R)	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W	W	W	R	R
6. Harold Knutson (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	NV
7. H. Carl Andersen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W	W	R	W
8. John A. Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Harold C. Hagen (R)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W
MISSISSIPPI												
1. John E. Rankin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
2. Jamie L. Whiten (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
3. Wm. M. Whittington (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R
4. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
5. Arthur Winstead (D)	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
6. Wm. M. Colmer (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
7. John B. Williams (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
MISSOURI												
1. Wat Arnold (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. Max Schwabe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	PW	R	W
3. Wm. C. Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PR	PW
4. C. Jasper Bell (D)	W	PW	W	W	W	NV	W	NV	R	NV	W	W
5. Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. Marion T. Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
7. Dewey Short (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W
8. Parke M. Banta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
9. Clarence Cannon (D)	R	R	R	W	NV	W	W	R	R	R	R	W
10. Orville Zimmerman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	R	R	W
11. Claude I. Bakewell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
12. Walter C. Ploeser (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	PW	R	W
13. Frank M. Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

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MONTANA												
1. Mike Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	NV	W	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	R	W
NEBRASKA												
1. Carl T. Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	W
2. Howard H. Buffett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
3. Karl Stefan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. A. L. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
NEVADA												
A. L. Charles H. Russell (R)	R	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	R	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
1. Chester E. Merrow (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
2. Norris Cotton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
NEW JERSEY												
1. Chas. A. Wolverton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R
2. T. Millet Hand (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
3. J. C. Auchincloss (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
4. F. A. Mathews, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Charles A. Eaton (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	PW	W	PW	PW	R	PW
6. Clifford P. Case (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
7. J. Parnell Thomas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	PW	R	W
8. Gordon Canfield (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	R	W
9. Harry L. Towe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	PW	PW	R	R
10. F. A. Hartley, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	NV	PW	PR	PW
11. F. L. Sundstrom (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	R	W
12. Robert W. Kean (R)	PW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
13. Mary T. Norton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	PR	R	R
14. Edward J. Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO												
A.L. A. M. Fernandez (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	NV	R	R	R	R	R
A.L. Georgia L. Lusk (D)	W	W	NV	NV	R	W	PR	R	R	R	NV	R
NEW YORK												
1. W. Kingsland Macy (R)	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	PW	W	W	PW	PR	W
2. Leonard W. Hall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
3. Henry J. Latham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. Gregory McMahon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Robert Tripp Ross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. Robert Nodar, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	W	R	W
7. John J. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	PR	PR	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R
8. Joseph L. Pfeifer (D)	R	PR	R	R	PR	NV	PR	R	PR	PR	PR	PR
9. Eugene J. Keogh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	PR	W	R	PR	R	PR
10. Andrew L. Somers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	PR	R	R
11. James J. Heffernan (D)	R	R	R	NV	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR
12. John J. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	PR	R	R	R	R	R
13. Donald L. O'Toole (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	PR
14. Leo F. Rayfiel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	NV	R	PR	PR	R	PR
15. Emanuel Celler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R
16. Ellsworth B. Buck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	W
17. Fred R. Coudert, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	W	PW	R	W
18. Vito Marcantonio (ALP)	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
19. Arthur G. Klein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	PR	R	R
20. Sol Bloom (D)	R	R	R	R	W	NV	R	R	PR	R	R	R
21. Jacob K. Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	NV	W	R	R
22. Adam C. Powell (D)	R	PR	NV	R	R	R	NV	NV	PR	PR	PR	PR
23. Walter A. Lynch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R
24. Benjamin J. Rabin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	NV	R	PR	R	R	R
25. Charles A. Buckley (D)	R	R	R	R	NV	NV	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR
26. David Potts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
27. Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	PW	W	R	W
28. Ralph A. Gamble (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
29. Katharine St. George (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	R	W
30. Jay LeFevre (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
31. Bernard W. Kearney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
32. William T. Byrne (D)	R	R	R	R	W	NV	R	R	PR	PR	R	R
33. Dean P. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	NV	R	W
34. Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	NV	W	W	W
35. Hadwen C. Fuller (R)	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	PW	PW	NV	PW	PR	NV
36. R. Walter Riehlman (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
37. Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	NV	PR	NV
38. John Taber (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
39. W. Sterling Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	W	W	NV	R	W
40. Kenneth B. Keating (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R
41. James W. Wadsworth (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV
42. Walter G. Andrews (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	NV	R	NV
43. Edward J. Elsaesser (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	NV
44. John C. Butler (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
45. Daniel A. Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	W	W	NV
NORTH CAROLINA												
1. Herbert C. Bonner (D)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	W	R	PW	W	W
2. John H. Kerr (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W	W	W
3. Graham A. Barden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	NV	W	NV

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NORTH CAROLINA (Cont.)												
4. Harold D. Cooley (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
5. John H. Folger (D)	R	W	R	W	W	NV	R	R	R	R	W	R
6. Carl T. Durham (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	NV
7. J. Bayard Clark (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	NV	W	NV
8. C. B. Deane (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	PR	W	R
9. Robert L. Doughton (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
10. Hamilton C. Jones (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
11. Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	R	W	R	NV	W	W
12. Monroe M. Redden (D)	W	W	W	PW	W	W	R	W	PR	R	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA												
A.L. William Lemke (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	NV	W	R	R	R	R
A.L. Charles R. Robertson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W	R	W
OHIO												
1. Charles H. Elston (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	NV	R	W
2. William E. Hess (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	PW	W	PW	W	R	W
3. Raymond H. Burke (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. Robert F. Jones (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Cliff Clevenger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. Edward O. McCowen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	PW	NV	W	W	W	PW	R	W
8. Frederick C. Smith (R)	R	NV	NV	W	R	W	NV	NV	W	W	NV	NV
9. Homer A. Ramey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
10. Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	PW	W	R	W
11. Walter E. Brehm (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
12. John M. Vorys (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
13. Alvin F. Weichel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
14. Walter B. Huber (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. P. W. Griffiths (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
16. Henderson H. Carson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
17. J. Harry McGregor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
18. Earl R. Lewis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	W
19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	PR	R	R	R	R
20. Michael A. Feighan (D)	PR	R	R	PR	NV	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Robert Crosser (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Frances P. Bolton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R
A.L. George H. Bender (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
OKLAHOMA												
1. George B. Schwabe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. William G. Stigler (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
3. Carl Albert (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
4. Glen D. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	NV	R	R	R	NV	R	R
5. A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	R	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Toby Morris (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
7. Preston E. Peden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
8. Ross Rizley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W
OREGON												
1. Walter Norblad (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
2. Lowell Stockman (R)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	NV
3. Homer D. Angell (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	PR	R	R	W
4. Harris Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W
PENNSYLVANIA												
1. James Gallagher (R)	W	NV	W	W	W	W	NV	W	PW	PW	R	W
2. Robert N. McGarvey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	PW	W	W	W	PR	W
3. Hardie Scott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
4. Franklin J. Maloney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Geo. W. Sarbacher, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
6. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W
7. E. Wallace Chadwick (R)	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
9. Paul B. Dague (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	R	W
10. James P. Scoblick (R)	R	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	PW	W	R	W
11. Mitchell Jenkins (R)	R	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	PW	W	PR	W
12 Ivor D. Fenton (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
13. Fred. A. Muhlenberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
14. Wilson D. Gillette (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
15. Robert F. Rich (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	W	W
16. Sam K. McConnell, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
17. Richard M. Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
18. John C. Kunkel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
19. Leon H. Gavin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	W
20. Francis E. Walter (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Chester H. Gross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	W
22. James E. Van Zandt (R)	W	PW	PW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
23. William J. Crow (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
24. Thomas E. Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	PR	R	R	R	R	R
25. Louis E. Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
26. Harve Tibbott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
27. Augustine B. Kelley (D)	R	PR	PR	R	R	R	PR	PR	PR	R	PR	PR
28. Carroll D. Kearns (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	W	W	PW	R	W
29. John McDowell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PW	PW	R	W
30. Robert J. Corbett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
31. James G. Fulton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	W	R	R
32. Herman P. Eberharter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	NV	R	R	R	PR	R	R
33. Frank Buchanan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	PR	R	R

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RHODE ISLAND												
1. Aime J. Forand (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. John E. Fogarty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	PR	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA												
1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	NV	R	NV	W	NV
2. John J. Riley (D)	W	PW	W	W	W	W	R	PW	PR	R	W	W
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	PW
4. Joseph R. Bryson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
5. James P. Richards (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PR	R	R	R	W	R
6. John L. McMillan (D)	W	W	PW	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA												
1. Karl E. Mundt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. Francis Case (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PR	W	R	W
TENNESSEE												
1. Dayton Phillips (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W
2. John Jennings, Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
3. Estes Kefauver (D)	R	R	PR	W	R	NV	R	W	R	R	R	R
4. Albert Gore (D)	W	W	W	NV	W	W	R	R	R	NV	R	R
5. Joe L. Evins (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
6. J. Percy Priest (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Wirt Courtney (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	NV	R	PR	PW	W
8. Tom Murray (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	NV	W	W
9. Jere Cooper (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
10. Clifford Davis (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	R	W	R	R	W	W
TEXAS												
1. Wright Patman (D)	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	NV	R	NV	W	NV
2. J. M. Combs (D)	R	R	NV	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	NV
3. Lindley Beckworth (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
4. Sam Rayburn (D)	R	R	R	W	NV	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
5. J. Frank Wilson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R
6. Olin E. Teague (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PR	R	R	R	W	R
7. Tom Pickett (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	NV
8. Albert Thomas (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	NV	R	NV
10. Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	PR	R	R	PW	NV
11. W. R. Poage (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
12. Wingate Lucas (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	W	R	R	W	R
13. Ed Gossett (D)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W	R	R	W	R
14. John E. Lyle (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
15. Milton H. West (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	PR	NV	W	W
16. R. Ewing Thomason (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	NV	NV
17. Omar Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
18. Eugene Worley (D)	NV	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
19. George H. Mahon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
20. Paul J. Kilday (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R
21. O. C. Fisher (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	PR	R	W	W
UTAH												
1. Walter K. Granger (D)	R	PR	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. William A. Dawson (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	R	W	W	W	R	W
VERMONT												
A.L. Charles A. Plumley (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	W	W	W	PW	R	NV
VIRGINIA												
1. Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	NV	NV	W	W	NV	NV	NV	PW	PR	NV	PW	NV
2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R	R	R	W	R
3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	PR	W	R	R	W	R
4. Patrick H. Drewry (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	PR	W	R
5. Thomas B. Stanley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
6. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
7. Burr P. Harrison (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	R	W	W	W
8. Howard W. Smith (D)	NV	W	W	W	NV	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
9. John W. Flanagan, Jr. (D)	R	PR	R	W	W	W	R	R	PR	R	W	R
WASHINGTON												
1. Homer R. Jones (R)	R	R	R	NV	NV	NV	W	W	W	NV	R	W
2. Henry M. Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Hal Holmes (R)	W	PW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
5. Walt Horan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	W
6. Thor C. Tollefson (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
WEST VIRGINIA												
1. Francis J. Love (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2. Melvin C. Snyder (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	PW
3. Edward G. Rohrbough (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. Hubert S. Ellis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	PR	W	R	W
5. John Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	NV	R	R	NV	NV
6. E. H. Hedrick (D)	R	R	R	W	W	NV	R	W	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN												
1. Lawrence H. Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	R	R
2. Glenn R. Davis (R)	—	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
3. William H. Stevenson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
4. John C. Brophy (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	PW	W	R	R
5. Charles J. Kersten (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	NV	W	W	PR	W	R	R
6. Frank B. Keefe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	NV	W	NV	W	R	W
7. Reid F. Murray (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
8. John W. Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Merlin Hull (R)	PR	R	R	R	NV	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	W	W	W	W	NV	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
WYOMING												
A.L. Frank A. Barrett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W

A MEMO TO YOU
from
PHILIP MURRAY

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
THE PRESIDENT

EXecutive 5581

The 80th Congress, adjourning its first session, leaves unfinished more measures for the people's welfare than any Congress in recent years. And when it has acted, it has hurt some or all of the American people.

This supplement of The CIO News sets forth the record of the first session of the 80th Congress. This record tells the American people that their Congress has failed them. In the face of rising prices, falling incomes, and housing shortages, the Congress struck at collective bargaining between labor and industry, destroyed rent control, made housing for veterans and others more unattainable, victimized the working farmer, and tried, although unsuccessfully, to favor the wealthy in tax reduction. Health, welfare, veterans, and civil rights issues were sidetracked.

To make the next session of Congress benefit the majority of the people, we must go, individually and in delegations, to tell our representatives, while they are home, just what we think of their past record and what we expect them to do next January.

We must organize now -- in our local unions, in our wards and precincts, our cities, and states -- to get the people registered and to raise the funds to support this drive to make citizenship effective. By knowing these issues, the people can create a political action movement by which in 1948 they can sweep out of office the Congressmen and Senators who voted against the people, and make the 81st Congress one of which the nation can be proud.

This is a tremendous job, but we can do it -- if we use this record, not only in our unions, but with friends, neighbors, and non-labor organizations in our communities.

Let the record speak.

Philip Murray

President.

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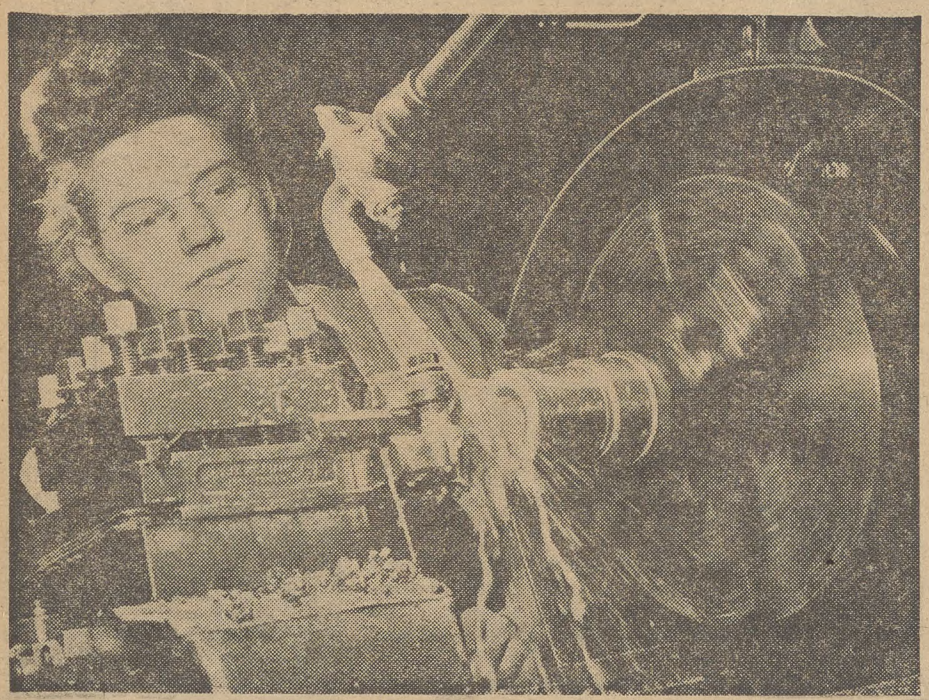
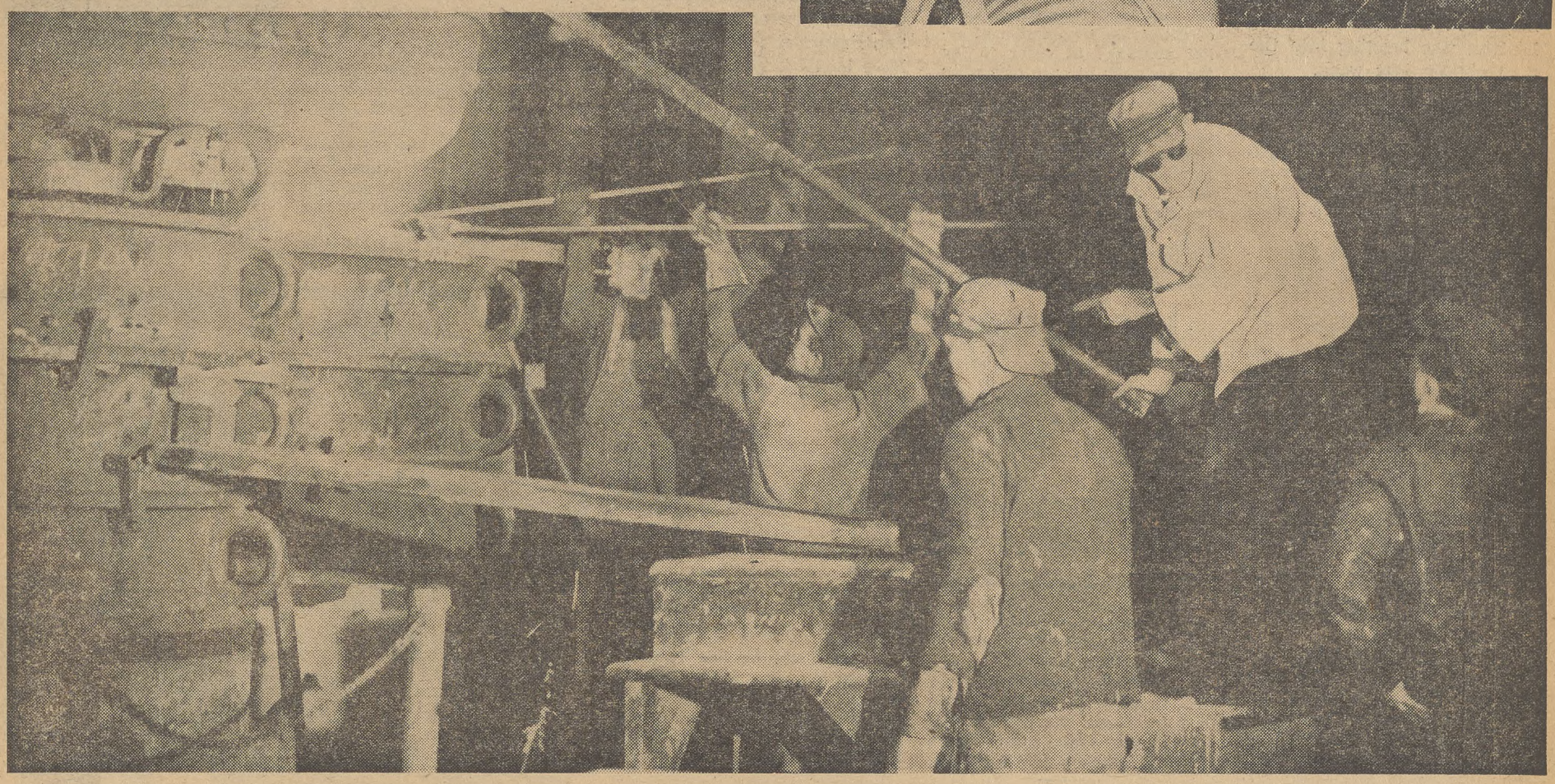
These Workers Upped Production

But Why Didn't Prices Decrease? (See Page 3)



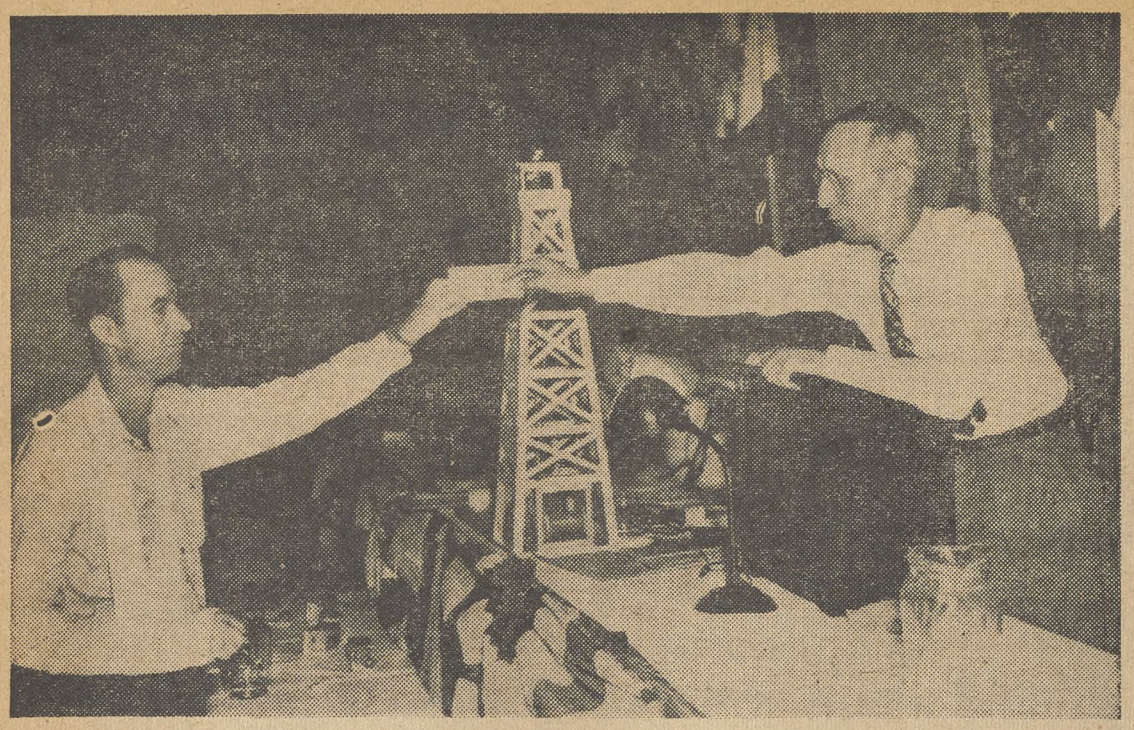


T-H Day Brings All of Labor Under Severe Restrictions...

(Story on Page 8)

Philip Murray Warns Voters: You've Got A Polls Date in '48

(Story on Page 2)



O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers, hands a campaign contribution to J. Curtis Trahan, a member of the union, who is running for Congress in the 9th Texas district. The scene, taken at the union's convention in Kansas City, is symbolic of the Oil Workers' determination to test the Taft-Hartley law's restrictions on political action. Trahan, mayor of Texas City, was injured while performing heroic work during his city's recent disaster. Knight led the 400 delegates in contributing $5 each to Trahan's campaign fund. The collection followed a speech by CIO Secy-Treas. Carey, who characterized the reactionary 80th Congress as the "best money could buy." Carey denounced the Taft-Hartley law, but declared it, like any law, can be dealt with through the Supreme Court. "These challenges of democracy," he said, "even though they may be termed deliberate violations of the law, are the only way in which we can establish the lagging failure of democracy to meet the needs of the people. I intend to violate the Taft-Hartley law at every opportunity." The convention was also addressed by CIO Steelworkers' Secy-Treas. David McDonald, who called for "throwing out the rascals who fostered the Taft-Hartley law." See story on Page 7.

MURRAY OPENS PAC CAMPAIGN

LABOR has begun its campaign to make 1948 a year to remember.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray sparked the crusade at a meeting of 520 members of the CIO Steelworkers' staff. He told the Pittsburgh gathering that CIO "would welcome" a test of labor's political activities under the Taft-Hartley Law.

He recalled that he had twice sought a test of the law. The first test was in the Baltimore Congressional by-election. The second is in the Pennsylvania Congressional by-election, set for Sept. 9, in which Murray, in the name of the Steelworkers, indorsed Democratic candidate Philip Storch.

Walter Reuther, head of the CIO Auto Workers, and Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, also backed Storch. The two unions, like Steel, have large locals in the Pennsylvania district.

Murray announced formally that Steel's campaign, tied in with PAC, would be aimed at electing Representatives and Senators pledged to repeal of the T-H Law and other reactionary legislation.

SO FAR, Murray said, the CIO has not heard from the Attorney General, although "we would welcome a test" of the T-H Act.

The constitutionality of the act on the political grounds, he said, would be questioned under the premise of free speech and expression.

Those who attended the Steel meeting included top international officers, directors of 34 USA districts and staff representatives from all districts.

Murray outlined the deplorable record of the 80th Congress in patterning a legislative program aimed to help the greedy "at the expense of the needy."

"If the present Congress has its way or a similar Congress is elected in 1948, America is in for very bad times," he declared.

"THE trade union movement—which has always been a barrier against rapacity and greed—must stand up and fight or this country will go down into vast unemployment and poverty and debt that trails in the wake of depression.

"Our people must be aware of the terrible dangers that confront them. Senator Taft and his kind have challenged your union. He has challenged the poor and downtrodden.

"We must not fight a defensive fight, but an offensive fight, because that is the only kind of fight that can be won. And how do we do it? By work—hard work. By knocking at our neighbor's door, asking him to register, asking him to vote, attending our meetings, getting our dollar-drive collection agencies at work.

"This PAC dollar is an investment every one of our members and friends can make in the welfare of this nation. It is an investment in the welfare of its people and the welfare of this union."

EQUAL PAY BILL SIDETRACKED

No hearings were held during the first session of the 80th Congress on the new equal pay bill, S. 1556, which was introduced by Senators Claude Pepper and Wayne Morse, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The bill prohibits employers from paying lower wage rates to women than to men (1) for work of comparable character or jobs requiring comparable skills; (2) for comparable quality and quantity of work on the same or similar operations.

STARS FOR STORCH

KEYNOTED by support of the CIO, the Congressional campaign of Philip Storch in Pennsylvania's 8th District was heading into the final stretch last week.

Well aware they must overcome a substantial Republican majority in the traditionally GOP Lehigh-Bucks area, Storch's campaign committee, which represents a cross-section of the citizenry, is not missing a single angle.

Storch's opponent is the Republicans' best vote-getter, Franklin H. Lichtenwalder, Speaker of the State House. Independent political analysts say that Lichtenwalder, in his eight years at Harrisburg, has voted "wrong" 62 times and right only three times on measures affecting the welfare of the people. He is blamed for defeat of a State FEPC, which was backed by many leaders of all parties.

STORCH, president of the Lehigh Valley local of the CIO Newspaper Guild, is making an extensive speaking tour. Lehigh County, highly industrialized, has a number of clothing, textile, auto and steel plants.

Bucks is almost completely agricultural. Bucks also is the home of Joseph Grundy, longtime state GOP boss, former U. S. Senator and ex-head of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association. The county is famed for its literary, art and theatrical colony.

Storch's campaign committee is headed by Daniel Hamm, retired principal of Allentown High School, and includes:

Ella Logan, star of the Broadway smash, "Finnian's Rainbow"; Actress Kitty Carlisle; Helen Papashvily, co-author of "Anything Can Happen"; Mrs. Jerome Chodorov, Frank Roth, head of the Soil Conservation Association; Walter Teller and Henry Chapin, opponents in the 1946 Democratic Congressional primary; heads of veterans, teachers' and civic groups, and several prominent Republicans.

A Labor Day rally for Storch will be held at Central Park, near Allentown. He has been indorsed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

In addition to the Storch election, six other Congressional seats will be filled in the near future. They include: the 11th Michigan District, where PAC has indorsed Republican Charles Potter, 7th Army hero who lost both legs in action; the 9th Texas, where PAC is backing J. Curtis Trahan, a member of the CIO Oil Workers and heroic mayor of Texas City during the recent disaster; the 16th Texas, the 14th New York, the 4th Ohio, and the Illinois 21st.

Sees Aged Hit By GOP Plan

Manley Wilson, Democratic member of the Oregon Legislature and editor of the CIO Woodworkers' newspaper, has accused the Oregon Republicans of deliberate suppression of relief measures in order to lay the basis for passage of a sales tax.

Wilson, urging defeat of the sales tax proposal in the vote October, 7 declared Oregon's income tax was the third largest in America, but that the State's aged get "starvation dole" averaging less than $38 a month.

Arrest 4 in Strike

Two union organizers and two striking women were arrested last week on charges of "disorderly conduct" and "molesting nonstrikers" as employes of the Lord-Mott Canning Co., members of the CIO Food & Tobacco workers, went on strike.

The union is seeking a 15c hourly increase.

S.F. LABOR UNITES

TAKING a tip from the success of a joint labor committee in the recent election in Oakland, just across the Bay, San Francisco's CIO and AFL have joined in political action.

Co-chairmen of the new group are Paul Schnur, secretary of the S.F. CIO Council and John F. Shelley, president of the AFL Central Labor Union.

A 12-man executive committee was set up which will consider candidates for labor backing in the city's November election, when a mayor and six supervisors will be chosen.

The committee marks the first time in 10 years that S.F. labor has met together. The session was set off by the passage in the Board of Supervisors of a city sales tax.

BIBLE HELPS UNION WIN ELECTION

Quincy Beltram, president of the Intl. Edge Tool Co. at Newark, N. J., said he began to receive messages from the Lord after firing 11 of his 17 employes for wanting to organize a union.

Beltram said he had acted in accordance with the Biblical quotation: "Cast out the scorner and the strife shall cease" when his employes began picketing his factory.

But the pickets, schooled in Beltram's Bible classes during work hours, retorted with an excerpt from Colossians: "Masters, give unto your workers that which is just and equal."

He had acted without sufficient reflection, Beltram confessed; if he had it to do over again, he would "refrain" from the wholesale dismissals.

The New Jersey State Mediation Board gathered together 15 of the 17 employes for an immediate election. The CIO won.

"Women—Women—Women . . . That's all that Engineer thinks of!" (From The Railroad Trainmen).

CIO, U.S. OPEN WAR ON PRICES

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

The CIO and the U. S. Dept. of Justice have launched simultaneous attacks on soaring prices.

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, declaring that speculators have had a field day in raising prices to near all-time highs, called upon Pres. Truman to summon a conference of industrial, labor and agricultural leaders to develop a voluntary program for price reductions.

The Full Employment Committee, composed of the presidents of the CIO Steel, Auto, Clothing, Textile and Electrical unions, further urged that the President and the Republican majority "agree immediately, upon the re-

EMIL RIEVE

convening of Congress, to meet these inflationary threats to our economic security by enacting legislation permitting the establishment of price and rationing controls on speculative commodities."

Two days after he made his proposal public, Rieve received unwelcome testimony that the time for action was here. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that prices had set a record high for the fourth week in a row. This time, BLS bluntly said the end is not in sight. Prices were 18% above June, 1946, last month of extensive OPA regulations, and 59% above the August, 1939, level.

Just after Rieve spoke, Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark announced his Antitrust Division would prosecute criminally those who conspire to increase prices of food, clothing or housing.

Truman View

Pres. Truman, commenting at his press conference on Atty. Gen. Clark's probe, said he doubted that the investigation would actually bring many prices down. But, he said, it would expose those who are charging unwarranted high prices.

RIEVE's statement, issued at a full-dress press conference, was followed or preceded by these developments:

1. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), opponent of OPA and co-author of the Taft-Hartley Law, announced the make-up of Congressional subcommittees which will look into price increases in the East and Mid-West. Later, the Far West will be studied. He made the choices in his capacity as chairman of the joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report.

2. BLS also showed that a married man with two children made an average weekly pay of $48.46 in May, 1947, an all-time high, but that, after taxes and Social Security, this father's take-home pay of $47 was worth only $29.99 in 1939 dollars.

3. Rieve said following Clark's announcement that he felt that though CIO welcomes Clark's probe, "many prices are set by large monopolies and monopolies do not necessarily fall under the criminal law and under Clark's investigation. For example, in the automobile industry, General Motors controls probably 60% of the business and therefore is able to dictate prices."

AT his press conference, Rieve had recalled that 14 months ago the NAM carried on a nation-wide advertising campaign in which it pledged:

"If OPA is promptly discontinued, production of goods will mount rapidly and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

He also recalled that Taft at the same time made similar predictions.

But, Rieve declared, prices have not gone down with the rise in production. Speculators have driven the wholesale price of meat up 85% while increasing slaughtering 150% since June, 1946, he said.

Profits are at an all-time high, he asserted, and, if the trend continues in the second half of this year, will be almost four and one-half times greater than the monies earned by American corporations in the pre-war years and 70% greater than in the peak wartime year of 1943.

Rieve declared such profits refute industry's claims that it must have increased prices because of wage rises. He pointed to recent price increases in coal and steel as examples.

"This is a time for action," he said. "The Congressional committee has announced it will hold hearings in 20 cities to get the story on prices.

"We shall cooperate with this inquiry. But the facts are widely known. Is this an investigation to forestall action? If so, a great deception is being played on the American people . . .

"Economic sanctity and responsible conduct on the part of our industrial leaders is imperative. Never have we witnessed a period when they have exhibited less statesmanship and less concern for the American public . . .

"Before we are catapulted into a new period of price rises and curtailed production aimed at creating even higher profits than the historically high levels which are now being enjoyed, we must stop these price rises.

"Industry is not doing it freely as a matter of daily routine. Legislation must be enacted giving the President control over prices and the right to institute rationing."

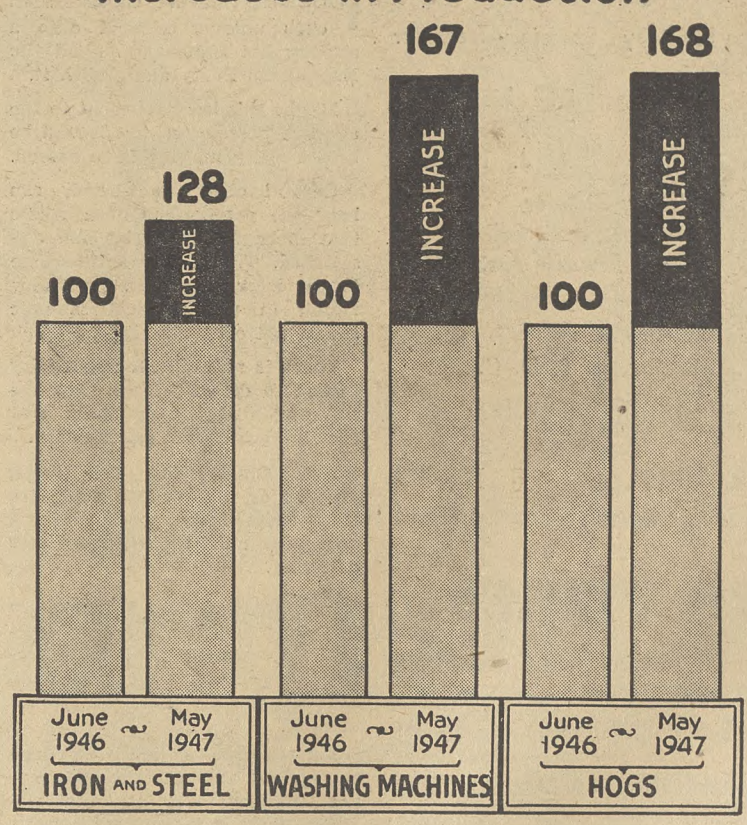
Rieve's proposal was attacked by the National Grange. Albert S. Gross, Grange Master, declared "selfish interests" were planning to break down farm prices as they were broken after World War I and in 1930-31.

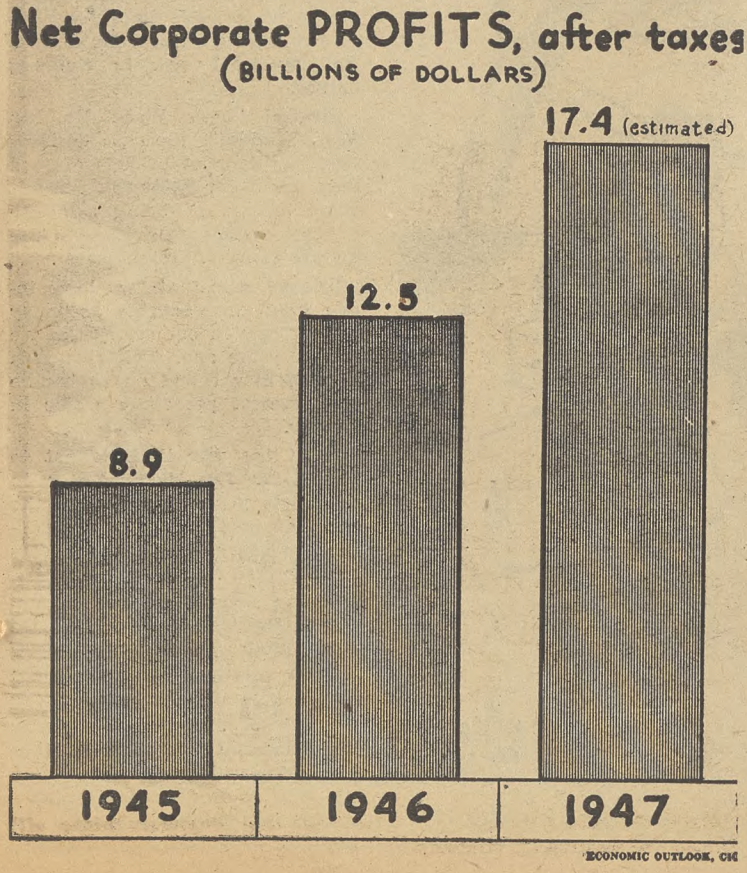
Taft's subcommittees on the Economic Report include:

Eastern: Sens. Flanders (R. Vt.), chairman; Baldwin (R. Conn.) and Myers (D. Pa.) and Reps. Rich (R. Pa.), Kilburn (R. N. Y.) and Hart (D. N. J.).

Midwest: Reps. Bender (R. O.), chairman; Talle (R. Ia.) and Huber (D. O.) and Sens. Ball (R. Minn.), Kem (R. Mo.) and Sparkman (D. Ala.).

The Far West Committee will be headed by Sen. Watkins (R. Utah). The other committee members have not been named.





Clark May Sue Trusts

ATTY. Gen. Tom C. Clark, launching a drive last week against conspiracies to maintain or increase prices in food, clothing and housing, recalled that Pres. Truman's State of the Union message pointed out "one of the gravest threats to our welfare lay in the increasing concentration of power in the hands of a small number of giant organizations."

Clark's action was immediately denounced by the National Assn. of Manufacturers.

Clark declared that the Antitrust Division of the Dept. of Justice will prosecute price conspirators criminally. Upon conviction, he declared, the department will recommend jail sentences for individuals and maximum fines for corporations.

The attorney general indicated that a new and more vigorous approach to anti-trust violations.

The following day, Clark said he would also prosecute unions if they are "found violating the anti-trust laws by conspiring with industry to fix prices."

He declined to say whether he had in mind any particular union, but the New York Herald Tribune said it recalled that Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.) accused large steel and coal companies of collusion with the United Mine Workers in recent negotiations.

The NAM straight-facedly admitted that some prices were out of line, but only in "isolated" cases. It said Clark's probe would be a blow to all industry and would harm the entire country.

BASKETSFUL OF MONEY DON'T APPEAL TO RIEVE

EMIL RIEVE, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, made the following statements during a press conference in Washington:

"We do not like the prospect of our members carrying basketsful of money to pay for a loaf of bread."

"Look at steel—they took a rise in January before the wage increases in April and then another just recently for the same excuse."

"The textile manufacturers are making more money than is good for them and I have told that to the industry representatives."

"The NAM, Congress and the GOP are to blame for the price increases. I am not blaming NAM as such, but the industrialists who are backing it."

"People were told that they would get more (goods) if price control were abolished, that production would rise and that prices would reach their own level. Prices haven't reached their own level, and production has gone up. The people have had enough—enough of high prices and they would receive OPA more favorably."

"We must remember that at the time of the murder of OPA the NAM and the Republicans promised that prices would seek their own level and that production would rise. But when supply exceeded demand, the manufacturers shut down the mills—as in the case of textiles and radios last spring—rather than cut prices. Unemployment resulted, the supply came down, but not the prices."

A reporter put in: "But that was an artificial situation."

"Sure, it was an artificial situation," Rieve continued, "the whole thing is artificial, but you can't excuse the situation entirely by saying that it's artificial."

"Everybody is worried about the costs of the goods they buy but no one is worried about the cost of the goods they sell—that is, the prices they charge."

"The congressional price inquiry is a little too late. We don't have to have an investigation to know why prices are high."

"Inflation? We're into it up to our necks."

"If prices continue to rise, the CIO will be forced to ask for another round of wage increases."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

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THOSE HIGH PRICES

"IF OPA is promptly discontinued, production of goods will rise rapidly and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay . . ."

That's what the National Association of Manufacturers said more than 14 months ago.

Our guess is that the NAM would like to forget about that statement—forget that it was even issued.

But the people won't forget. They remember every time they buy groceries, or clothing or appliances. They remember and they become angry and they ask themselves, "When is it going to end?"

Let's get one thing straight: The NAM and its spokesmen in Congress either didn't know what they were talking about or they deliberately misled the public.

So they must be condemned for bad judgment or for lying.

Now, let's take a look at recent developments.

A Congressional committee decided to go out through the country to "look into" the high prices situation.

Attorney General Tom Clark ordered the Justice Department to crack down on those engaged in conspiracies to "maintain or increase present prices in the food, clothing and housing fields."

The CIO, through its full Employment Committee, has sounded another warning that the nation is headed for an economic bust and will suffer a great depression before too long unless something specific is done about the price situation.

It's a very embarrassing situation, because those who jacked up prices are failing in their efforts to convince the public that the unions were manning the jack handle.

The 'Great Mandate'

A FEW weeks ago a group of senators and congressmen were galloping around Washington, talking about the "Great Mandate" they had received from the people last November.

The public, they said, not only wanted but demanded stringent curbs on organized labor.

There was no doubt about it, they said. The unions had been throwing their weight around too much and the public was fed up.

Yes, sir, they had a mandate—and it called for something just like the Taft-Hartley Act.

Now the scene shifts to the man who made Galluping pay—Dr. George Gallup of the public opinion poll.

He put his opinion probers to work, and they came up with some unusual statements:

Four out of each 10 persons polled said they had never heard of the Taft-Hartley Act.

A majority of those who claimed they were familiar with the Act said they opposed it.

Dr. Gallup's comment was, "Labor leaders were outstandingly successful in their efforts to persuade the public that the Taft-Hartley Act is a dangerous and harmful piece of legislation."

All of which makes us believe that the "Great Mandate" was a figment of G. O. P. imagination.

Industry Now Carrying the Ball -- So the Public Thinks

By ALLAN L. SWIM

INDUSTRY, in its eagerness to curb unions, climbed onto a sizzling hot spot—and pulled the Republican Party along with it.

Maybe this isn't apparent to the average person yet, but it will be before many months have passed.

Careful observers already can hear the grumblings of a public that is beginning to become dissatisfied. The noise will become louder later on unless those now riding in the political-economic saddle get off their high horse.

There is no indication that they intend to do so because they are applying their sharp spurs and are riding hell-bent for inflation.

And those who are being stepped on and pushed aside are those whose incomes won't stretch enough to meet the increased cost of living.

THE Wagner Act, designed to place labor on an even footing with management in collective bargaining, took a terrible beating in the field of public opinion.

The public was led to believe that under this act the unions—not industry—was running the show. So, when anything went wrong in management-labor relations, the unions and the Wagner Act were blamed.

Even those who had never taken the trouble to read the act made speeches damning it and holding it responsible for our economic ills.

Evetually the act, for all practical purposes, was tossed out the window and along with it went the public's false belief that labor was in control of the nation.

INDUSTRY said the "New Deal gang" had made a mess of things and that it wanted to run the show.

Its first major act, performed by its spokesmen in Congress, was to kill price control prematurely.

The public was assured that the death of OPA wouldn't be followed by skyrocketing prices. The public knows better now—and is angry about it.

Then came the drive to make unions weak and ineffective. The public was told that labor needed curbing and that the Taft-Hartley Act would be a fine thing to regulate management-labor relations.

The T-H Act is now law and, although its major provisions do not become effective until Aug. 22, the public already is becoming suspicious of it.

YES, industry is on a very hot spot—and so is the G. O. P.

Their plan to straighten out the price-wage situation "by the natural laws of economics" has been a tremendous flop.

They are being blamed for each new increase in prices, for each new economic pinch.

Before long the public will learn that the Taft-Hartley Act is a very bad piece of legislation and that it will not smooth the often rough course of management-labor relations.

Spokesmen for industry will attempt to place the blame for this on organized labor, but the public won't buy that bill of goods.

Absolutely not! Management is in the saddle now. Industry is running the show according to its own rules.

Those who run the show will be held responsible for the bad performances.

HERE'S TIP-OFF

David Lawrence's U. S. News, explaining last week its opinion of "Why Auto Prices Are Higher," showed these increased costs in things that go to make a car:

Steel, up 17 per cent; coal, up 22; tin, up 22; cotton, up 23; copper, up 26; iron, up 29; lead, up 43.

Labor costs, U. S. News said, had risen the least of all: 12 per cent.

"BITE @X@X!!X THAT'S CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS!"

So They Say

ONE of the big scandals of the war production years involved the fight between various rubber companies over secret formulas for making synthetic rubber. The battle is still on, according to The Wall Street Journal, with the public interest, as usual, of little concern.

"The men who manufacture rubber are eager to keep secrets from each other—and they're making their second attempt to gain government consent," the Journal reports.

A company is reluctant, the Journal says, to put its full resources into solving the "pay-off question: How to manufacture a synthetic rubber tire that's as good as an all-natural rubber tire so long as it is pledged to pool information on research and production methods with its rivals.

"The U. S. government must be consulted. It built and still owns the huge synthetic rubber plants. But it wants to sell them now. And federal officials concede it's going to be tough to conduct the sale until private concerns have been given incentive to develop a type of synthetic rubber that can hold its own in competition with crude rubber from the Far East.

"This yearning for privacy arises from terms of an agreement signed in December 1941, by the industry and the Office of Rubber Reserve, an agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. The pact provided that any discoveries made privately by the companies up to that time and any know-how gained in the future course of governmental ownership should be freely exchanged."

"IT is now apparent that Republicans lost no time in pulling aside the debt-checkered lace curtains which have shielded the free-spending New Deal in its 14 years' dominance of government," says the August issue of Republican News, the GOP's official paper.

Judging by the way the probe conducted by Senators Brewster and Ferguson backfired, maybe the GOP shouldn't have been in such a hurry.

CHARGES that agreements between railroads are deliberately slowing down many freight trains, holding back delivery of perishable food and other shipments were made in a full-page ad run by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway last week in the big dailies.

Headed "Let's Wake Up Rip Van Winkle!" the ad declares that "millions of bushels of food may rot in our fields this harvest time, instead of being available to the world's markets—because we are short of freight cars . . ."

The ad says that "we have today only three-fourths as many freight cars in our country as we had 20 years ago. This shrunken fleet is now called on to handle the greatest peacetime traffic in history.

"And the war itself is not to blame for the shortage—for in no single year from 1925 to the start of hostilities did the railroad industry buy as many cars as it junked . . ."

Giving some examples that imply agreements between roads to deliberately slow down many freight trains, the ad demands:

"Is this free competition? Could it be that these schedules are fixed by agreement? That the trains which could be fastest are held back for the slowest—so that no road can have even the slightest competitive advantage?"

'You Wouldn't Do That To A Horse'

FEW persons in the CIO know that there is any connection between a Minnesota peanut stand and one of their pet projects—but there is.

Hogs and Spam and a comment about a horse are part of the story.

There are two heroes—a "little" guy who didn't like being pushed around and a wealthy man who was able to sympathize with him.

The "little" guy, whose name nobody seems to remember, merely planted an idea.

The wealthy man, whose products are sold throughout the nation, took the idea and transformed it into something revolutionary in management-labor relations.

Extension of the "revolutionary idea," that workers should receive a guaranteed minimum wage, became part of the CIO program.

THE story began a number of years when worker recruiters for the Hormel packing plant at Austin, Minn., were rounding up a crew.

One of the men hired had been operating a peanut stand in a small town. The wage offered by Hormel looked attractive, so he closed up his little business and went to Austin.

This man, the "little" guy who played such a big part, did a workmanlike job and his employer was satisfied with him.

The packing season came to an end, as it did periodically, and the layoff began.

Most of those who received notice that they were being removed from the payroll just put on their hats and left, grumbling a little.

The former peanut stand operator didn't like what was happening and decided to do something about it.

JAY C. HORMEL, head of the packing firm, was surprised when the "little" guy insisted on speaking with him, but he listened.

The man told about the little, independent business that he had left behind. He said he wasn't told that work at the plant would be seasonal.

Then he made a statement that Jay Hormel has repeated hundreds of times—a statement as simple and as down-to-earth as the "little" guy himself.

The man was put back to work—and Jay Hormel started mulling over an idea that had formed in his mind.

The idea bore startling fruit later.

SLOWLY and cautiously, Hormel put into effect what came to be known later as the Hormel Full Guaranteed Annual Wage.

Almost everybody was skeptical about the idea of paying men for a whole year whether they worked 12 months or not.

Hormel officials were afraid the idea might backfire. The packinghouse workers viewed it with suspicion.

Gradually the kinks were ironed out and department after department went under the plan.

The plant revamped its operations and spent many hours working out technical details with the United Packinghouse Workers before the scheme really started working successfully.

HERE'S the conversation that took place between Jay Hormel and the "little" guy:

"You can't do this to me."

"Can't do what?" Hormel asked.

"You can't turn me out in the street. You wouldn't do that to a horse."

Reactions of NAM and Chamber Of Commerce to 80th Congress

HERE are the reactions of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. to the recently-adjourned session of Congress:

NAM NEWS

"CONGRESS next winter is expected to become a battleground on which defenders of the free enterprise system and believers in economical government will be resisting onslaughts of various classes of collectivists."

". . . unions are now subject to unfair labor practice charges. Since most of the . . . practices in which unions may engage take place on an employer's premises, management is in a position to deal effectively with the perpetrators."

"There is a strong possibility that the White House will offer its own tax reduction program."

BUSINESS ACTION (C. of C.)

"CONGRESS wound up seven months hard work with a record of which it can be proud."

"From the business viewpoint, the most important achievement was the Taft-Hartley Bill. On the other hand, the poorest job Congress did probably was in expenditure control, although some deep cuts were made."

"The new labor law . . . is a good law, but it is not a cure-all."

"The first session of the 80th Congress heard the voice of business. That voice must be heard as members of Congress return home to commune with their constituents. It also must be heard in the second session."

Unions Hold Key to Democracy

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is one of a number of organization heads who have been interviewed by the Christian Science Monitor as to activities by which their organizations are defending American principles.

Potofsky, interviewed by Robert M. Hallett, declared: "Unions, properly administered, hold within themselves a key to the furtherance and perfecting of democratic procedures in the United States."

The ACWA head declared the only way to abolish the poll tax in the South was to elevate the working conditions of both whites and Negroes by organization and thus, slowly, educate them to work together toward equality for all.

As "musts" for labor in the field of democratic action, Potofsky urged:

1. More effective political action; 2. an adequate minimum wage rate; 3. a national health program to bring a sense of security.

In The Neck

JERRY KLUTTZ'S "Federal Diary," in the Washington Post, last week carried this item:

"NLRB STORY: Paul Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, is in a New York hospital with a chest infection. Westbrook Pegler, the columnist and NLRB critic, was in the same hospital and he asked to see Herzog. The chairman agreed.

"Pegler made his appearance as a nurse was about to give Herzog a shot of penicillin. The columnist apologized and started to walk away, but Herzog stopped him with this crack:

'"For years, Peg, you've wanted to see the NLRB chairman get it in the neck. Now's your chance—stay where you are and watch the performance.'"

Seeks New Minimum

ORGANIZED labor has urged New York State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi to approve a wage board's recommendation of a 21½-cent increase in the state's minimum wage law for the cleaning and dyeing industry.

The public and labor members of the board had voted for an increase from 36 cents an hour to 57½. The 36-cent minimum was established in 1939. Employer members of the board opposed the 57½-cent minimum, favoring 52½ cents.

Labor spokesmen included Vera Miller, researcher for the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Cleaning and Dyeing Division; Jack Cohen, the Division's general manager; Daniel Allen, Greater New York Industrial Union Council, and Rose Schneiderman of the Women's League.

Strong Labor Movement Will Benefit Citizens!

IT HAPPENED at Pulaski, Va.—down in Dixie where tradition dictates that the business man must join the industrialists in fighting the CIO.

The organizing drive was moving ahead under full steam. Workers at the Pulaski Veneer Division of the Radio Corporation of America had just selected United Electrical Workers as their bargaining agent.

Coleman Furniture Co. was next on the CIO list. Then local business men threw their support behind the union movement by sponsoring a newspaper advertisement.

The ad, bearing the signature of 36 business firms, said:

"The undersigned merchants and business men of this community greet the Coleman Furniture Workers and extend best wishes for their success in the Labor Board election . . .

"A victory for the union (CIO) will also mean a victory for the citizens of this community because organization of workers will bring higher wages and better working conditions. Naturally, wage increases will be reflected in the business life of the community.

"This is one reason why the undersigned hope that your victory will be overwhelmingly complete for the United Furniture Workers, CIO . . . We hope Coleman workers will join hands with RCA, Wallner, Acme and Virginia Maid workers to bring about a higher standard of living which means a more prosperous community . . .

"Organized workers always enjoy a better standard of living than workers who do not have the protection of a strong union. Management, business and professional people have their unions. Workers too should have a union.

"We support the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, because: It is a union of, by and for furniture workers. Its record is unexcelled in winning wage increases and better working conditions for its members, particularly in the South. A strong labor movement in Pulaski will benefit the citizens of Pulaski."

Vote in the Coleman election was 272 for United Furniture Workers, 67 for "no union" and 5 for AFL.

The vote in the RCA election a week earlier was 793 for United Electrical Workers, 87 for "no union" and 3 for AFL.

TRUMAN AID SOUGHT TO END SHIP STRIKE

URGING presidential intervention to help break an 8-week shipyard strike, Pres. John Green of the CIO Shipyard Workers last week in a letter to President Truman declared that employers were attempting to "take from our members such protection and security that they have obtained in the past 13 years . . ."

Green also urged investigation of the dispute by Congress and the Dept. of Labor and called for a wage review by the Labor Dept.'s shipbuilding stabilization committee to settle the wage issue.

The appeal went out as 1,200 employes of the Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Co. in New York prepared to resume work after accepting a 12c hourly increase.

Although the union is seeking 13c an hour, union officials indicated that the 12c pattern recently set by the Todd agreement would be acceptable if no union-weakening strings are attached.

In his letter to Truman, Green accused Bethlehem Steel Corp., Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Corp. (a U. S. Steel subsidiary) and the New York Shipbuilding Corp. (closely connected with Republic Steel) of making settlement of the dispute impossible by presenting union negotiation committees with "outrageous demands."

These three companies had previously granted substantial increases to employes in their west coast yards who are members of another union.

Meanwhile negotiations with the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. broke down after the company's refusal to include any union security provision in the contract. Union spokesmen said the company also wanted to exclude from recognition employes in classifications previously certified by the National Labor Relations Board, demanded reduced overtime pay provisions and institution of new shift hours which would "cause injuries and eliminate the paid supper period."

In addition the company sought to reduce vacation benefits, eliminate all vacations in 1948 and set up its own grievance procedure.

Negotiations with the Bethlehem Steel Co. continued last week with the assistance of H. Ross Colwell, regional director of the U. S. Conciliation Service. Bethlehem had previously offered a 12c increase accompanied by conditions which would have meant the loss of ten years' gains, the union said.

PLAN STRIKE FUND

Members of Local 65 of the CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers last week voted 5,574 to 2,697 to tax themselves a week's pay to build a $500,000 strike relief fund against "the potentially destructive effects" of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In addition the union ratified a $10 salary cut for its fifty officers and organizers.

Rand Causes Trouble Again

REMINGTON Rand employes at Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, N. Y., walked out again last week, just two weeks after settlement of a prolonged strike of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The union charged the company with failure to live up to provisions of a memorandum agreement under which the company promised to open negotiations within two weeks for the settlement of certain grievances and the appointment of an arbitrator for settlement of the wage issue.

A company spokesman said the company had not had time to draw up a proposed contract.

Although the walkout is a continuation of the strike which began June 18, according to the union, Remington Rand officials announced their intention to file suit against the Electrical Workers for allegedly breaking a "no-strike" clause in the agreement.

The strikers also are protesting the decision of a state unemployment insurance official who ruled that the workers must wait seven weeks before becoming eligible for unemployment benefits.

SHORT, BUT SIGNIFICANT

An agreement providing for a 10c hourly wage increase for Hawaiian pineapple workers was signed last week by representatives of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union.

Affecting about 8,000 regular workers and approximately twice that number of seasonal employes in 11 plantations and 9 canneries, the contract put to an end almost 8 months of turbulent negotiations during which a 5-day strike threatened the loss of the entire pineapple crop.

★ ★ ★

Following a threat by the American Union of Telephone & Telegraph Workers to sue the company for breach of contract, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. last week agreed to extend recognition of the union for 60 days.

AT&T previously had endangered recognition of the union after its 23,000 long distance employes voted to affiliate with the CIO. Although the contract does not expire until next April, the union, in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Act, must submit dues deduction cards signed by a majority of the employes as proof that it represents a majority.

★ ★ ★

While efforts were being made to avert a walkout of 450 CIO Packinghouse workers in Chicago, 950 production employes of Wilson & Co. meat packers in Omaha, Neb., struck in protest against "a contract violation" by the company.

The union claimed that the company had refused payment for a half hour worked Friday by employes of the hog kill department.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Dir. of Org., IWA-CIO, George Brown, reports: Lake Linden Lumber Co., L'Anse, Michigan, CIO 28, no union 20. Clifford Baker was in charge.

Dir. of Org., UGCCWA-CIO, Robert Edwards, reports: U. S. Air Reduction Company, East Chicago, Illinois, CIO 110, no union 2. Lever Brothers, Hammond, Indiana, CIO 578, no union 12, AFL 167. Pathfinder Chemical Company, Chicago, Illinois, CIO 26, no union 12.

A. B. Martin, Director, United Railroad Workers of America, reports: Chicago Union Station Terminal Co. (steam heat plant), CIO 15, AFL 2.

Dir. of Org., IUMSWA-CIO, Thomas Gallagher, reports: Hiden Storage and Forwarding Company, Newport News, Va., CIO 111, against 36.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Ernest Pugh, Virginia director, reports: Dixie Jute Bagging Co., Norfolk, Va., CIO Textile Workers Union 88, 52 against.

William Smith, North Carolina director, reports: Grant Brick Works, Weldon, N. C., CIO 42, 2 against. Albemarle Lumber Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., IWA-CIO 116, 14 against. Superior Manufacturing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., UE-CIO 19, 3 against.

Fred Pieper, Louisiana director, reports: The Mengel Company, Thibodaux, La., IWA-CIO 20, District 50 1, no union 2.

Charles Gillman, Georgia director, reports: Rowland Lumber Co., Dawson, Ga., IWA-CIO 31, 3 against.

Robert Starnes, Mississippi director, reports: Grief Bros. Cooperage Corp., Yazoo Stave Co. Division, Yazoo City, Miss., IWA-CIO 71, 12 against.

Carey Haigler, Alabama director, reports: American Can Company, Fairfield, Ala., USA-CIO 16, none against.

Charles Cowl, Florida director, reports: City Fuel Oil & Coal Co., St. Petersburg, Fla., USA-CIO 40, 3 against.

Now that Congress has adjourned, we are faced with an anti-labor, anti-people's program. CIO unions and their members now fully realize the need for real political action. The bad labor record of Congress is being made available to our membership. "Make Labor Day PAC Day" is the slogan of the CIO. Hold to account those who voted to destroy the labor movement. All action now leads to progress.

Averts Walkout

B. F. GOODRICH OK's COMPANY BARGAINING ON STRIKE EVE

NARROWLY averting a strike by 21,000 CIO Rubber workers in 7 cities, the B. F. Goodrich Co. last week agreed to the union's demand for company - wide bargaining.

Officials of the company and the union were to begin negotiations this week in Cleveland, Ohio. Seven hundred striking workers in the Goodrich plant at Tuscaloosa, Ala., returned to work following Union President L. S. Buckmaster's request that Goodrich employes stay on the job.

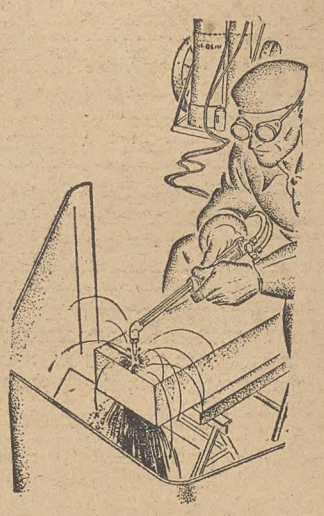
When the contract with Goodrich is completed, the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. will remain the only member of the "Big Four" rubber companies without a company-wide contract. The demand is expected to be made next spring when Firestone's local contracts expire.

Negotiations with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. began last Thursday, while no date has as yet been set for contract talks with the U. S. Rubber Co.

The union won an industrywide 11½c hourly raise last winter. Under terms of the agreement either the company or the union was entitled to reopen the wage clause as of July 22. The Rubber Workers, who had accepted 3½c less than the national wage pattern at that time, exercised the option.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Use sheet metal guards, asbestos paper or curtains, or similar non-combustible protection to keep sparks close to the cutting work. Make sure no sparks can get past the guards.



OIL UNION SETS WAGE GOAL

THE CIO Oil Workers' convention set as its goal in the coming year a 25-cent-an-hour increase and a Standard Oil organization drive.

The convention, held at Kansas City, devoted much of its time to political action, with the feature address by CIO Secy-Treas. Carey. A member of the union, Curtis Trahan, is seeking a Congressional seat in a special election. He is mayor of Texas City.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson, addressing the convention, assailed the Taft-Hartley law, declaring it might destroy collective bargaining. He also criticized Congress for stripping the Labor Dept. of "some functions, and, by slashing our budget requests, curtailing other functions which we consider essential for all of our people."

Gibson said Labor Secy. Schwellenbach was determined "to stay on the job to direct with all his influence and energy the fight to preserve free collective bargaining and free labor unions."

President O. A. Knight presided at the convention.

Palmer Weber, CIO-PAC research director; William A. Hanscom, the union's Washington representative; Lindsay P. Walden, its attorney, and E. S. Phelps, its research chief, presided at educational and public relations seminars.

BROOKLYN BANK STRIKERS LED BY PURPLE HEART VET

NOT many months ago, John J. (Jack) Hurley, when he thought at all of unions, didn't think they were for bank employes.

Today, Jack and fellow-strikers are pounding the pavements in front of Brooklyn Trust Co. and its 23 branches for the right of bank workers to organize.

Jack Hurley, the strike chairman, is 24, a Marine veteran with a Purple Heart, father of a two-month-old baby and a teller in the Sheepshead Bay branch of Brooklyn Trust.

Brooklyn Trust is one of the largest banks in the U. S. It owns or has mortgages on a big slice of Brooklyn real estate.

Police around the bank outnumber pickets as much as 40 to 1. The union accuses the bank of hiring goons and Pinkertons to escort scabs. (Lewis Gibbs, trustee of the bank, is also head of the Pinkerton agency.)

Arrests of pickets have been frequent and 7 cases arising from the strike are scheduled for hearing.

The strikers are asking for the reinstatement of three fired workers, decent salary increases, job security and grievance machinery.

JOHN J. HURLEY

He's speaking to a Brooklyn Trust strike rally.

"You can sum it all up," Jack Hurley, who makes $45 a week, says, "in one short phrase—the right to organize. We know thousands of underpaid bank employes and white-collar workers are watching our fight. The banks hoped the Taft-Hartley Act would stop us. They will find that bank employes, like other Americans, will fight for a decent life for themselves and their families."

"You understand, of course, Wilson, that this baseball game will cost you your job."

Ask U. S. Aid In Safie Strike

THE CIO Textile Workers last week urged the U. S. Dept. of Justice to investigate a strike situation in Rockingham, N. C., where they say state and county police have "usurped and violated the civil rights of peaceful residents and orderly strikers."

The 1,100 employes of the Safie Cotton Mill walked out 6 months ago when the company, ignoring an NLRB election which certified the Textile workers as bargaining agent, refused to recognize the union. The company then fired 16 active union members, threatening to extend the firings at a later date.

The union charges that upwards of 50 policemen swarm over the area in which the pickets, limited to 20 by an injunction, file by peacefully. "The effect of this array of force at the plant where a legal and orderly strike has been in progress," the Union's Washington representative, John Edelman, wrote the Dept. of Justice, "is to intimidate and terrorize peaceful workers and local residents generally.

"Several of the deputies have been carousing around the community and, by their boisterous, threatening and generally improper behavior, have created fear and terror among the local residents."

A number of the strikers reported hearing both state and county police threaten that "blood will run" before long in Rockingham.

Following an audience with Gov. Gregg Cherry, George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the union, expressed amazement at the Governor's misinformation in regard to the strike. "I found him completely ignorant of the facts," Baldanzi said. "He has been informed that violence on the picket line necessitated the presence of state troopers. Actually there has been no violence since June at which time a railroad superintendent rammed a locomotive through the picket line."

Two Units Formed In Iowa, Nebraska

THE Iowa-Nebraska CIO Council held its final annual convention last week. The Council by action of the three-day meeting, dissolved itself as a single entity in favor of separate state organizations.

Separate councils, officials said, were necessitated by the rapid growth of CIO membership in the area and would facilitate handling of problems peculiar to each state.

Elected president of the new Iowa organization was Ed Filliman. Kenneth Everhart, secretary-treasurer of the two-state council, was unopposed for the same post in the Iowa council.

Addressing the three-day convention, CIO Councils Director John Brophy told delegates that "prices are high—out of reach for millions of our people. Profits are beyond the needs of management and stockholders. These two factors—high prices and excessive profits—spell trouble in the not too distant future. A depression may be expected unless the present level of production can be maintained"

TEXTILE UNION ASKS INCREASES IN SOUTH

HAVING successfully completed contract negotiations with Northern cotton and rayon weaving mills which upped wages 5c an hour, the CIO Textile Workers will move to secure wage benefits for its 125,000 members in the Southern cotton and rayon industries.

Emil Rieve, TWUA president, said the exact amount of the wage raise to be requested in the South would be determined at a series of conferences in that area.

Rieve expressed a desire to wipe out the wage differential re-established by the Northern increases. "There is no reason for the existence of such a differential," he said.

"Cotton textile wages in all parts of the country are still too low. Sharp increases in the costs of food and other necessities and the removal of effective rent control make it all the more necessary for a wage increase at this time."

The union head said that textile profits, hitting an all-time high, made it possible for the industry to easily increase wages and at the same time lower prices.

CIO Textile workers in the South won a 9c increase in February, bringing average hourly earnings in the region to 95c.

UAW Strike May Spread

EFFORTS of a three-man federal conciliation panel continued last week without results as the CIO Auto Workers local at the Murray Corp. in Detroit threatened to extend the month-old strike to other Murray plants.

The 7,000 employes who produce auto parts mostly for Ford and Studebaker walked out as a result of the company's refusal to include a "no-penalty" clause in the contract. The clause would prohibit damage suits against the union for wildcat strikes. Penalties other than damage suits, which the Auto Workers claim could wreck the union, are imposed by the contract.

The disputed clause provides that "the company will be able to avail itself of all other remedies provided in the contract in the case of strikes or work stoppages."

Representatives of the union said they began to suspect the company of bad faith when Murray negotiators tossed in a long list of supposed abuses committed by the union as evidence of the union's irresponsibility.

Included among the list of past grievances was a stoppage at a Murray plant in Pennsylvania, where the Detroit-Ecorse local has no jurisdiction, a sitdown strike in 1937 before the union had been recognized, union members' attendance at Cadillac Square mass meetings, which had been privately authorized by the company to avoid bad relations with General Motors and Ford, where permission had been withheld.

Stoppages, the union contended, average 3 minutes per worker per year over a 10-year period.

Company President Clarence W. Avery accused the union of fomenting chaos and secretly wanting wildcat strikes.

An estimated 70,000 workers have been made idle in the automotive industry due to lack of the parts produced by the Murray employes.

CO-OPERATION MAKES IT EASIER—Good neighbors, young and old, know the value of working together. That's the way it is with folks on neighborly telephone party lines. If you're on a party line, please try to keep conversations brief . . . allow an interval between calls . . . answer as promptly as you can. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

T-H RESTRICTIONS EMASCULATE WAGNER ACT

THE major portions of the Taft-Hartley Law become effective Friday, Aug. 22.

Already in effect have been some of the law's provisions, including those affecting political action (twice tested by CIO Pres. Philip Murray), but Friday, these portions of the act emasculating the Wagner Labor Act become the law of the land:

Ban on the closed shop, union unfair labor practices, cooling off and notice provisions prior to strikes, injunctions against unions, craft amendments, rules making it virtually impossible for supervisors to win union coverage, etc.

In effect, the Wagner Act becomes not even a 20th carbon of its former self.

While many repercussions are expected beginning Friday, numerous developments possibly affecting its future have occurred since passage over Pres. Truman's veto. The developments include:

1. Political action: The CIO has pledged itself to "exercise our political rghts for the purpose of mobilizing the American people for the repudiation not only of the Taft-Hartley Bill but of the entire reactionary program of which it is a part." Joint CIO-AFL-Brotherhood political action groups began to spring up in many areas.

2. NLRB proceedings: The CIO advised its constituent unions to avoid the NLRB under T-H, relying on economic strength and collective bargaining strength to win recognition.

3. NLRB resignations: Many key officials of the NLRB resigned, saying the new law was unworkable.

4. Freedom of Press: Two tests of this provision by Pres. Murray were followed by Congressional moves to repeal this portion.

5. "Mandate of the People." Many Congressmen claimed they backed T-H because of a mandate in the 1946 election. But, a Gallup poll, taken **after** passage of the law, showed that a good majority of Americans considered it unfair.

6. Truman warning: Truman admonished the new NLRB (it becomes five instead of three members) that NLRB is part of the Executive Branch of the Government and therefore is responsible to him and not to members of Congress.

(Last week, Oscar Smith, who resigned his post as NLRB Field Director because the new law eliminates his duties, told the CIO News that the practice of consulting members of Congress was a new NLRB practice.)

7. Penalty clauses: Several unions, notably the CIO Auto Workers with Ford, won clauses waiving penalties under the T-H Law.

THE latest no-penalty clauses signed by UAW were with Ainsworth, Keystone and Hettche, all Detroit concerns.

In Detroit, Rep. Hartley (R. N. J.), co-author of the T-H Law, made an address before the International Apple Association in which he assailed "big business leaders who are attempting to by-pass the law because they are more interested in the almighty dollar than in good government."

(In the CIO News of August 11, CIO General Counsel Pressman said that the Ford and similar no-penalty agreements were not evasions of the T-H Law.)

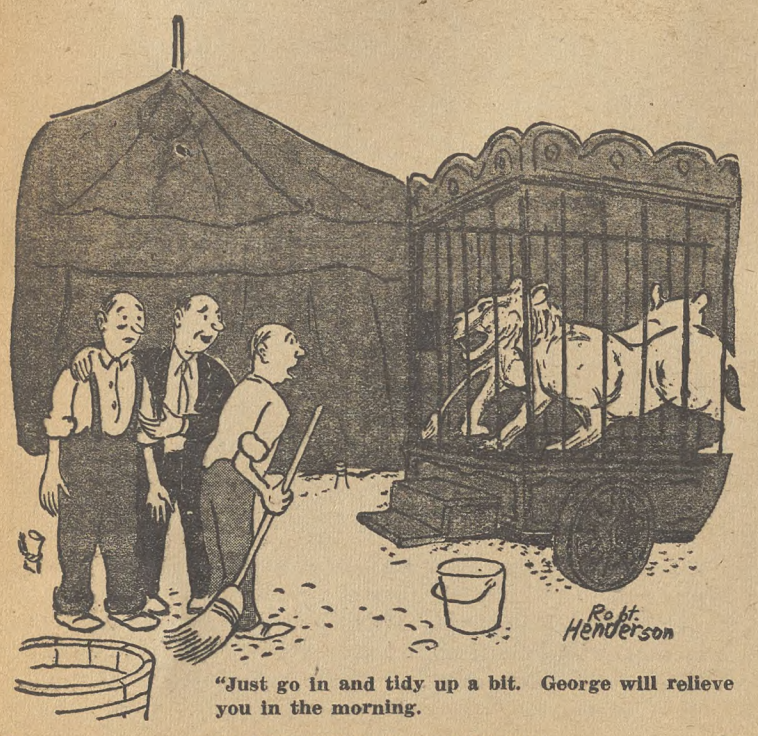
FIELD MERGES TWO PAPERS

Two liberal Chicago newspapers —The Sun and the Times—have been merged under the ownership of Marshall Field, III.

Field, owner of The Sun, purchased a majority of the 88,977 Times shares for a reported price of $5,338,000. The Sun, a morning paper, will be changed to a tabloid. The tabloid Evening Times will continue to be issued in that format.

The two Sunday papers, the Sun and the Times, will become the Sun-Times. The two syndicates operated by the papers will be known as the Sun-Times Syndicate. Richard J. Finnegan, editor and publisher of the Times, will continue in that capacity. Both papers have editorial contracts with the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Field, heir to the department store fortune, is also owner of New York's PM, the Southern Farmer and other interests.



"Just go in and tidy up a bit. George will relieve you in the morning.

Law Log

THESE are your important future and past dates under the Taft-Hartley Law:

AUGUST 22, 1947

Title 1, containing new rules on union unfair labor practices.

JUNE 23, 1947

These portions went into effect immediately upon passage of the bill over Pres. Truman's veto:

1. Section 304, purporting to tie hands of unions in political action. This includes the now-famous "freedom of press" gag, twice tested by Pres. Philip Murray.

2. Opening of courts to damage suits against unions, including those concerning wildcat strikes.

FUTURE CHANGES

1. Checkoffs and health and welfare funds face restrictions on expiration of contracts or July 1, 1948, whichever is earlier.

2. Union shops or maintenance of membership clauses face restrictions at contract expiration or one year, whichever is earlier. Contractual closed shops die.

UAW WINS TWO DISPUTES

ISSUES which almost provoked a strike at the Ford Motor Co. a week ago were reported to have been resolved late last week as the company agreed to "no-penalty" and pension provisions sought by the CIO Auto Workers.

Under the proposed contract workers will receive an 8c an hour increase, a pension plan and a promise from the company not to bring suit for "wildcat" strikes.

CIO Auto Workers at the Clinton (Mich.) Machine Co., were scheduled to return to their jobs this week following a stormy strike which resulted in a 10c hourly wage increase and production bonuses.

The strike followed the company's rejection of the union's demand for a 15c increase.

Earlier in the week fists, clubs, and bricks began to fly as company president Donald Thomas led a flying wedge of strikebreakers through the picket line behind an American flag.

Prior to the "back-to-work" march, Thomas, according to the United Press, had urged his 200 followers to attack the pickets. As they stormed through the picket line, the union's president, W. H. Whitlock, was trampled and knocked unconscious.

Prepare Drive —Off Golf Tee

Michigan CIO members on Sept. 6-7 will take their minds off raising wages and concentrate on lowering golf scores.

On those days, the State CIO and the Auto Workers will stage the first annual CIO golf tournament at Cascades Club, Jackson, Mich.

Entry fees are: $4 for each four-man team representing local unions; $1 per entry in men's and women's championships; $1 for each twosome in the mixed championships; 25 cents apiece for special events. There'll also be a golf party Saturday night.

"Good morning, Hopkins, you're fired."

Bite on You

Dun and Bradstreet's Index for Aug. 12 showed that wholesale food prices continued to move upwards. The index was $6.59, compared to $5.30 a year ago.

2,584,000 Are Jobless

U. S. employment climbed to a new all-time high of 60,079,000 jobs in July but at the same time unemployment hit a postwar record of 2,584,000, the Census Bureau reported last week.

Employment jumped 2,239,000 since last year while unemployment rose approximately 300,000, the report showed.

It was the second month in which the nation's employment topped the postwar goal of "60,000,000 jobs." The Bureau found that one significant difference in the unemployment situation compared with a year ago was that workers 14 to 19 years of age now represent about 28% of the jobless.

Union Nines Set For Games

An intersectional CIO sports contest will be staged at Toledo, O., Sept. 7.

The softball team of the St. Louis Joint Board of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union will play the team of the Toledo Joint Board of the same union.

In 1948, the Toledo team will go to St. Louis for a return game.

Pete Saffo, St. Louis Joint Board member of sports, said he is working with Vice-President Martin Kyne of RWDSU in an effort to arrange an intersectional tournament of the International next year. He said the following cities have ample material to put teams into a RWDSU intersectional sports event: Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Dallas, Kansas City, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Toledo, Grand Rapids, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Providence and Boston.

Strikebreaker Bergoff Dies

PEARL L. BERGOFF, self-styled "King of the Strike Breakers," is dead.

Bergoff boasted often that he had made $10,000,000 in strike-breaking activities in the U. S., Canada and Cuba. His clients included some of the nation's largest concerns, including Remington Rand (in 1936), steamship lines in longshoremen's strikes, the Postal Telegraph Co., the City of New York during a street sweepers' strike, and others.

His "finks," "nobles" and "missionaries" called him "the General" and were always ready to head for the scene of a strike at a moment's notice. But, occasionally, they fell out with the General, several suing him for alleged wages unpaid.

Bergoff also carried on campaigns against union organizing drives and potential strikes by placing labor spies, called "key agents," in many plants. The "missionaries" worked on the families of strikers, trying to persuade them to work in turn on the union members.

Bergoff claimed his "best" strike was that in 1909 against the Press Steel Car Corporation of McKees Rock, Pa. A nine-day clash between his agents and strikers left 22 dead and 216 wounded.

Bergoff retired in 1942 after losing his detective agency license. He was once tried, along with James Rand, under the Byrnes law on charges of transporting strikebreakers across state lines, but both were acquitted.

Fishermen Join CIO In Louisiana

The CIO in Louisiana gained some 1,200 new members last week when the fishermen of the Morgan City, La., area voted to affiliate, Fred C. Pieper, state CIO director, announced.

Harvey Lewis, president of the Gulf Coast Sea Food Producers and Trappers Assn., Inc., said the affiliation of his membership with the CIO does not in any way change the structure of the local organization. Under the terms of the affiliation, the local group remains fully autonomous. It will become a CIO industrial union.

Children Should Wash Before Eating to Avoid Polio

Parents should see that children wash hands thoroughly before eating as one precaution against polio, particularly during the summer epidemic season, according to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The National Foundation through its local chapters is issuing a series of six simple health rules that should be observed during the summer to help combat the disease.

Scientific studies, financed by March of Dimes funds, indicate that the hands may be a means of spreading the virus infection through contamination of food, drinks or objects carried to the mouth.

For this reason, a high standard or personal cleanliness should be maintained especially during the polio danger months—late June through September, the National Foundation cautions, adding that fresh fruit and vegetables should be washed well before eating.

It's the housewife who pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays and pays.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational material and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
4525 Ravenswood, Chicago Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
District 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED DUES BUTTONS
RECOGNIZED UNION LABELS—NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNS & SKETCHES
MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
Your Orders Will Have Our Best Attention
New York Representative Herbert R. Lerman—New York 12, N. Y 60 Green St., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. Chicago 22, Ill., BRUnswick 7815

TEDDY'S
Union Made Supplies
For Unions
Union Dues Buttons · Union Card Cases · Union Flags
Gold Lapel Buttons · American Flags · Union Banners
Committee Badges · Baseball Uniform · Parade Caps
Convention Badges · Bowling Shirts · Brief Cases · Gavels
and Bears the Union Label
179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 Chicago 2, Ill. Established 1905
All Merchandise 100% Union Made

BOOK AND JOB WORK—PRICES REASONABLE
THE HANFORD PRESS,
Printers
507 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Phone NAtional 4715
UNION PRINTERS
CATERING TO UNIONS
Greenspan & Botkin, Props.

BUY CIO GOODS

Home Education

Like Father, Like Son?

By LAURA GRAY

"WHAT do you think she will be when she grows up?" I asked, gazing at my three-months-old granddaughter who lay in her crib —the sleeping image of my matter-of-fact son.

"A writer," responded her imaginative young mother with assurance. "I've always wanted to be one, but I've never had the necessary time."

We must remember that though the child is his parents' offspring, he is not a repetition of either of his parents, but is an entirely new individual, with something of many of the ancestors of both his father and his mother in his make-up.

He is himself, and the parents' own frustrations and desires should not influence anyone's expectations or treatment of him.

To expect a son to follow naturally in his father's footsteps is not right. Even if the boy seems personally cut out for his father's occupation, no pressure should be exerted; the decision should be made by him alone.

HOW can we guide our children toward choosing a life work wisely? First study the child from his infancy and be sure that his time is filled with interests. Provide opportunities for him to know about many callings.

Perhaps, as the years fly past, he will keep returning to one line of activity. He may show a love for making things, a delight in music, or an outstanding desire to understand machinery.

Youngsters often follow one urge and then another—each being of more or less short duration. Today it may be planes, then radio or photography may take the spotlight. A trip to the country may make the work on a farm crowd out other interests.

At one time a boy may feel that a sailor's is the only life. However, if he returns again and again to one of these occupations, then we can try to help him to develop that one far enough to judge of its future prospects for him.

MANY young people show no special bent. Whether they do or not, we should encourage them to put forth their best effort into all that they attempt—not by scolding, but by showing them how the giving of oneself to a project brings deep satisfaction.

The search for talent can be made both at home and at school. At home, we should talk to our youngsters about many callings and let them see the activities that they embrace.

Also, we should familiarize ourselves with the new occupations that appear daily in this changing world. In our talks we should emphasize the joy of service rather than the idea of gain. Instead of "How much money can I make?" encourage the question, "What have I to give?" Becoming conscious of a great need will sometimes call out latent talents.

THE young are idealists, and once fired with a purpose will often surprise their elders with their enthusiasm and ability.

By studying these precious ones entrusted to our care, knowing their hearts, constantly supplying interests, we parents gain a competence to guide in the choice of a vocation as no one else can.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

ARE YOU AS PATIENT AS SHE IS?

By ROSE H. ALSCHULER

To a child of three, buckling a shoe is a real feat. It takes concentration, several tries, and time. This is true of any effort at self help. Let's try to be as patient as the youngsters. Let's resist the temptation to do for them the things that they want to do for themselves. We will if we remember that self help in the little homely details of dressing and feeding themselves are the foundations of independence. Dressed by an adult during the third year, many children definitely resist helping themselves at four when they think they have more important things to do and think about.

Photo: Engelhard-Monkmeyer
(Copyright 1947, THE CIO NEWS)

UAW KIDS AT CAMP

HUNDREDS of children whose parents are members of the CIO United Automobile Workers are learning democratic principles along with their swimming, singing and handicrafts work at camps sponsored this summer by the UAW-CIO.

The union hopes to have four to five thousand kids in UAW camps next summer, as local union committees get organized.

The UAW children's camp program was initiated June 28 on a 23-acre area at Sand Lake, Mich. The camp was sponsored by the union's Toledo Local 12.

The first group, boys 9 to 15 years old, stayed a month and were followed by a similar group of girls. Children were accepted without regard to race, creed or nationality.

Another children's camp opened July 6, at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich., with some 400 children sent by the Michigan CIO Council and the UAW. Most of them were youngsters of UAW parents. The camp ran in two sessions of one week each.

The children gained an average of three pounds each during the first week, camp supervisors reported. The UAW Medical Health Center provided medical supervision in case of accidents or sickness, but except for a bumped head, no one turned up on sick call.

STEEL APPOINTS PAC WORKERS

The CIO Steelworkers have named 10 regional assistants to the union's National Political Action Director John J. Mullen.

The appointments were:

George Pennington — Central and eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland; Mike Petrak—Western Pennsylvania and Youngstown, O.; Phil Scheiding—West Virginia and southwestern Ohio; F. N. Hoffman—Ohio, Indiana, parts of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Frank Annunzio—Northern Indiana, northern Illinois and Wisconsin; Earl Bestor—Northern Michigan and Minnesota; Ben Gage—Southeastern United States; G. J. Conway—West Coast states and Colorado, and John Thornton—National Negro Division with offices in Washington.

A Movie Proves:

'RACE HATE, LIKE A GUN, CAN KILL SOMEBODY'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IT ISN'T often that a Hollywood movie can be recommended for dramatizing an issue that is related to an important CIO policy. When the movie is also a murder mystery, and a darn exciting one that will keep you sitting on the edge of your seat clear to the end, it is still more unusual.

"Crossfire," newly released RKO-Radio picture co-starring Robert Young, Robert Mitchum and Robert Ryan, is such a movie. It's the first picture Hollywood has produced that deals openly and frankly with anti-semitism.

But don't let the serious subject mislead you into believing that the picture is preachy. The message it carries arises naturally out of the realistic story and the actions of the life-like characters portrayed, and lets you draw your own conclusions.

The suspense is sustained so skillfully that you won't guess what leads to the solution of the murder until Robert Young, as the police captain, Finley, in charge of the investigation, tells you.

THE story deals with the murder of Joseph Samuels, a Jewish war veteran, played by Sam Levene, who creates a convincing character in the few short scenes before he is mysteriously murdered.

Robert Ryan, as Monty, the GI with the storm trooper's mind, is the handsome and prejudice-riddled villain in the piece, and Robert Michum plays the mixed-up soldier suspected of the murder. Paul Kelly as a loving but unloved husband futilely injects his own unhappy story into the murder drama.

Gloria Grahame, as the bitter dance-hall dame, and Jacqueline White, as the young wife who sticks by her suspected soldier husband, play the lead feminine roles.

THE case against race hatred is summed up simply in a few short speeches by Robert Young, who does a fine piece of acting as the keen, intelligent and quiet-mannered Captain Finley. At one point he says, for instance:

"This business of hating Jews comes in a lot of different sizes. There's the 'you-can't-join-our-country-club' kind . . . and 'you-can't-live-around-here' kind . . . and 'you-can't-work-here' kind." And because we stand for all these, we get Monty's kind. You know we have a law against carrying a gun, because a gun is dangerous. Well, hate is like a gun. If you carry it around with you, it can go off and kill somebody."

To a GI whom he is trying to persuade to aid him in exposing the killer, the captain tells this story:

"ABOUT a hundred years ago in Ireland, the potato crop failed. It was serious. A lot of the Irish came over here. Immigrants. Their talk was different. Their religion was different. They were Catholics, most of them. They settled down in different places. They liked it here.

"One of them I knew about stayed in Philadelphia. He worked and saved to buy some land. He thought of himself as just another man living in America. But suddenly one day he looked around and saw that something had happened. It frightened him. Fear and hatred of all Irish Catholics had developed and spread like a terrible disease.

"He saw that he wasn't an American any more. He was a dirty Irish Mick! A priest-lover! A spy from Rome! A foreigner trying to rob men of jobs. He didn't understand. He didn't know what to do. He didn't do much of anything—he couldn't.

"But one day when a bunch of men attacked his parish priest, he waded in to help the priest. That night on his way home from work he stopped off for a beer. When he left the bar two men followed him, carrying empty bottles. They didn't mean to kill him . . . they were just going to rough him up a bit. They didn't start out to kill. They just started out hating. But 20 minutes later my grandfather was dead . . .

"Thomas Finley was killed in 1849 just because he was an Irishman and a Catholic . . . and last night Joseph Samuels was killed just because he was a Jew . . .

"Hating is always the same, always senseless. One day it kills Irish Catholics, the next day Jews, the next day Protestants, the next day Quakers . . . it's hard to stop. It can end up killing men who wear striped neck ties, or people from Tennessee.

Robert Young as the keen-eyed detective in RKO-Radio's new picture, Crossfire, checks an alibi with Paul Kelly, right, Gloria Grahame, left, and Jacqueline White. Co-starring Young, Robert Mitchum and Robert Ryan, the suspense-packed drama of a manhunt was produced by Adrian Scott and directed by Edward Dmytryk.

CURTAIL STEEL

In the midst of an acute shortage of steel supplies in auto and other industries, the Iron and Steel Institute announced last week that operations were scheduled to decline 1.7 points to 93.2 of capacity.

In Washington, a Senate Small Business Subcommittee announced it would ask Big Steel for an explanation of the steel shortage. The subcommittee is headed by Sen. Martin (R., Pa.). The probe was ordered at about the same time Industrialist Henry Kaiser urged Congress to investigate Big Steel's distribution systems.

Radio

Packing Union's Program

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers will go on the air in a series of radio programs to be broadcast three times a week for a year beginning Sept. 3, announces A. T. Stephens, director of the union's Dist. 3 Council in Des Moines, Iowa.

The programs will be heard in Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado over the Tall Corn Network, Wednesday and Friday nights at 7:15 and Sundays at 1:30 p. m. The Rev. John Harley Telfer of Ottuma will be commentator.

Stephens described the program as "the most ambitious use of radio time yet made by any labor organization." The one sponsored by the CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, he pointed out, is heard only once a week.

WASHINGTON THEATER CLINGS TO BAN ON NEGROES

THE National Theater, Washington's only show place for legitimate stage productions, is still clinging stubbornly to its outworn policy of banning Negroes, despite the fact that this may mean the nation's capital will be a "playless" city.

Actors' Equity, the union which has been fighting the ban, was backed up recently by 37 Broadway producers, including Oscar Hammerstein, Ruth Gordon and Herman Shumlin, who announced that they would sign contracts banning appearances in Washington until the National Theater lifts its boycott on Negroes.

The actors' union wants a clause, effective June 1, 1948, included in its new contract providing that no actor shall be required to play in any theater in Washington which does not admit Negroes. The union's present contract expires Aug. 31.

Reason given by National Theater management for refusal to change its policy of discrimination against Negroes is "local practice." An editorial in the Washington Post says that in making such a claim, the theater is "clinging to a myth."

"With its monopoly on professional stage productions here," said the Post, "the National sets whatever pattern there is."

Paul Dulzell, Equity's executive secretary, denouncing the National's present policy as based on "an old, outworn, pre-Civil War pattern," said that "the citizens of Washington have appealed to us for our help. We believe that the public will support Equity's position on this great moral issue."

EDUCATION

THREE NATL. CIO SCHOOLS IN SESSION THIS WEEK

THREE CIO regional schools sponsored by the National CIO Dept. of Education & Research are scheduled to meet this week with some 100 CIO members in attendance.

These leadership training courses for local union members in nearby states are being conducted at Danebod Folk School, Tyler, Minn.; Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa., and at Hampton Institute, Va. Sunday, Aug. 17, is opening date for all three schools.

The school at Hampton Institute, a leading Negro institution of higher education, is planned especially for business agents and local union presidents.

Three other CIO Leadership Training Schools for CIO members will be held later in the summer and fall:

Hampton Institute, Aug. 24-30 This course will be for local officers and committeemen from Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland.

Estes Park, Colo., Aug. 29 Sept. 1, for members from Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Utah.

Montebello Vacation Camp, near St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7-13, for members from Missouri, Kansas and southern Illinois.

CIO unions wishing to send delegates to these schools should send applications at once to Asst. Education Director George Guernsey, CIO National Office, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Indiana CIO Summer School

The Indiana CIO Council's summer school held at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, concluded Aug. 16.

The school was jointly sponsored this year for the first time by the Indiana Council and the National CIO Dept. of Education & Research. Instructors from the National CIO staff included Director Kermit Eby and Asst. Directors George Guernsey and Stanley Ruttenberg from the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, and Eugene Cotton, CIO assistant general counsel.

Textile Union Institutes

The first of two training institutes sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union of America was held at Hudson Shore Labor School the week of Aug. 10. Attending were 45 textile workers from the middle Atlantic area. The second group was scheduled to arrive Sunday, Aug. 17.

Larry Rogin, TWUA publicity and education director, opened the first session. Other scheduled speakers included Sol. Stetin, TWUA New Jersey director; John Edelman, the union's Washington representative, and TWUA Sec.-Treas. William Pollock.

A guest student at the institute will be Annie Caire, member of the British textile workers union from Rochdale, Lancashire, England.

This is the sixth year for the TWUA summer training institutes. Eight one and two-week sessions have been or will be held to reach union members in every part of the country. Institutes already concluded were held at the Univ. of Wisconsin, Univ. of North Carolina, Springfield (Mass.) College and Rhode Island State College. Future sessions will be held at Lake Junaluska, N. C.

CSC Director In Europe

Leo Perlis, director of the National CIO Community Services Committee, is in Europe on a special mission for the United Nations Appeal for Children. He will confer with governments and voluntary organizations in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and several other countries.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

PEGGY ALLEN'S INFORMATION ABOUT THE MURDER OF CHARLIE BENTLEY — IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE VISITS JIM BARRY'S OFFICE — BRINGS JIM AND WOODY RUSHING BACK FROM WARRENTOWN! TOWARDS EVENING...

OKAY, LET'S GET UPSTAIRS AND HEAR THE REST OF THE STORY.

I'LL BRING UP THE BAGS, JIM.

WE'LL WASH UP AND HAVE DINNER LATER...

THERE'S NOT MUCH MORE TO TELL, JIM... NO CLUES TO CHARLIE BENTLEY'S MURDER, IF THAT'S WHAT YOU'RE HOPING FOR.

UNITED LABOR PRESS

LIKE I SAID... MR. HAMKER CAME TO THE UNION AND TOLD US THAT IF WE DON'T TAKE A WAGE-CUT — VOLUNTARY, OF COURSE — THE COMPANY WAS GOING TO FOLD UP.

HOW DO THE MEN FEEL ABOUT IT.

WELL, I'D SAY ABOUT EVEN-STEVEN! CHARLIE BENTLEY AND A COUPLE OF OTHERS WERE DEAD-SET AGAINST IT!.. SOME WERE FOR IT...

I GUESS MOST OF THE MEN ARE ALL MIXED UP... HAVEN'T MADE UP THEIR MINDS ONE WAY OR THE OTHER, YET.

SO THEY'RE STILL DISCUSSING IT... HMMM...

THAT'S ABOUT IT. LOCAL'S EXECUTIVE BOARD IS GOING TO TAKE IT UP AT THE NEXT MEETING... THEN THERE'LL BE A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP TO VOTE...

LET'S RUN OVER THE FACTS.. FIRST, CHARLIE BENTLEY COMES HERE WITH SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION... SECOND, BENTLEY IS ALSO ONE OF THE LEADERS AGAINST THE VOLUNTARY WAGE-CUT THE COMPANY ASKED FOR...

THREE — BENTLEY IS FOUND DEAD IN THE RIVER... OBVIOUSLY MURDERED! THEY ALL SEEM TO TIE UP MORE THAN JUST A COINCIDENCE!

... AND FOUR — I'LL BET DOLLARS TO DOUGHNUTS CHARLIE BENTLEY TALKED PRETTY LOUD ABOUT HAVING PROOF THAT THE COMPANY WAS TRYING TO PUT OVER A PHONY DEAL.

OH, SURE... HE SAID HE COULD—

BUT HOW DID *YOU KNOW THAT!*

AL

INDICT AFL AIDE IN MAIL FRAUD

A Federal Grand Jury has indicted an AFL official accused of mailing copies of a fraudulent letter which implied the CIO Textile Workers' Union of America is a Communist organization.

The official, Lloyd Klenert, of Chillum, Md., international secretary of the AFL United Textile Workers of America, was charged in the indictment with "defrauding the United States, and mail fraud."

On Jan. 15, 1947, employes of the Jamestown Worsted Co., Jamestown, N. Y., received a letter in the mail. The letter was printed on a letter-head that was a reproduction of the TWUA letterhead, except that the union label was missing. The employes were to vote the following day in an NLBR election on whether to affiliate with TWUA or UTW.

The text was over what was purported to be the signature of Jack Rubenstein, vice president of TWUA. It started "Dear Fellow Worker" and went on to say: ". . . It's no secret I joined the Communist Party many years ago because I believed in Communism and that we Communists should control the United States . . . Now is the time for the workers of Jamestown to forget everything, even their religion . . . Again I say, religion is not important. The Communist Party . . . is more important than your church . . . Vote CIO and strike a blow for working class control . . ."

Copies of the letter were mailed to a number of Catholic priests.

Aroused pro-CIO workers in the Jamestown plant, knowing Rubenstein was not a Communist, immediately brought the letters to the attenion of TWUA officers. So did priests who know the TWUA's record. A protest logged immediately with Federal authorities led to the indictment.

(The CIO union won the Jamestown NLRB election, 579 to 44).

Plan Changes In Labor Dept.

Pres. Truman has announced he will "rebuild" the Labor Department.

He told his press conference the department had been torn up by the GOP-controlled Congress, despite the Republican campaign pledge to enhance the department's importance.

He said it was planned to transfer the Unemployment Compensation Division to the Labor Department.

Labor Chaplain Loses Title

By Federated Press

The appointment of Rev. Charles C. Webber as chaplain to organized labor in Virginia has been withdrawn by Bishop G. Bramley Oxnam of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Webber, who is president of the Virginia CIO Council, retains his labor post but without the official designation as chaplain.

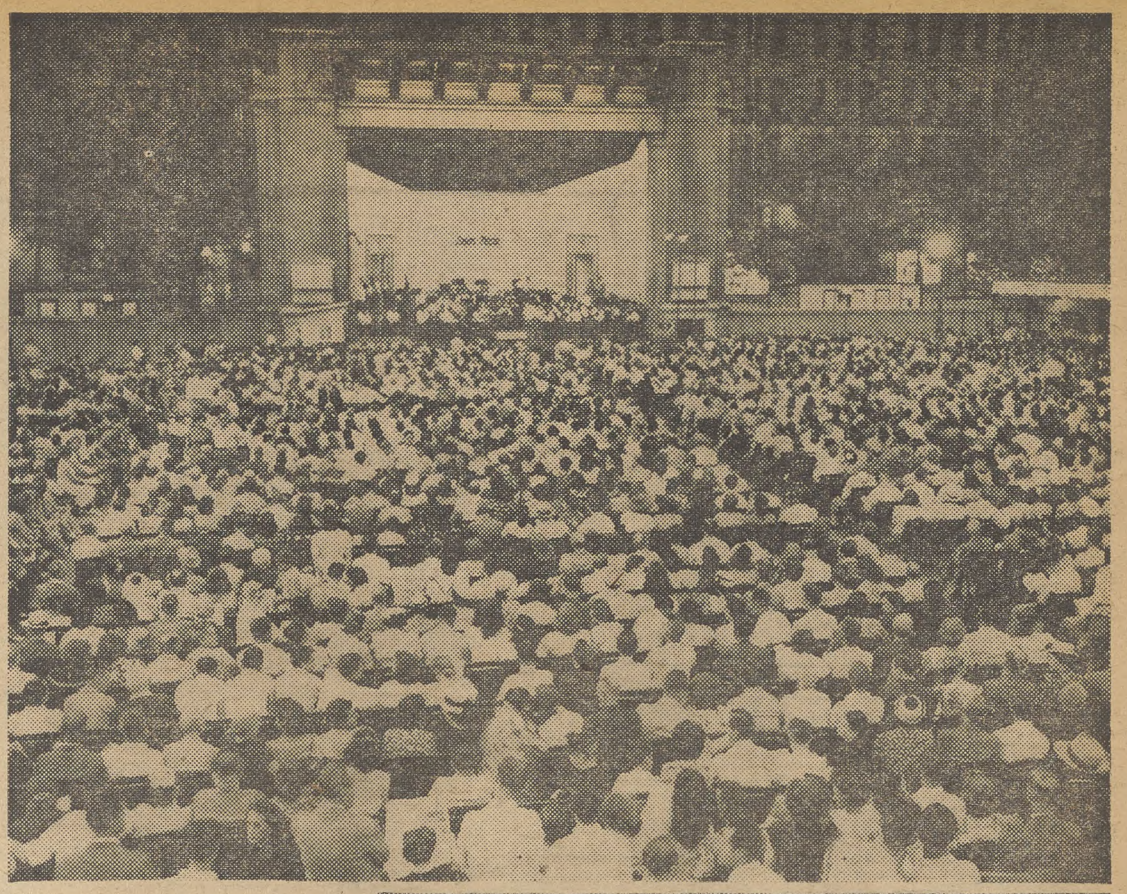
Loyalty Order Protested

Pres. Abram Flaxer of the CIO Public Workers last week released copies of a letter sent to President Truman by the Intl. Federation of Unions of Employes in Public and Civil Services, sharply protesting Truman's loyalty order.

The letter calls the order "a threat to fundamental democratic principles."

The letter was sent to President Truman on Aug. 1 by M. C. Bolle, General Secretary of the Federation, which represents more than 2,000,000 civil service workers.

Unions of civil service and public service employes in the following countries are members of the organization: England, France, United States, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.



Philadelphia Labor has joined to give the Quaker City's citizens some fun, as the pictures above and at the right show. Above is a typical crowd at the evening concerts held in Philadelphia's Labor Plaza, which was erected during the war on Reyburn Plaza, just opposite City Hall. Wartime dance and entertainment for soldiers have been replaced by concerts, sponsored by CIO, AFL, the Community Chest and the City.

Advocate Bureau Of Foundaries

Creation of a Federal Bureau of Foundries, with power to inspect and enforce health and safety provisions, was urged upon Dept. of Labor officials recently by a CIO Auto Workers delegation.

Headed by UAW Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas, the delegation told Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson and others that "foundry workers in our industry consider the fight for Federal health and safety legislation literally a fight for their lives."

State enforcement of foundry safety codes has been "scandalously weak," Thomas told the federal officials. "Only federal action can save the lives of tens of thousands of workers" and make the industry attractive enough to bring in the labor force it needs, Thomas said.

Beg Pardon

Two unfortunate typographical errors, one due to the Congressional Record, occurred in the 1947 Voting Guide, published in The CIO News.

Both Rep. John A. Carroll (D. Colo.) and Rep. John J. Rooney (D. N. Y.) were listed as voting wrong on Roll Call No. 6, Rent Control—Cut in Funds. Both voted right, which voted right, which gave them 100% good voting records. The error in Rep. Rooney's vote is due to an improper listing in the Congressional Record. Rooney corrected the roll call later.

In answer to several queries, the symbol,—, in the Voting Guide Senate roll call on seating of Sen. Bilbo meant that the Senator so designated had not been sworn in at the time.

In City of Brotherly Love

LABOR WINS FRIENDS WITH SUMMER CONCERTS

UNITED labor in Philadelphia is making friends and influencing people by the thousands nightly, to the strains of sweet music.

In Philadelphia Labor Plaza, in the heart of the city, right across from City Hall, free concerts are heard five nights a week by an average of 5,000 persons, young and old. Saturday and Sunday nights the place is jammed, the crowd overflows into the Plaza itself and across the street to the City Hall sidewalks.

The concerts are a joint venture of the city, the CIO, the AFL, Community Chest, and the American Federation of Musicians. The city permitted the use of the outdoor center. The Community Chest provided administrative expenses, the CIO furnished equipment, and the Musicians' Union appropriated money for musicians' salaries.

Concerts are given Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The place is shut Monday. Tuesday nights the Philadelphia Recreation Association presents "Philadelphia Sings."

Each concert night, at intermission time, Labor puts over its message, announcing that these free concerts are made possible by organized labor and the Community Chest.

THE attendance is a good cross-section of Philadelphia. There are youngsters and grandmothers, babies in arms, and papa and mama. The week's fare is varied enough to suit all tastes. In the first three weeks the attendance was 85,638. The series opened July 6 and ends September 1.

Reyburn Plaza was a desert of sand and gravel graced only by a band shell, until 1943. Urged by the CIO and AFL, the USO Council persuaded the mayor to permit erection of "a night club under the stars." In 10 days the place renamed USO Labor Plaza, was ready, and opened July 5, 1943. In four years the place played host to 2,500,000 men and women in uniform, and its fame spread all over the world.

Recognizing the need for an out-door recreation center in the heart of downtown Philadelphia, organized labor persuaded the City and the Community Chest to let the place remain open, for outdoor concerts during this summer.

Michael Harris, regional director of the Steelworkers and president of the Philadelphia CIO Council, is a vice-chairman. Herbert Moyer, IUC secretary; John Walsh, of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Johannes Hoeber, CIO representative on the Community Chest, are on the executive committee for the concerts. An AFL man is director, and a CIO man is assistant director.

Soil Problem

Soil conservation, one of the South's prime urgencies, was the theme of a series of gathering conducted by the Georgia Workers Education Service, Atlanta, Ga. As a spur to discussion, each meeting opened with a showing of "The River," famous American documentary film which dramatizes the vast losses from soil erosion.

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 25, 1947 82 NO. 34

Photo By Louisville Courier-Journal

Eager To Register--These members of the CIO Textile Workers union are on their way to register at Louisville, Ky., on buses provided by the Jefferson County PAC. Five of every six who registered that day were members of the union, whose officials point out that the Louisville membership is fully aware that it must vote to change the anti-labor complexion of Congress.

Charles H. Gillman (right), Georgia Regional CIO director, is served a summons charging violation of a Cuthbert, Ga., ordinance requiring payment of a $1500 fee for union organizers. John Ramsey, Director of Community Relations, CIO, looks on.

CIO DIRECTOR SIGNS UP 30 ON WAY TO JAIL

CHARLES H. GILLMAN, Georgia CIO Regional Director, was fined $25 and sentenced to 10 days in jail after trial for violation of a Cuthbert, Ga., ordinance which was declared unconstitutional in Georgia more than two years ago.

Gillman immediately appealed the sentence through Attorney Jerome Cooper, and was released in $500 bond.

Trouble for the CIO organizing team in Cuthbert broke first about 4 weeks ago, when a mob of town hoodlums attempted to force their way to the organizers' hotel room. The mob was driven off by the hotel proprietor.

Following this incident, Gillman sent a crew of skilled organizers and a CIO public relations man into Cuthbert. The town answered with the adoption of an already-proved unconstitutional ordinance which would require a $1,500 license fee for organizers of labor unions working in the city. Cuthbert has 3447 inhabitants. Milledgeville, Ga., attempted to enforce a similar ordinance in 1945, and it was declared unconstitutional by the Superior Court. Texas and various other states have declared similar laws unconstitutional.

With passage of the law, Gillman decided to make the next organizing speech in Cuthbert, rather than to risk a jail term for one of his men. Upon release on bond, he said:

"There is little doubt that the Superior Court will declare this ordinance unconstitutional. I am only sorry that Mayor Vernon Phillips, who served as judge, sees fit to burden the city's tax payers with the cost of prosecuting this ridiculous charge for the benefit of a few saw mill operators."

In his column, Victor Riesel said: "Gillman was invited down off the stage (at an organization rally) by Police Chief Keaton who told the crowd that Gillman was being taken in for 'recruiting for a labor organization without a license,' but that the cops couldn't stop anyone from joining. Gillman shouted, as he went off to the local coop: 'Does anyone want to join?' and collected 30 members as he followed the sheriff down the aisle."

T-H RULINGS CONFUSING

TWO conflicting interpretations of the Taft-Hartley law were confusing the nation last week.

One interpretation was by Robert N. Denham, NLRB General Counsel. The other was by Thomas Shroyer, counsel for the Joint Congressional Committee, "watch-dog" of the T-H Law.

Denham ruled that "the chain must be complete from the top down" and that every officer of the CIO (or AFL), every officer of the international union and every local officer must sign a non-Communist affidavit before the local can be serviced by the NLRB. The term officer, he said, means those so designated under constitutions and by-laws. That would mean, that the 11 officers of the CIO (president, secretary-treasurer and nine vice-presidents) would have to sign. Denham estimated that there are 500,000 union officers in the U. S.

Shroyer disagreed with Denham, declaring it was not Congress' intention to require the officers of the two top labor bodies, CIO and AFL, to sign.

20 DAYS TO FILE ANTI-RED OATHS

Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the new NLRB, has announced that unions which have election cases pending in any of the board's 28 field offices were to be given 20 days' notice on August 22, effective date of the Taft-Hartley Law, to meet the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of that law.

If the data is not filed by the end of the 20-day period, no further action will be taken by NLRB on the cases. It is estimated that there are 3000 pending cases.

Haughton Quits

Ronald W. Haughton has resigned as special assistant to the director of the U. S. Counciliation Service. He will become head of the Labor-Management Relations Program at the University of California, Berkeley.

While Crowd Looked On

HOODLUMS BEAT UP ORGANIZER AND WIFE IN GEORGIA TOWN

WILBUR E. (Bill) Gupton, a member of the CIO's Southern Organizing Committee staff, was mercilessly beaten and his 110-pound wife, Doris, pummeled by hoodlums on the streets of LaGrange, Ga., last week, while a crowd leaving a motion picture theatre looked on.

Gupton, suffering from a fractured skull, was given first aid at a hospital in LaGrange, and is now confined to bed in Cedartown, Ga., where his mother resides.

Assigned to an organizing task in Hogansville, Ga., Gupton and his wife had visited LaGrange, less than 20 miles away, for dinner in a cafe and to attend a movie. At the close of the show, Gupton bent over to unlock his automobile when the assault occurred. He was struck on the head with a blackjack by one thug, while a second grabbed his wife and struck her.

Gupton told associates: "I know now that I was making progress in organizing. This would not have happened unless folks were joining the union.

"I just want to get well as quickly as possible, and then go back to organize Hogansville."

IN a stinging protest to Gov. M. E. Thompson, Charles H. Gillman, Georgia CIO Regional Director branded the assault as a disgrace to the State, and demanded an investigation by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Men and women in labor circles remember that it was in LaGrange, in 1935, that several people were killed during unrest of workers in the city's mills, and that one man was beaten to death by two members of the Georgia National Guard.

Gupton and his wife were forced to rent a tourist camp shanty because the hotel in Hogansville refused to accommodate CIO people.

In his letter to the Governor, Gillman said: "We believe there is connivance between persons in Hogansville and LaGrange for several reasons. Gupton has been followed about wherever he went for the past two or three weeks. At the beginning of the organizing campaign last summer, being unable to find a meeting place for the union, one of the workers who lives out of town offered us the use of his yard for meetings. After the first meeting this man's garage was blown up by dynamite. Police said there was nothing they could do about it, but if the meeting continued it was probable that next time the man's house would be blown up. This from police officers!

"Our representative then stationed at Hogansville was Rubert Thrasher.

"We believe that an investigation will reveal that police have failed to enforce the law when thugs are used by private companies to defeat workers' efforts to organize. Indeed, we believe the police have been in active connivance in many such instances."

In New Jersey

CIO SCORES IN FIGHT FOR LABOR'S RIGHTS

LABOR has scored a partial victory for fundamental rights in the New Jersey Charter Convention.

The convention, meeting at New Brunswick, rejected 54-18, a motion to delete this guaranty from the Charter:

". . . The right of privately-employed labor to organize and bargain collectively and the right of publicly-employed labor to organize and present to and make known to the State or any of its political subdivisions their grievances and requests through representatives of their own choosing shall not be impaired."

The CIO, represented mainly by Carl Holderman, head of the State Council, fought to give publicly-employed workers (such as utility labor) the same rights as privately-employed labor. New Jersey last year adopted a stringent law governing collective bargaining and strikes by state employes.

EMPLOYER groups bitterly opposed inclusion of any guaranty for labor, but Mayor Frank Eggers, of Jersey City, supporting the guaranty, said:

"It has been made to appear that labor is seeking something special. We should not be afraid to say in the constitution what we memorialize the Legislatures to do." He spoke after each of the 81 delegates received a letter from the State Chamber of Commerce asking them to strike out the labor provisions entirely.

The convention also adopted a provision barring racial discrimination in the public schools and State Militia. No other State has such a provision.

Oliver Randolph, Essex, only Negro delegate to the convention, won his fight over the sharp protests of the C. of C., which declared the anti-discrimination clause of the Bill of Rights contained sufficient guaranty and that the proposed section would "be productive of far more harm than good." Randolph replied that courts have held segregation is not a denial of civil rights. He is the grandson of a Virginia slave.

The Charter is designed to replace the New Jersey Charter handed down from Revolutionary days with little changes. Labor is striving to make the new Charter one of the most liberal in the country.

HOLDERMAN appeared before several of the convention committees on numerous occasions, pointing out that the labor rights proposal was backed by nearly 30 other state-wide organizations.

He told the convention that the CIO, which in 1944 played a dominant role in defeating a new constitution drawn up by the legislature, would judge the new charter not only on its labor rights provision, but also on its clauses protecting minority rights and its provisions for future amendments.

In addition, CIO had asked for a section spelling out the particular rights—in employment, education, housing, public accommodations, etc.—that should be immune from discrimination.

CIO was also leading the fight for additional liberalization of the "death to progress" amendment clause in the present constitution, which requires that an amendment be passed by both houses of two successive sessions of the legislature, before it can be submitted to the people.

While the committee has recommended passage of a proposed amendment by a three-fifths majority of both houses of one session of the legislature, CIO is insisting that this be lowered to a simple majority.

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HIGH PRICES FORCE THEM TO SHOP ABROAD: These Detroit residents, laden with purchases, are awaiting a bus at Windsor, Ont., where most basic food prices are controlled. Thanks to the NAM and Congress which killed OPA, they cannot afford to buy life's necessities in their own country.

PRICES GOING UP, UP, UP AND UP

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE word "prices" is on everyone's tongue.

The Federal Trade Commission accused the steel industry of illegal price-fixing . . . The rubber industry and color-films were similarly accused.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wearily announced that wholesale prices had reached their fifth successive post-war peak . . .

In Boston, steaks were as high as $1.25 a pound . . . In New York, some stores charged $1.10 a pound for steaks and lamb chops . . .

In Washington, a large store chain remarked, in an ad, that "something must be done to place meat prices within the reach of all," since beef prices were "beyond the reach of many customers." The chain's solution: buy "U. S. Commercial Grade," next to lowest grade.

No one saw relief immediately, and another BLS survey, made for the joint Congressional Economic Committee, showed that family living costs had jumped an average of 20.7% in 34 cities within 15 months.

The bitter aftermath of June's flood's and the summer's hot, dry spell came with an Agriculture Dept. estimate that the 1947 corn crop will be the lowest in 11 years. If the estimate holds—or gets worse—we haven't seen anything yet on high prices for meats, poultry, eggs and dairy products . . .

A survey by the conservative New York National City Bank showed that industry's profits in the first half of 1947 had doubled those in the first half of 1946.

Production was far above pre-war levels.

REMEDIES: No one in Government made an official comment on the proposal of CIO that an immediate Labor-Industry-Agriculture conference be held to seek voluntary price cuts.

But, first fruit of Atty. Gen. Clark's drive against price conspiracies was an indictment by a New York federal grand jury of 20 firms and 53 officials on charges of conspiring to fix prices in the replacement brake linings and clutch facings industry.

In spite of all the howls about costs, NAM did not retreat from its position that prices were out of line only in "isolated cases." What it meant by "line," it did not say. NAM's stand was somewhat embarrassed by this statement of the Journal of Commerce, a leading organ of big business:

"U. S. Steel Chairman Olds said that the steel price boost would mean about $10 per auto and 50c for each refrigerator. That is not much in itself. But . . . let's be realistic about this: many companies probably have waited for some time for an opportune moment to raise their prices. All they needed was the dramatization of the rising cost trend in the form of the steel boost."

(In contrast with Olds' estimate that the steel boost would mean about $10 per auto and 50c for each refrigerator were the announcement of price increases in cars and refrigerators: most autos were up from $57 to $200 per car and at least one large refrigerator maker announced price rises of from $5 to 15.)

Lawrence: Don't Blame Wages

From David Lawrence's U. S. News:

"Inflation, still running quite strongly, is a price inflation. It isn't a wage inflation . . . a wage inflation came right after the war . . . Inflation took over in prices of goods after mid-1946. Food often is out of sight . . . Soap is being marked down. That's about all, though . . . Costs even now are near the breaking point for a good many families."

STEEL: Since the steel price increase (average $5.90 per ton) has been blamed for the recent round of price rises in many other items, most attention of a worried nation was on steel.

The FTC accusation against Big Steel followed almost immediately upon the heels of Clark's investigation. In blunt language, FTC charged price-fixing and restraint of trade against these steel groups and their subsidiaries:

American Iron & Steel Institute (100-odd members), U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown, National, Inland, Jones & Laughlin, American and Wheeling. FTC pointed out that nine principal producers, with 17 subsidiaries, account for 80% of our total steel ingot producing capacity.

"Matching" of delivered price quotations through concurrent employment of a multiple basing point system of pricing is one of the principal practices cited by FTC charges, if proven, would be in violation of section 5 of the FTC Act.

FTC pointed out that iron and steel is "the basic industry of the country." It asserted that for many years the respondents have "collectively composed, published and announced prices" and "systematically" exchanged and interchanged information among themselves."

Specifically, the complaint continues, "the respondent producers entered into agreements and understandings that they would offer their respective products for sale on a basis of price quotations cooperatively and collectively provided for under a system of common basing points, common terms, and sales conditions determined by joint action." All these practices were designed to result in "identical delivered price quotations," the complaint states.

Olds dismissed the charges as old stuff and declared they have "no basis in fact or in law."

PRICES: The BLS weekly index of wholesale prices showed increases both for agricultural and non-agricultural products. Average primary market prices advanced 0.3% during the week ended August 16, 1947.

The index of commodity prices in primary markets reached 152.7 of the 1926 average, 1.6% above mid-July and 19% above a year earlier. Average price of food was up 0.7% in the week cited.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) made public BLS's city-by-city bad news on prices. The average was 20.7% and the cities varied widely. Scranton, third largest city in Pennsylvania, showed that prices had risen 24.3% in the 15-month period ended June 15, 1947.

Chicago was closed behind with 23.7%. Smallest increase was in Seattle, Wash., with 18%. Key cities: New York, 18.7; Atlanta, 20.9; Boston, 19.6; Cleveland, 21.7; Detroit, 19.1; Denver, 20.9; New Orleans, 22.5; Philadelphia, 21.4; San Francisco, 19.2, Washington, 18.9.

It didn't look as if industry in general was in a mood to cooperate in lowering prices. Harry A. Bullis, president of General Mills, told his stockholders that "prices should be permitted to seek their proper relative levels."

He did not say what he considered a proper relative level. (Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, said that prices should be rolled back to when OPA was at its heights.)

THE LAW: The Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association, New York, was indicated along with its 20 member-firms, Clark announced. The three indictments charged price conspiracies, illegal discounts, illegal classification of customers, terms and conditions of sales and other related practices designed to eliminate competition.

Clark said the alleged practices particularly affected federal, state and municipal governments and operators of large fleets of automotive equipment.

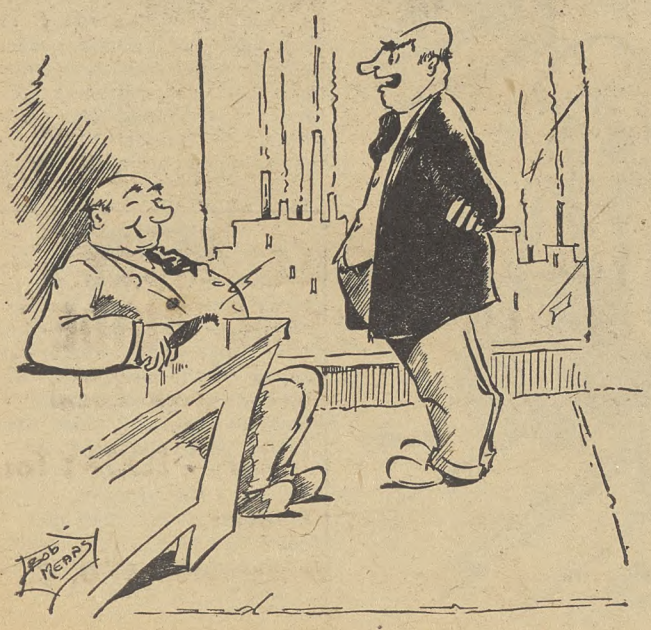
PROFITS: The National City Bank survey, taken among 451 leading corporations, showed aggregate profits of $1,590,774,000 for the first half of 1947 compared with $795,030,000 in the first six months last year and $1,370,296,000 in the second half.

Highest profit-makers were 19 oil companies which reported a net take of $349,248,000 as compared to a previous high of $263,363,000 in the last half of 1946.

Iron and steel industry, where the recent boost started a round of price rises, showed a profit of $198,918,000, more than double the first half of 1946. Autos, also a price-booster. listed 12 manufacturers with total profits of $172,298,000, compared with $120,291,000 in the last half of '46 and a claimed $19 million deficit in the first half.

The survey showed that labor productivity is higher now than it was last summer in more than 52% of the plants. Only 10% found that productivity is less. In fact, 68% expected productivity to rise further in coming months.

The Office of Business Economics stated that "in terms of current dollars, the rate of production is at a new high, exceeding by $4 million the wartime peak of $222 billion reached in the first quarter of 1945."



"I fired Hopkins." He came up with a formula to reduce production costs and lower prices.

The CIO News

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GEORGIA BEATING

CIO Organizer Bill Gupton was beaten and his pretty young wife was slapped around last week at LaGrange, Ga.

Bill, a clean-cut fellow who had been working for months among Georgia textile workers, was the 21st person connected with the CIO's Southern membership drive to be physically assaulted.

There was nothing to indicate that he provoked the attack. He was not doing organizing work in LaGrange. He and his wife merely stopped there for a movie and a meal at a cafe.

Bill's bandages will come off and his wounds will heal, but in his mind he will carry an unpleasant memory—probably forever.

He will remember the actual beating, but details of it will fade as time passes. But Bill, if we know him as well as we think we do, will always be able to recall vividly the injustice and hypocrisy of events connected with the beating of CIO organizers.

The CIO's membership drive got under way at about the time the open campaign to kill the Wagner Act started.

Some editors were declaring that there no longer was need for the Act and that "industrialists now regard trade unions as an accepted part of our national life." It was at about this time that two CIO representatives in Alabama were shot at and their car set afire.

Speakers at luncheon meetings were saying that "there was a need for the Wagner Act when the unions were being pushed around—but the need no longer exists." It was at about this time that a Georgia textile mill superintendent attempted to run down a CIO organizer with his car.

As mistreatment of organizers and local union leaders increased, so did the clamor for abolition of the Wagner Act.

"Industry needs protection—not the unions," said the Taft-Hartleyites.

Bill Gupton will remember these things.

He will remember that he was No. 21 on a special roll of honor.

He and his wife will recall that they played a part in a battle to bring a better standard of living to and drive injustice from a region long dominated by textile manufacturers.

Men have died for less worthy causes.

A Priceless Slant On Prices

"LET'S be realistic about this: Many companies probably have waited for some time for an opportunity to raise their prices. All they needed was the dramatization of the rising cost trend in the form of the steel boost."

Those words weren't spoken by any CIO leader.

They come directly from the Journal of Commerce, leading spokesman for big business.

If there's one thing you can accuse the CIO News of, it's NAM-calling.

Congress is sending a joint committee over the U. S. to study causes of high prices. Stay home and look in the mirror, Bub.

'Typical Piece of Impudence' Must Have Irked GOP Chief

By ALLAN L. SWIM

CARROLL REECE aimed his political blunderbuss at the CIO the other day and cut loose with both barrels.

He hit the headlines—but little else.

Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, didn't like the CIO Voting Guide, and said so without mincing words.

The fact that the words shed more heat than light and bore only slight resemblance to truth seemed not to have bothered Reece at all.

He's out to keep the GOP in power in Congress, so a little thing like gross misrepresentation wouldn't bother him.

REECE called the Voting Guide "a typical piece of impudence." He hinted that we must have had some help from Moscow when we compiled it.

He topped off his little tirade by charging that publication of the Voting Guide was a "new attempt at dictatorship."

And he predicted, of course, that the Republican Party will remain in the saddle in Washington.

It made interesting reading, but it didn't make sense. It was consistent, however, with the type of political trips Reece has been trying to sell the public.

About the only thing he didn't say about the Voting Guide was whether he thought we were going to have to go to jail for publishing it.

The Taft-Hartley Law is supposed to prohibit such publication, you know.

IT was obvious that our Voting Guide irked the GOP chairman—and why not?

It wasn't designed with the specific view of increasing the Reece blood pressure, but to provide the public with a clear record of the bad behavior of a large portion of the 80th Congress.

We don't care whether it was by coincidence or design that the Guide hit at more Republicans than Democrats.

More Republicans voted "wrong," from the CIO's point of view. It was as simple as that.

LET'S examine our "typical piece of impudence" and see if we can find why it caused Reece to blow a verbal gasket.

The Voting Guide is a 12-page affair, printed on newsprint. It contains statements from CIO President Philip Murray and PAC Chairman Jack Kroll urging the people to sweep out of office in coming elections those who voted against the public's best interests.

There's nothing startling or dictatorial about that.

The major portion of the Guide is a factual report on activities of the 80th Congress. There is listed a dozen measures in which the CIO was particularly interested. The Guide tells whether senators and congressmen voted "right" or "wrong" from the CIO's standpoint.

CARROLL REECE would have been much more forthright if he had merely said:

"The political party of which I am chairman enacted legislation that permitted prices to skyrocket. It took good care of big business. It attempted to cut the foundation from under organized labor. It sponsored legislation designed to keep the CIO from telling the public about what we had done.

"The CIO refused to accept our gag on free speech and freedom of press. It spread our record out for all to see.

"We're going to do all we can to discredit the Voting Guide by charging that it is a dictatorial document. That's the way we play politics."

Beat Deadline

Approximately 65% of the 10,000 employers having contracts with CIO unions in the Greater New York City area renewed their contracts for another year before the Taft-Hartley Act became fully effective last week.

"UNFORTUNATELY HIS NAME IS TAFT. HE'S ALWAYS HERE FOR FIRST AID."

Now, Co-ops Are A Plot!

By GLORIA CAPLAN

CONGRATULATORY bouquets from all parts of the nation hailing the 10th anniversary of a New Deal housing development just outside Washington, D. C., got into the Republicans' hair last week.

Two weeks after the little town of Greenbelt, Md., population 8,000, got its name in all the papers as a model government-built village, Rep. Ploeser (R. Mo.) and his House Small Business Committee launched an "investigation."

Ploeser's probe was blasted by Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) as a plot to "smear" cooperatives and to make a political attack on President Truman.

The committee head was particularly concerned about cooperatives at Greenbelt, which he said constitute a "monopoly". The investigation will be expanded into a probe of the whole consumer cooperative movement in the country, he announced.

From Greenbelt Consumer Services came the retort: "We have nothing to fear from an impartial investigation," but it charged that the committee had reached "adverse conclusions even before the investigation has started."

OF Greenbelt's 3,500 adults, 2,400 are members of the cooperative, GCS claims. Disregarding the town's 4,500 children, the committee had charged that "less than 2,000 of the 8,000 population at Greenbelt favor the cooperative movement."

The story of Greenbelt is the oft-told story of "government project makes good." It had begun as "Tugwelltown", named for Rexford Guy Tugwell, then head of the Resettlement Administration—and it had evoked a nationwide horselaugh as well as a blast of ridicule and ugly epithets. Not unlike other New Deal relief projects, it had been smeared as communistic, socialistic, anti-democratic.

But words hurled at Greenbelt haven't hurt it.

Greenbelt's 3,371 acres embrace 1,900 white brick housing units and an artificial lake covering 25 acres. All its commercial enterprises are owned by the people who patronize them. Samuel Ashelman, general manager of Greenbelt Consumer Service, Inc., describes the community as "the most complete cooperative set-up in the country."

NET result has been a citizenry of unusually kept civic pride and responsibility, a flock of happy, healthy well-cared-for children, 8,000 enthusiastic residents living in wholesome surroundings, they could not otherwise afford. Rents at Greenbelt are set according to income, the highest rent being $65 a month.

STUCK!

"Recently, I called off my buyer's strike," says a letter from a reader of the Washington Post, "and made the rounds of the men's shops and department stores, trying to find an old-time shirt that hadn't gone high-hat.

"Finally I bought a plain white short-sleeved sport shirt for $3.50. Bringing it home and taking out the pins, I discovered a small tag attached to a button. The tag read: 'OPA retail ceiling price, $2.60'."

(That's a 34.6% increase.)

He Strolled Along Main Streets Unafraid

THE mob caught him as he started to leave the courthouse.

He put up the best battle he could, but the odds were too great. He was unarmed. Members of the mob weren't.

It lasted only a few minutes—and when it was over the big, husky man who had been talking about unions was a battered, bleeding hulk.

He was taken to a hospital and patched up. As time passed most of his wounds healed completely. Most of them, but not all.

The memory of that terrible night remains, but the bitterness is gone.

It is gone because the man who was beaten returned to the scene later and found that peace and justice had replaced the brutality and terrorism of which he had been a victim.

THE man who was beaten doesn't like to talk about it. To him it's a closed chapter. He'd rather not have it mentioned.

But it will be mentioned—time and again—because it's a part of labor history, because it's part of the important story of what happens when management and labor work out methods of living and working together in peace and harmony.

The beating is as much of the story as the big CIO sign that was perforated by bullets. The sign, which says "CIO Local 2176," is kept as a momento of the bad days.

THINGS are different now in the town in which so much terror reigned only a few years ago.

The mayor obviously likes the CIO, because he issues statements such as:

"No meeting relating to the welfare of the community is ever held without the CIO being represented.

"The CIO made a splendid record here during the war. It was largely responsible for the excellent results obtained during the War Bond and Community Chest campaigns. Co-operation of the union members was 100 per cent.

"I know the top men of these locals. They are the finest type of men-level-headed and capable in their dealings with management."

THE man who was beaten after he spoke at the courthouse went back to the scene with a reporter not many months ago.

He strolled along the main streets at night—unafraid. He was welcome in the town and he knew it. Workers in the rubber, steel and textile plants who had never seen him before greeted him as if he were an old friend.

And he was. He was a friend—and something of a legendary figure. He was one of the men who led the fight for decency when the going was tough.

WORKERS brought him up to date on the latest union developments. They told him such things as:

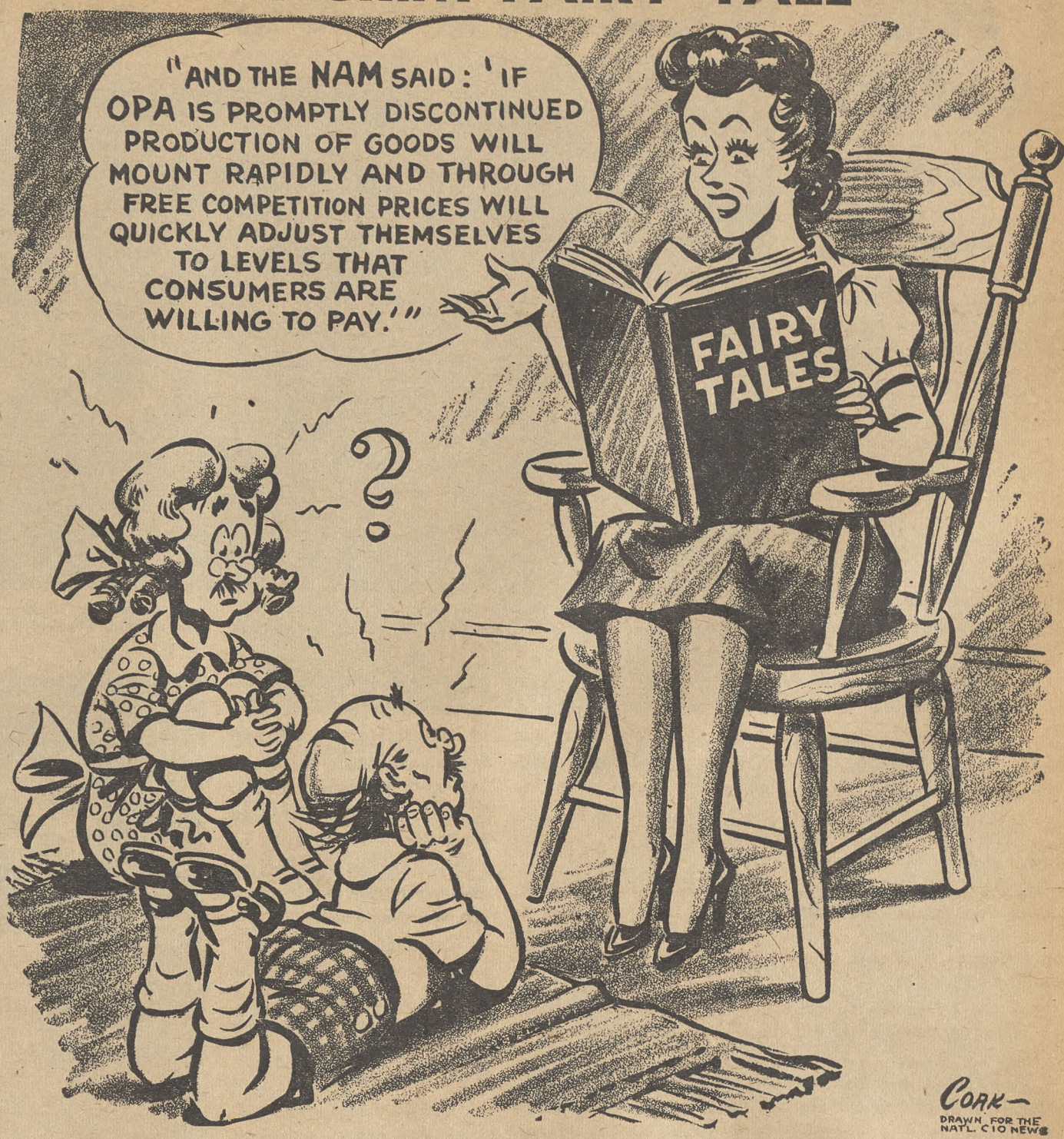
"We've now got a population of 60,000—and 10,000 of us carry CIO cards. That's one out of every six.

"We've sponsored all kinds of civic projects. We got three recreation centers for the kids. We got a sewage disposal system for a subdivision that needed it. We were responsible for the city setting aside 300 acres of land for a public resort."

MANY persons deserve credit for the transformation that has taken place in Gadsden, Ala. Our story is about just one of them.

He is Sherman H. Dalrymple, former president of the United Rubber Workers of America, who is now serving as secretary-treasurer of the CIO Organizing Committee.

A GRIM FAIRY TALE



Broun Had Right Words For PAC In The CIO NEWS 9 Years Ago

"MEMBERS of trade unions are sometimes laggard in learning how to use their potential political strength effectively.

"Of course, it is difficult some times to determine which of two candidates is likely to be the more helpful to labor.

"If it is hard to find agreement among workers on American political problems, naturally nobody can expect anything approaching unity on foreign issues. At times they have served to cause serious splits. And some issues raised in foreign lands do not necessarily concern trade unionists.

"Nevertheless, I am fully in agreement with those who think that when some nation begins to persecute or annihilate the union movement within its borders that it is foolish for American unionists to maintain that such proceedings are no concern of ours.

"And after all there is one simple way in which a union may judge the capacity of any leader even if his position on certain issues happens to confuse them.

"The test is easy. The man who shows up as an effective leader for labor in its immediate concerns belongs. The one who protests his devotion to the cause but falls down on the job assigned to him doesn't belong, no matter how pure his patriotism and professed motives may be. By their fruits shall ye know them."

Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild from its formation in December 1933 until his death, Dec. 18, 1939, wrote the above column for The CIO News. It appeared in the issue of Aug. 27, 1938. Although written nine years ago, Broun's words are as fresh today as when they first appeared.

T-H Boomerang

THE Taft-Hartley Law is paradoxically having an effect precisely opposite to that intended by its sponsors, writes Herbert Harris in an article, "What Taft Taught Labor," in the Aug. 18 issue of New Republic.

Harris says the average labor leader regards the law as "an attempt to segregate him and 15 million other unionists from the rest of American society, and compel them to operate within an economic setup that is a diluted but perilous imitation of the totalitarian."

The new trends in labor's thinking spurred by this law, says Harris, "will be crystallized and made explicit at both the AFL and CIO conventions this coming fall."

The law, according to Harris, "is forcing the labor movement forward because it has nowhere else to go. It knows there is no road back. It knows it has lost a battle. And it knows it has to win a war."

Human Beings

"LABOR relations are just human relations, and humans are human because they have a strange habit. If you treat them as equals, respect their integrity, give them the facts, they'll be entirely reasonable."

This, says an article—"The Way the Workers Like It"—in the July issue of Nation's Business, is the labor policy followed by the Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Co. The company boasts that it has not had a single strike in its 81 years.

The workers are represented by Brass Workers Local 320, CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. During the war, the company expanded employment from 3,000 to 10,000. After the war, the personnel roster dropped to 6,000, but productivity stayed high, says the article, and "so did concord between company and union."

"The Union", official organ of the CIO Mine, Mill union reports in its Aug. 18 issue that a new agreement was signed recently with Bridgeport Brass. It called for: an 11½c hourly increase retroactive to May 26; six paid holidays; an additional 3½c hourly for powderhouse employes on continuous shift operations in lieu of paid holidays.

A completely new seniority section.

A revision of the limited no-strike pledge to protect the international and local unions against suits under the Taft-Hartley law.

The elimination of some discriminatory clauses against women.

PAC BEGINS TO SPELL B-E-T-T

Battle Byrd In Virginia

THE Virginia CIO-PAC is preparing to give the Byrd machine both barrels.

A CIO-PAC conference at Lynchburg drew up a long-range program aimed at enrolling labor under its banner and seeing that poll taxes were paid for union members so that they could defeat the Byrd machine. The conference accused the machine of controlling the State "on behalf of the duPont-railroad-tobacco company and other monopolies."

The meeting was presided over by Rev. Charles Webber, president of the State CIO.

Moss A. Plunkett, former candidate for governor, declared: "Labor's political strength and development will, in the next few years, spell doom of the Byrd Machine's domination."

Praises Negroes

HE praised the political activity of Negroes and said: "The machine is trying to get the Negro vote by giving appointive state jobs to certain Negro leaders, but Byrd will find that he cannot buy Negro or labor votes."

Henry Lee Moon, CIO-PAC national official, declared that "only through a political coalition of labor and Negroes can liberal candidates be elected."

Palmer Weber and Daniel Powell also spoke for the national office of CIO-PAC.

Outlines Program

THE program adopted by the meeting included:

"1. To bring the reactionary record of Congressmen and Senators to the people.

"2. To defeat those candidates whose records demonstrate a consistent disregard of labor's right.

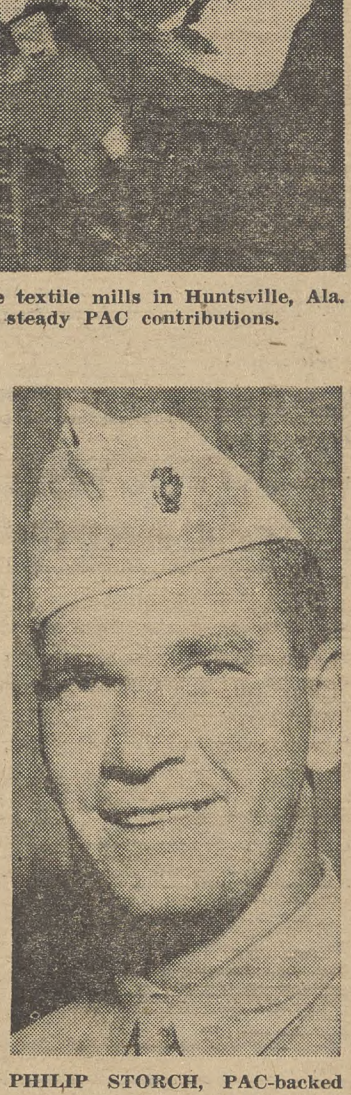
"3. We urge that all CIO unions conduct a campaign in behalf of lower prices, federal housing, health and educational legislation. We further urge the enactment of federal anti-poll tax and federal anti-lynching laws as well as a permanent FEPC. We also call upon labor to work for the elimination of income taxes or earnings of $3,000 per year and less. Of primary importance is the enactment of a new minimum wage law establishing a floor of 75 cents per hour. There is also a vital need to increase unemployment compensation benefits.

"4. We particularly welcome the united action of labor and Negro voters in behalf of our common objectives.

"5. We urge the swift completion of the one dollar PAC voluntary contribution drive."

THE DEEP SOUTH HAS ITS EYES ON 1948: Looking to the future with hope are these members of three PAC committees representing the workers in three textile mills in Huntsville, Ala. The meeting received reports of steady PAC contributions.

KITTY CARLISLE, of stage and radio fame, is a member of the Storch for Congress committee. A resident of Bucks county, she is one of a number of prominent citizens on the committee which includes Ella Logan, star of the Broadway smash, "Finian's Rainbow," and Mrs. Budd Schulberg, wife of the author of "What Makes Sammy Run" and "The Harder They Fall."



PHILIP STORCH, PAC-backed candidate for Congress from Pennsylvania's 8th District, was a sergeant in the Marine Corps during World War II.

Steel Opens PAC Drive

MARKING the opening of the CIO United Steelworkers' drive to hasten the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, John J. Mullens has been appointed as the Union's National Political Action Director.

John Thornton, director of the National Negro Division of the union, will assist Mullens. Thornton will have his office in Washington.

A recent meeting of 532 USA staff representatives heard Philip Murray call for an all out political drive for 1948.

"This PAC dollar is an investment every one of our members and friends can make in the welfare of this nation."

They've Had Enough of the 80th Congress: These members of the CIO Transport Workers employed in the maintenance shops of the New York City subways are determined to do their bit to change the anti-labor complexion of Congress. They are showing membership cards in the American Labor Party.

Dayton To S

A GET-OUT-THE campaign by and other liberal gr sulted last week in ing victory in the C mission Primary in Ohio.

Thirty CIO locals, with 10 internationa headed the drive. In mary, which was four candidates who tle it out for two pos fall, CIO-PAC indo out of the seven ca

The two were Ch Sims, president of t gomery County (O trial Union Council Josef McLin, Sr., Ne ness man who is member of the CIO.

In the primary, S top man with 6,69 Fred Speice, Republi second with 6,018 third with 5936, and E. Smith, Democrat with 5374.

Board Neg

McLin might have second if it had not neglect on the part Election Board. One half hours before t were to close, 350 still stood in line in district, but elections had run out of ball

The Dayton CIO now organizing for mittedly tough ele November. Here is primary victory wa and here is what is for November:

As soon as the Ta ley Bill was passed, labor movement swu action.

Emergenc

An emergency mee called of the enti which had unite months before into Emergency Wage Co and set the pattern plus six paid holiday

At the meeting, a for political activ drawn up and adopte mously.

It called for:

1. Ward and Preci to be set up throug entire city. (There wards and 260 prec

2. Each local unio sign a ward or ward responsibility. Smal were assigned to large locals in carry this responsibility.

3. The CIO to time for a special ra gram on Tuesday n

T-T-E-R D-E-A-L ALL OVER MAP

yton Unions Show The Way o Score Primary Victory

-OUT-THE-VOTE
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CIO to purchase
special radio pro-
Tuesday nights to

supplement the regular Saturday night broadcast, "Labor Speaks," thus giving the CIO two 15-minute broadcasts weekly.

4. Literature to be distributed twice a week, material to be handled by a joint publicity committee to cover every plant in the city.

5. Literature to be distributed throughout the community weekly, material also to be prepared by the joint publicity committee. The material was to strive to clarify the CIO program for the city of Dayton and the qualifications of the CIO candidates.

6. Shop gate rallies to be held daily at each plant within the local's responsibility, pointing out the issues around the Taft-Hartley Bill and the coming election.

The Beginning

The CIO selected as its commission candidate, Sims, who is business representative of Local 754 of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Then reaction in Dayton swung into action. The All Dayton Citizens' Committee, labelled a front for the Chamber of Commerce and big business interests, led by General Motors, immediately indorsed Smith and Speice. The three Dayton newspapers, the Journal, the Herald and the Daily News, joined in this indorsement.

The CIO, realizing that a lone race against these odds was extremely difficult, immediately chose from among the four independents a running mate for Sims. McLin was picked.

Alter Plans

Immediately, the entire campaign was attuned to the coalition of Sims and McLin for City Commission. The coalition adopted a five-point program around which the entire campaign would be built, plus a pledge of the Sims-McLin coalition against those forces who sponsored the Taft-Hartley law.

The Sims-McLin program pledged a city ordinance to control rents, a better transportation system, additional recreation facilities, adequate housing, increased public services to the citizens and better city finances.

Tell Public

Through the "Dayton CIO News," and numerous leaflets and pamphlets, and by shopgate rallies, CIO beat back the opposition's drive.

CIO-PAC ran a special edition of 75,000 copies of the News and distributed the newspaper to the entire community free. Workers covered every plant and every house, block by block.

Rally Labor

PAC has begun recruiting hundreds of additional ward and precinct workers to aid in the November elections. CIO-PAC plans to have a captain in each of the 12 city wards and a precinct captain for each of the 260 city precincts, plus hundreds of workers to supplement them. It is rallying forces around the slogan, "Dayton is the First Step Towards Labor's Date in 1948."

Unionists are forming a small businessmen's committee composed of gas station owners, grocers, butchers, etc., for "Sims and McLin," and have begun rounding up indorsements from various civic, fraternal and religious organizations.

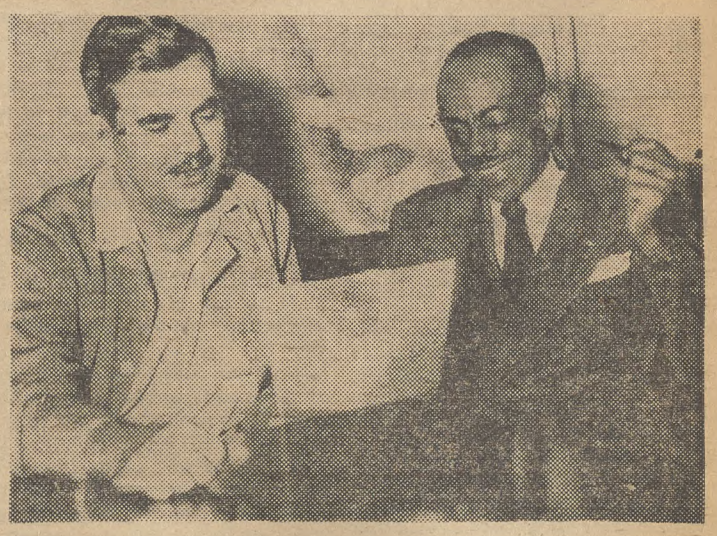
Thus far, the Sims-McLin team has been indorsed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Equality of Job Opportunity Council, the American Jewish Congress, Chapter 1037—the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, two Dayton American Legion Posts, the American Veterans' Committee, the Progressive Citizens of America. Locals of the Teamsters and the Typographers, both AFL, have also indorsed the coalition, although the main Central Labor Council, AFL, has not acted as yet. The opposition is raising a $15,000 fund.

Dollar Drive

CIO is depending on rank and file contributions through the PAC Dollar Drive. If PAC succeeds in registering an additional 20,000 people in Dayton, victory will be sure.

The 10 international unions participating in the campaign are UE, UAW, Rubber, Steel, Office and Professional, Utility, Bakery, Glass and Ceramic, Paper and Public Workers.

CIO-PAC intends to hold two mass public rallies, one in September and one in October.



(Above) Election workers like these made possible the victory of two CIO-PAC candidates in the primary contest for the Dayton (O.) Commission. Left to right, Bob Smith, CIO-PAC representative; Ray Sensenbaugh, Russ Kenton, Maynard Staup, Cassie Massie, Wes Steinhilber (pointing to map), Jean Stevens (at typewriter), Lou Kaplan, CIO Electrical Workers field representative; Rita Godwin, and Evelyn Denny. (Right) The successful CIO-PAC candidates, Charles E. Sims, president of the Montgomery County (O.) CIO Council, left, and C. Josef McLin, Sr., are seated by the election returns.

Political Action Or Accion Politica -- El Paso Votes 'Yes' and 'Si' For Both

CIO-PAC is saying "get out the vote" in two languages in El Paso.

Because as many residents of the Texas border city speak Spanish as do English, the newly formed El Paso CIO-PAC holds its meetings in both tongues ("Get out the vote" is "Sacar el voto" in Spanish).

Members familiar with both languages translate speeches from English into Spanish, and vice versa, for the benefit of other members who are at home in only one language.

THE bilingual idea carries on even into officers. The new PAC decided it should have co-chairmen, so Alexander Hieken, long active in the CIO as a member of and president of the El Paso CIO Newspaper Guild, and Enrique Berroteran took office.

Every other office is divided up along the same lines, with equal representation to Latins and "Anglos." Jose Davila is secretary-treasurer and Damon L. Crossland is recording secretary.

The new PAC had a chance last week to test its effectiveness at getting out the vote when a special Congressional election, one of two held in Texas, was conducted in the district—the 16th of Texas. There were seven candidates in the race.

THE special election was made necessary when Rep. Robert Ewing Thomason, a resident of El Paso, resigned to assume a post as judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Texas.

(It is interesting to note that Rep. Thomason, according to the CIO News' Voting Guide for 1946, had one of the best voting records of Texas members of the House of Representatives.)

THE initial meeting of the CIO-PAC was an organization meeting and was attended by 50 delegates from CIO locals, Latin-American civic and fraternal groups and veterans' organizations. The delegates were enthusiastic in their praise of PAC and pledged to bend every effort to see that PAC was here to stay in El Paso and that a well-knit, effective organization would be ready for the crucial elections in 1948, when Sen. W. Lee (Pass the Biscuits) O'Daniel (D., Tex.), who has had one of the worst voting records in the U. S. Senate, comes up for re-election.

Oh, yes (or "Oh, si"), just one more thing: Political Action Committee — PAC — translated into Spanish becomes CAP—Comite Accion Politica. But, in El Paso, call it PAC or call it CAP, political action is there.

WHERE WAS THE MILL OWNER'S CONSCIENCE? Ira Mathias, ill and 77-years old, is being given a drink of water by his youngest daughter, Emma, following the eviction from their home at Lafayette, Ga., by the management of the Linwood Cotton mill. His wife, Mary, hurt her hand at the plant. When she returned to the plant, she was fired. The Mathiases have three other children.

OIL UNION WILL SEEK BETTER PENSION PLAN

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

THE National Policy Committee of the CIO Oil Workers Int'l. union, meeting in Kansas City, Mo., following the union's 18th convention, adopted a 3-point program to guide the union during the coming year:

- Consolidation of wage gains at the 25% figure won in the new Sinclair contract with cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses converted into basic wage raises.

- Locals were urged to press vigorously for improved retirement plans with lower age limit and increased benefits to be negotiated in contracts, along with better sick leave, vacation and other security provisions. On this latter point the Policy Committee urged an intensified organizing campaign, particularly against company union strongholds on the East Coast together with a "close ranks" drive to bring all workers benefited by OWIU contracts within the union.

- Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law through 100% support of PAC. President O. A. Knight notified all staff members that those not desiring to support the PAC program should resign immediately.

An intensive campaign to raise $1 voluntary contributions, to register all union members and to get out the vote were listed among PAC objectives of OWIU.

Delegates to the convention opened the PAC drive by personally giving $5 bills as a prelude to the $1 drive. To combat the expected Taft-Hartley drive on the union, the convention raised the dues minimum from $2 to $2.50 and increased the international per capita from 90c to $1.15. From increased revenues will come financial support for the organizing drive, for defending the union from legal attacks and for expansion of the education program.

President Knight was nominated for re-election. C. D. Fleming, member of the Hammond Indiana Local 210, an Indiana state senator and prospective candidate for lieutenant governor of Indiana, also is a candidate for president.

Vice president A. R. Kinstley and Secretary T. M. McCormick were nominated for re-election without opposition.

Oxy-Acetylene Safety Hint

Always wear goggles when working with a lighted blowpipe. Wear goggles that are specially designed for the work to be done.

In Michigan

STATE COPS PLAGUE CIO

MICHIGAN'S Gov. Kim Sigler last week called out state troopers to police CIO pickets for the third time in recent weeks.

A force of 40 troopers patrolled the Heddon Bait Co. plant at Dowagiac, Mich., where 180 members of the CIO Auto Workers struck 6 weeks ago for higher wages.

R. J. Thomas, vice president of the international union, charged that Sigler was "determined to turn the state police over to Michigan's anti-labor employers to be operated as a strike-breaking agency."

Sigler had previously called on state troopers in an Auto Workers strike at Clinton and in the Remington-Rand strike at Benton Harbor.

CIO AND AFL AID NEWS VENDORS

Joint action by CIO and AFL unions won for Los Angeles News Vendors "one of the best contracts ever signed in this field."

The contract, which followed five months of negotiations, repeated strike threats and an overwhelming strike vote by the union membership, was negotiated by the News Vendors Local 75, CIO Office & Professional Workers, with the Los Angeles Daily News and the two Hearst papers, Herald-Express and Examiner.

At the suggestion of Treas. G. K. Williams of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, CIO, top AFL and CIO leaders entered the negotiations. Backed by leaders of the AFL Retail Clerks Intl. Association as well as by CIO Utility, Rubber and Longshore workers, William Brodie, Los Angeles Newspaper Guild administrative officer served as chief negotiator.

The contract provides that the newspaper will not close corner stands without first providing other jobs for the vendors affected; sets up a promotion system by seniority; guarantees minimum weekly earnings of $41.50 and creates a vacation plan.

ILWU Says Bosses Plan Lockout

One of the first major results of the Taft-Hartley Act will be a tieup of West Coast shipping, the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union warned.

Encouraged by the T-H act, the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast "has determined to order all ship, dock and walking bosses out of the union under pain of discharge or to require the union to expel them," the union charged.

The bosses have been in the union for twelve years. The Waterfront Employers Association and its member companies have refused to recognize the collective bargaining rights of walking bosses, the union charged, even though an election, conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, resulted in the union's certification.

The ILWU said that it would refuse to expel any workers eligible to membership or to deny them union protection. It warned that any of its members locked out because of union membership would establish picket lines, which would be respected by longshoremen under the Coast Longshore agreements.

"You happy working for us, Mortimer?"

4,000 PAPERWORKERS GET PAY INCREASES

A general wage increase of 7c an hour has been granted more than 4,000 hourly paid employes of West Virginia Pulp and Paper plants at Covington, Va., Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa., under a new agreement with the CIO United Paperworkers.

The wage clause of the agreement goes into effect August 25, after ratification of the agreement by local unions.

The wage hike is the fifth granted hourly employes of the three plants since V-J Day. Labor rates in the new agreement represent an increase of about 50% since the end of the war with Japan.

In addition to the wage increase, the agreement calls for equalization of the Covington plant's labor rate with that at Luke.

The new wage schedule make the lowest labor rates $1.04 an hour at Covington and Luke and $1.05½ an hour at Williamsburg. It was explained that these rates are the highest paid in the paper industry in the areas in which the three plants operate.

DURING the negotiations the union committee received the assurances of a company representative that the management had approved the principle of a company-wide contributory pension plan for hourly employes. The plan must be approved by both the directors and stockholders before it can be offered to the employes.

Company officials estimate that the pension plan will cost $3 million for past services alone and will require $300,000 annual payments by the company.

Among the additions in the new agreement are clauses providing for one hour's pay at time and one half in lieu of a lunch hour if a worker is required to work through a second shift.

The contract prohibits strikes, but bans suits against the union for "wildcat" strikes.

IT'S ONLY FAIR TO SHARE — A good rule for youngsters. And for grown-ups, too — especially on telephone party lines. If you're on a party line, please keep your calls brief . . . allow an interval between calls . . . answer as promptly as you can. That way *everyone* will get his fair share of telephone service. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

UAW MEMBER RECALLS DAYS WHEN SHE WAS BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER

RED-HAIRED Louise Stabler is an active member of the CIO Auto Workers in Ypsilanti, Mich. And when we say active, we mean just that. She can and has turned her hand at about every kind of union work.

Maybe it was her childhood background that started her on her union path with such energy and versatility. Daughter of an Illinois blacksmith, Louise grew up in her father's shop listening to the ring of hammer on anvil.

Factory smells and noises, she says, are nostalgic music to her. She claims that even now she could shoe a horse or sharpen a plowshare.

LOUISE STABLER

A member of UAW's Amalgamated Local 50, Louis Stabler has served her union at various times as trustee, organizer, member of the shop committee and financial and recording secretary. She has also represented Local 50 on ration boards, community chest boards and veterans' counsel groups.

TURNING her talents in another direction, Louise wrote a series of informational leaflets called "The Women in the Bomber Plant" which were published by Local 50's educational department.

Now she writes and mimeographs leaflets and handbills for the Political Action Committee, and is helping promote a CIO newspaper to be published in the early fall by the Washtenaw County CIO Council.

Another highlight of Louise's union record is the fact that she was the first woman officer to serve on a convention committee for her International union.

SHE also served for three years on the UAW Health Institute's advisory committee, and together with another UAW woman member, represented the union at a Washington conference which drew up contract clauses for ultimate recommendation by the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Women's Bureau.

Before she started her union career, Louise sang with bands, worked in laundries and at soda fountains, did practical nursing and a variety of other jobs to pay her way through high school and two terms at James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.

Now 36 years old, Louise in private life is Mrs. Guy Whitaker of Ann Arbor, Mich., and has a 16-year-old daughter, Janet.

Women's Congress To Meet in Paris

The Women's World Fellowship will hold an International Congress in Paris, Sept. 28-Oct. 1, to discuss such problems as peace, feeding the world's children, public information, and the role of women in public affairs.

Honorary chairman of the Congress is Madame Vincent Auriel. Madame George Bidault is chairman.

You Can Still Go To School

There's still time to register for the following CIO Leadership Training Schools:

For CIO members in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah, at Association Camp, Estes Park, Colo., Aug. 29 to Sept. 1. Room, board and tuition—$20.

Note that we cannot be responsible for housing delegates who do not send in registrations ahead of time. The camp, which is high in the Rockies not far from Denver, will probably be crowded over Labor Day, so do not count on finding room after you get there.

For CIO members in Missouri, Kansas, and southern Illinois, at Montebello Vacation House, Kimmswick, Mo. (near St. Louis), Sept. 7-13. Room, board and tuition—$35.

All Registrations should be sent at once to George T. Guernsey, CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

Photo: Pinney-Monkmeyer

SHOULD HE GIVE UP HIS TRUCK?

Only gradually do children learn to share their playthings. At two and three their toys seem real to them—almost like part of themselves. Words like "Don't be selfish" and "Let Tommy have your truck" don't make sense to a young child. How can he be sure he'll ever get it back again? Allowed to experiment with others of their age, children in time will be at home in the world of swap, borrow, lend and take turns.

(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

Sprucing Up

DRESSING GRADE SCHOOL DAUGHTER

By HANNA SHERMAN

DON'T you envy the woman who always looks immaculately groomed and beautifully dressed. We don't mean the woman with a movie star's income but your next door neighbor who maybe does it on a shoestring.

Ask a few questions and you'll find that she's doing what comes naturally. She's got a knack. And chances are that she learned it at her mother's knee. Why not do the same for your daughter? A clothes sense is not something she's born with. It's a combination of many skills and attitudes that you can develop and teach her while she's still very young.

From the age of two on she'll be gaining confidence and pride in her appearance.

Even before she's in kindergarten, encourage her to look her prettiest. Let her wear the colors she likes and take into account her style preferences. Take time out to say, "Brown socks and a brown hair ribbon look very pretty with your yellow dress. They match".

FROM eight on, let her share the fun of planning her wardrobe. Go through her wardrobe and decide just which items stored for the summer will be good next season. Which you'll need to remodel. And which you'll give to little sister. Also decide with her what summer clothes can be worn during the first weeks of school. Allow her to help you sew on buttons and rip out hems that need to be let down. She'll love it.

Then plan for the new clothes you're going to buy. Consider all her suggestions seriously and take her shopping with you. Make a plan that includes her most important needs. Just as you do for yourself, decide in advance just about l much you'll spen . Do this by studying mail order catalogues and advertisements.

If, while actually shopping you spend a little more than you planned to, explain the reason to your daughter. Point out the fact that the item you've chosen is worth the extra cost. Tell her, "It is more becoming" or "It's made of better materials"—but give the reason.

On the other hand if you find that by shopping around you've spent less than you planned, point that out, too. This of course for the girl who is old enough to understand. But she needn't be too old. Parents who feel that children should have nothing to do with money are doing them an injustice, besides cheating them out of some very valuable experience.

BE tactful. If your daughter is on the chubby side or inclined to be tall and gangly, gently steer her to clothes that flatter. Let her see that certain styles are more becoming to her than others. Do try not to seem impatient or point out how difficult she is to fit. Feelings of inferiority can develop from well meaning remarks made by a tired harassed mother.

When you've purchased the clothes, help her to put them away. She should have her own closet or at least a very definite part of one, and her own chest of drawers. Encourage clothes care by both of you giving her wardrobe the necessary "going over" once a week. Bestow lavish praise for neat dresser drawers, and dresses kept neatly buttoned up on their hangers, not on hooks.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational material and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
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4525 Ravenswood, Chicago III.

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925 11th Street, N.W.
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100% UNION MADE

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
UNION MADE
METAL LITHOGRAPHED
DUES BUTTONS
RECOGNIZED UNION LABELS—NO CHARGE FOR DESIGNS & SKETCHES
MAY WE HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES?
Your Orders Will Have Our Best Attention
New York Representative Herbert R. Lerman—New York 12, N. Y 60 Green St., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. Chicago 22, Ill., BRUnswick 7815

TEDDY'S
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and Bears the Union Label
179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 Chicago 2, Ill. Established 1905
All Merchandise 100% Union Made

BOOK AND JOB WORK—PRICES REASONABLE
THE HANFORD PRESS,
Printers
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Phone NAtional 4715
UNION PRINTERS
CATERING TO UNIONS
Greenspan & Botkin, Props.

BUY CIO GOODS

FARM EQUIPMENT UNION SHUNS T-H BOARD

A national conference of 400 CIO Farm Equipment Union delegates, meeting in Chicago, voted to abstain from using the NLRB under new Taft-Hartley restrictions.

The delegates also authorized their executive board to continue "exploring avenues toward unity of farm equipment workers" and called for a national CIO farm equipment council to effect cooperation among such workers in FE, and in the electrical, auto steel unions.

The membership of the CIO Auto Workers recently rejected, in a referendum, a proposal to merge FE and UAW.

The conference further called for labor unity, laid plans for political action, and criticized the 80th Congress.

Ban on Penalty For News Guild

THE York, Pa., Gazette and Daily and the American Newspaper Guild unit representing its editorial employes have renegotiated their present contract in the face of the Taft-Hartley law with the aim of continuing uninterrupted labor relations that have been in effect.

Both the publisher and the Guild feel that the new law is aimed at crippling and weakening labor unions and that any such weakening and probable destruction may well be the first step to an American-style Fascism.

The publisher and the Guild have therefore agreed that the present contract shall be discontinued and a new agreement to run for one year shall replace it. The provisions of the new agreement are similar in all respects to the old one, including continuation of the full union shop and continued contract coverage of all sub-editor positions.

Additions are a clause providing for reopening on or before Dec. 31, as to wages, hours, working conditions and job security, and a section that any alleged contract violations shall be settled between the two parties without any recourse to the courts in terms of financial suits against the Guild.

The York Unit is a member of the Harrisburg Local of the Guild. Homer Luttringer is president of the local and Saul Miller is unit chairman. Sidney Barson has been chief negotiator for the local. J. W. Gitt is the publisher.

Unite To Fight AFL Raid Threat

Five CIO maritime unions lined up last week with the CIO American Communications Association against "threats of raiding" the ACA's Maritime Radio Operator membership which they charged had been made by an official of the opposing AFL radio officers union.

Signing the statement in support of ACA were the CIO Fishermen & Allied Workers, the Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Marine Cooks & Stewards, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (West Coast Div.) and the Maritime Union.

The statement charged that a former port agent for ACA, E. L. Gilman, who had become an official of the AFL Radio Operators, had "accompanied his move with an attack upon the CIO union."

"Any diversion of the energies of any Maritime Union into raiding tactics against any other Maritime Union will only weaken all Maritime Unions in the needed united fight against shipowners and their Taft-Hartley Act," the unions declared.

Down on the Farm It's Lonelier

The Nation's farm population declined by 2,996,911 persons between 1940 and 1947, and totaled 27,550,000 January 1, the Census Bureau reports.

The Bureau attributed the decline largely to a wartime emigration of civilians from the farm and the fact that many discharged servicemen failed to return to farm homes. The January 1 figure, however, represented a net gain of 700,000 over 1946.

You Can't Keep Up With Jones

"The cost of trying to live in the style in which they have been accustomed is bringing a lot of people to the breaking point, financially", remarks U. S. News, David Lawrence's business publication.

U. S. News takes as an example a man with a wife and two dependents who made $5,000 a year in 1941 and still is making $5,000. Here's how U. S. News says he spends his money, if he keeps to the same living standards:

	1941	1947
Taxes	$ 43	$ 480
Food	1152	2050
Shelter	753	825
Clothing	572	992
Medical care	208	353

That meant, U. S. News goes on, that in 1941 he had $2272 left to put into savings or spend on transportation, personal care, contributions, recreation, furnishings, tobacco, auto upkeep, etc.

In 1947, he would have only $300 left.

Europeans Still Need CARE Aid

Food and clothing are still badly need to relieve suffering in Europe, says CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.) in an appeal to Americans to purchase the special CARE packages prepared for shipment abroad.

The packages, which may be bought for $10 each, will be shipped to any persons or organizations designated in the following countries:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Finland, France, Germany (American, British and French Zones and all of Berlin), Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Rumania.

CIO members may order any of the packages desired through their local CIO Community Services Committee, or direct from CARE, 50 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

New Labor Paper

A new labor paper, "Midstate Weekly," supported by CIO, AFL and independent unions, has started publication in Syracuse.

Dedicated to "fostering industrial peace and prosperity in Central New York," the first issue, dated August 15, says its idea of industrial peace is not the quiet of closed plants, nor the lack of strife made possible by cowed workers or guards," but peace "based on satisfied workers."

Striking Newsboys Aided By CIO

Fourteen lads in Benton Harbor, Mich., have learned the value of CIO early.

The boys, aged between 8 and 15, are members of no union, but struck against the Benton Harbor Herald-Press. They demanded an increase of 3c per customer for home deliveries. They get 7c for each customer; they want 10c.

The determined boys started their strike after management refused them time off to participate in a V-Day parade. They set up picket lines and carried placards. Their demonstration got expert advice from CIO officers, who have a union hall across the street from the Herald-Press.

"We need somebody to be used as a sort of goat around here. Think you can qualify?"

Farm Committee

Sen. Capper (R., Kan.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee, has appointed a sub-committee to study the broad question of farm needs. The group includes Sens. Bushfield (R., S. D.), Wilson (R., Ia.), Thye (R., Minn.), Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), Ellender (D., La.) and Lucas (D., Ill.).

Mullady Named

Bernard (Barney) Mullady, former Wage and Hours Division and Labor Dept. public relations man,, has been sworn in as information chief of the Federal Works Agency. He's a former officer of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

No Price Drop, Business Told

From Business Week:

"Every business man has an important stake in retail food prices. For one thing, they are a clew to what wage demands his employes might make . . . The Democratic Administration and the Republican Congress started out on vigorous campaigns. The aim of both: to find out if consumer prices are too high. But none of this activity is going to have much effect on food. Businessmen can be certain that food prices are going to stay high."

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW ANALYSIS

48-Page Pamphlet Prepared By
CIO Legal Department
Available on or About Sept. 5

Prices:

1 Copy for 15 Cents
50 Copies for $6.25
100 Copies for $10.00
500 Copies for $45.00

★ ★ ★

Note: This Is a Complete and Printed Analysis of the Law

★ ★ ★

Send Orders With Checks, Money Orders Or Cash To:

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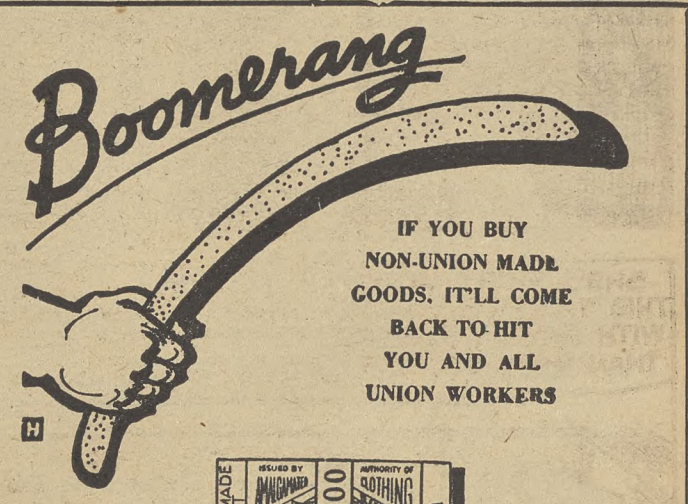
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.



SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES, NECKTIES AND GLOVES — LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

BACK AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS, JIM IS TOLD OF THE MURDER OF CHARLIE BENTLEY—IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE CAME TO SPEAK TO JIM!

HMM... BENTLEY THREATENED TO *PROVE* THAT HAMKER WAS ALREADY MAKING BIG PROFITS, AND DIDN'T NEED TO CUT THE WORKERS WAGES.

BUT... BUT HOW DID YOU KNOW THAT?

I'M A MIND-READER, DAD, OR MAYBE I JUST PUT TWO AND TWO TOGETHER AND GET ***MURDER*** AS A RESULT.

PUT YOUR THINKING CAP ON, DAD! WHO WAS BENTLEY'S CLOSEST FRIEND?

WELL, HE WAS PRETTY CHUMMY WITH FRANK IRWIN... THE PRESIDENT OF OUR LOCAL...

ANYONE ELSE?

HMM...NOPE! CAN'T THINK OF ANY THAT I'D CALL BENTLEY'S ***CLOSE*** FRIEND. JUST FRANK IRWIN.

WOODY, LOOK UP FRANK IRWIN'S ADDRESS IN THE PHONE BOOK...

HE LIVES SOMEWHERE ON MAPLE STREET, I THINK.

I GOT IT—

FINE! PEGGY—YOU AND DAD GET SOME REST. WOODY AND I'LL HAVE A TALK WITH IRWIN RIGHT AWAY.

OKAY... I'LL SEE YOU LATER TONIGHT. NOW GO HOME AND POWDER YOUR NOSE.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF, JIM. THIS THING IS LOADED WITH DYNAMITE...

SHE'S RIGHT, WOODY. THIS THING IS LOADED WITH DYNAMITE—MORE THAN SHE REALIZES!

SHUCKS! WHO'S AFRAID? WE CAN TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES—

THE TOUGHER THEY COME—COME—*GULP!*

HELLO, BOYS. GOING SOMEPLACE.

HOPE YOUSE DON'T MIND IF WE COME ALONG... DERE'S A CAR WAITIN' ON DE CORNER—DAT'S AS FAR AS WE'RE GONNA WALK!

UAW SAVES UNION SHOP ON DEADLINE

AN agreement which gives employes a choice of a 15c hourly wage boost or a 7c increase with a pension plan was reached last week by Ford and CIO Auto Workers negotiators just 40 seconds before restrictions of the Taft-Hartley law became effective at midnight, Aug. 22.

The pension issue, which almost precipitated a strike a few weeks ago, will be settled by a referendum of the 105,000 employes as soon as machinery can be set up for it, Richard T. Leonard, UAW vice-president in charge of the union's Ford department, said.

The new contract will run for two years and continues the union shop for another year. Under terms of the T-H law, the union shop must be reaffirmed after one year by approval of the majority of the employes.

UAW Scores Again

A 28-day CIO Auto Worker's strike against the Murray Corporation, Detroit, has ended in a CIO victory.

The 7,000 workers struck against Murray, which makes parts for many auto manufacturers, mainly to gain immunity against Taft-Hartley penalty suits.

The agreement ending the strike followed the pattern set in the UAW International Harvester contract, under which management agreed not to sue the union for damages because of wildcat strikes, in return for a union guaranty that it would take "reasonably effective" action to halt such strikes.

C. W. Avery, Murray president, said the agreement "is fair to both parties and is in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Law."

The agreement also called for a 15-cent an hour increase which company officials said would add $2,500,000 annually to the payroll. The agreement is retroactive to May 1.

Food For Thought

The Agriculture Department says the average family spent 32 percent more for food in mid-June this year than it spent in mid-June, 1946, when price controls still were in effect.

It said the annual "market basket" cost for the average family, based on mid-June prices, was $636, as compared with $481 a year earlier.

The jump was paced by a 76 percent hike in retail meat prices. Costs of certain foods such as salad and cooking oils declined somewhat.

Textile Union

WINS 100 T-H BANS

MORE than 100 contracts with clauses which exempt the union from suits for "wildcat" strikes have been signed by the CIO Textile Workers.

The much-debated aspect of the Taft-Hartley Act was resolved, the Textile Workers said, by including a clause declaring that any strike not expressly authorized in writing by the union president will be considered an unauthorized strike, which can be settled through grievance and arbitration procedures, but not by a damage suit.

Most sections of the Northern cotton - rayon industry have agreed to the new wording. Rug and carpet mills employing 20,000 workers, members of the Dyer's Federation, covering 30,000 employes, and several Southern mills have signed the agreements.

The new textile agreements also provide a total of $9 in raises, 3 paid holidays, more generous vacations and larger company-paid insurance against illness, accident and death.

Strikes are in progress at the three mills which have so far rejected the agreement. These are at Ludlow and Holyoke, Mass., and Manchester, N. H.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports: Globe Mills, macaroni plant, Culver City, Calif., ILWU-CIO 36, no union 21. ILWU Intl. Rep. Al Caplan was in charge. United Stone & Allied Product Workers, quarry at Knowles, Calif., CIO 9, no union 6. Rep. H. C. Ledyard was in charge, assisted by CIO Field Rep. George Douglass.

UPA Dir. Nicholas Vrataric, advises: Lake Erie Paper Co., Monroe, Michigan, recognizes UPA-CIO after card check. UPA Rep. Covey was in charge.

IWA-CIO Dir. of Org. George Brown, reports: Willamette National Lumber Co., Foster, Ore., logging camp, IWA-CIO 55, AFL 0; sawmill, IWA-CIO 67, AFL 42. Cook house unit of Pope and Talbot at Oak Ridge, Ore., with six men involved, recognized IWA.

CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary, Kansas City, reports the Rockeladge Manufacturing Co., Inc., Holden, Mo., has recognized the UAW-CIO as collective bargaining agent. The campaign and negotiations were conducted by UAW Rep. John Rinkenbaugh, and in negotiations the UAW was able to secure six paid holidays, vacation pay, an hourly raise, etc.

URRWA reports the tug dispatchers employed in the Marine Department on the Central Railroad Co., of New Jersey, chose the CIO as their bargaining agent. The campaign was handled by URRWA Dis. Dir. Francis M. McMahon and Rep. Eugene W. Attreed.

CIO State Dir. R. W. Starnes, Jackson, Miss., reports the Meridian Grain and Elevator Co., Meridian, Miss., chose the CIO as their bargaining agent. Approximately 80 people were involved.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports UAW-CIO was successful in a strike at the Willard Battery Co., after a five-weeks' duration which brought about recognition of their union and retroactivity, also grievance procedure, pending negotiation of a contract. The plant was organized by the CIO staff under the direction of CIO Rep. J. D. Harris who cooperated with the UAW-CIO in winning the strike.

Wm. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., advises of intensified activity amongst CIO members and organizations on political action. Hundreds of them were transported by bus to register, led in the main by the CIO Textile Workers.

There is a growing determination on the part of working people everywhere to prepare themselves and to support financially on a voluntary basis political activity, having in mind the defeat of those representatives who voted to stab labor in the back by the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Intl. Typographical Union, in convention in Cleveland recently, decided on fullest cooperation with all labor forces for the defeat of those who deliberately, maliciously and unwarrantedly fouled labor by the passage of this vicious act.

Delegates from Canada, elected to attend the convention of the CIO International Woodworkers which opens in St. Louis on August 26, are at the present time being detained at the border by U. S. authorities. This office has interceded requesting bona-fide delegates be permitted to attend the convention as has always been the case in the past. At this writing, we are awaiting action by the Department of Justice.

The press statements now being released by the new board set up to administer the Taft-Hartley Act make it quite obvious with what labor is confronted. It has been charged openly that Senator Ball and his hatchet-cohorts have made it clear they expect the board to be guided by their views of what the act is and how it should be administered. This column in the future will deal with these matters and general CIO activities, on account of the changed conditions with which we are confronted.

Organized labor did not lose its battle in dealing with employers; it is through the Congress that these obstacles have been created. The answer to that is more participation on the part of our people to register and vote, raise funds to finance labor's campaign, and the fullest participation of everybody in such campaigns. UNITE AS NEVER BEFORE! Let us hold those to account who are responsible for these conditions—congressmen and senators who voted for the Taft-Hartley Bill.

In the words of Elijah P. Lovejoy, a martyr to the cause of freedom of speech and press, "As long as I am an American Citizen; as long as American blood runs in my veins, so long shall I hold myself at liberty to speak, write and publish what I please, being amenable to the laws of my country for doing the same." In that spirit, the CIO and organized labor everywhere is determined to hold to account those responsible for this attack, exercising our rights guaranteed by the constitution and the Bill of Rights of our country.

UE, RCA SIGN CONTRACT TO BOYCOTT BOARD

AN agreement by which neither the union nor the company will resort to either the Nat'l. Labor Relations Board or to the courts was signed last week by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the RCA-Victor Division of the Radio Corp. of America.

Union officials said they expected the contract's "no-strike, no-liability" clause to serve as a model for other CIO pacts. This is believed to be the first instance of an employer boycott of the Board.

All disputes will be settled through the grievance and arbitration machinery established in the two-year contract. The union agreed not to sanction any strikes, slowdowns, or picketing except for non-compliance by the employer with an arbitration award.

Affecting 11,000 employes in Camden, N. J., Lancaster, Pa., Hollywood, Calif., and Pulaski, Va., the contract provides a general wage increase of 5 cents an hour. The wage clause may be reopened 60 days before May of next year.

The union shop was extended for one year in accordance with the Taft-Hartley law, which established a one-year limit on union shops agreed on between June 23 and Aug. 22.

A joint statement by the company and the union characterized the new contract as "a significant step toward furthering continued harmonious relations between management and labor."

Burke Quits Marine Cooks

The resignation of Sec.-Treas. Eugene F. Burke was "reluctantly accepted" last week by the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards.

One of the six founders of the organization in 1901, Burke long fought for maritime unity and helped establish the Maritime Federation of the Pacific and the Committee for Maritime Unity, of which he is honorary chairman.

The 75-year-old union leader will remain on the payroll "if he will accept it," the union said.

SHARE PROFITS WITH WORKERS

A profit-sharing contract, described by the local union president as "history-making," has been signed by Local 299 of the CIO Paper Workers and the Continental Paper Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

The unique plan provides that 30.51% of the company's "production values" are to be distributed to the workers in the plant. "Production values" was described as the company's sales receipts after subtracting the cost of raw materials and supplies.

Every four weeks the company's wage bill will be compared with the 30.51% production fund. If the fund is larger than the wage expenditure, the difference will be divided among employes, 37½% to be paid out in cash, 37½% to be paid into a pension fund and the remaining 25% going into a reserve account to offset any dip in income during future weeks.

RETAIL CLERKS OBTAIN $4 RAISE AT BLOOMINGDALE'S

ABOUT 3,500 employes of Bloomingdale's department store in New York last week were awarded wage increases of $4 a week in an arbitration decision.

A demand for a wage increase, shorter work week, and higher commission rate for employes working solely on commission, made by the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, Local 3, was submitted to arbitration in conformity with terms of the contract.

Minimum wage schedules under the Bloomingdale job evaluation plan were revised by the arbiter. Adjustments were expected to bring the "weighted storewide average" hiring rate to $30.81, which is increased to $32.81 after 60 days and to $34.84 after 6 months.

Union officials said they expected the decision to have an affect on arbitration proceedings scheduled for R. H. Macy & Co., the city's largest department store.

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The CIO News

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C. SEPTEMBER 1, 1947 82 NO. 35

LABOR DAY—1947

Murray on Labor Day:

'OUR COURSE MUST BE CHANGED . . . TO AVOID EVENTUAL DISASTER'

Labor Day Statement Of CIO Pres. Philip Murray

AMERICAN workers face an unprecedented challenge on this Labor Day of 1947.

The Taft-Hartley Act was designed to wipe out many of the gains that organized labor made during the past several decades.

The Wage-Hour Law was weakened so that it lost much of its usefulness to the lowest-paid worker of the nation.

Funds of governmental agencies which might have been of real assistance in providing facts and personnel to aid in the collective bargaining process were slashed unmercifully under the deceitful slogan of "economy."

NOR is the end in sight. Representative Fred Hartley, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, promises even more severe anti-labor legislation next year. Others who speak for big business are anxious to support his efforts.

All American workers — not just those who belong to labor unions— should rally on this Labor Day to support the groups which are seeking to prevent further turning back of the clock on management-labor relations.

The blows which have been dealt organized labor will be felt sharply by the farmer, the merchant and the professional man. When labor's interests are affected adversely, the entire public suffers.

We cannot ignore the repercussions throughout the world that result from each new attack on the rights of the working men of this nation. This is extremely important to remember, because most of the world is looking to the United States for economic aid and for preservation of the spirit of democracy.

PHILIP MURRAY

THROUGHOUT the world there is fear that our nation is turning its back on civil liberties, tolerance and progress.

To maintain respect and admiration, we must move forward. We must demonstrate—by deeds and not by words—that we can make democracy function successfully and produce for its people more and more of the good things of life.

Our course must be changed if we are to avoid eventual disaster.

LABOR DAY is a good occasion on which to point these things out. It is a good day, too, for those of us in organized labor to pledge we will do everything within our means to wipe the infamous Taft-Hartley Act from the statute books.

We must lay the foundation for new legislation that will help — not harm — the people. We should work for higher minimum wages, a sound national health program, expanded social security, better educational facilities, more and better homes and a halt to persecution of minorities.

The nation's unionists can help achieve these goals—through organization of workers who do not yet enjoy the benefits of unionism — through strong political action in all parts of the nation—through intense activity in every phase of our work.

We must set the stage to meet the demands of the American people. Labor again dedicates itself to this task.

Peter McGuire's 1882 Dream Of Union Holiday Led To Labor Day

THIS year, on the 65th anniversary of Labor Day, the strongest and most democratic trade union movement in the world finds itself faced for the first time with the type of repressive legislation that it did so much to destroy in Germany, Italy and Japan.

Peter J. McGuire, who believed so fervently in the destiny of free workingmen and women that he proposed that one day each year be set aside in their honor, would be in the forefront today in the fight against the Taft-Hartley Law.

McGuire, a union leader when labor was at its lowest ebb, would be gratified today in seeing many of his dreams come true. But he would be appalled, also, at seeing how labor's war production was rewarded with legislation harsher and more repressive than anything he knew.

IT was in 1882, while labor was in the middle of a fight for the eight-hour day and union recognition, that McGuire, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, advanced his plan for a national holiday. The newly-organized New York Central Labor Union accepted his suggestion that the date be set midway between Independence and Thanksgiving Days.

On Sept. 6, 1882, the first Labor Day was celebrated with New York unions parading up Broadway to Union Square and finally to Elm Park for picnics, concerts and speeches.

The Labor Day idea spread swiftly as unionists from New York and Philadelphia moved westward. Two years later, the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions met in Chicago and asked Congress to declare the first Monday in September a national holiday. It was not until 1894 that Congress took action.

Labor Days became days of spreading the union idea, of recruiting, and organizing for political action. In Illinois, Colorado and other states they resulted in strikes because employers would not grant the day off.

JUST five years after Peter McGuire made his address to the first Labor Day throng in New York, Oregon became the first state to make Labor Day an official holiday. Colorado, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts soon passed similar resolutions. The first Monday in September became a legal holiday and two days later President Cleveland signed the legislation.

McGuire died on Feb. 18, 1906, at the age of 54, in poverty and nearly forgotten. He had given a lifetime of fighting for his fellow-workers. Today, one of the great heroes of the American labor movement, he will be memorialized at countless union celebrations in the words of one Labor Day speaker at St. Louis several years ago:

"If there's a closed shop in heaven, Peter McGuire organized it."

CONVENTION CALL ISSUED BY CIO

THE 9th annual CIO Convention will be held at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, commencing at 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 13, according to the convention call mailed out last week.

The call pointed out that "enemies of organized labor, with the assistance of reactionary forces in the Federal and State legislatures, are embarked on a campaign to undermine trade unions."

"We seek freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of religion and freedom of speech, assemblage and free association." the call went on. "We demand the realization of Pres. Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights.

"We insist upon mutual agreement and understanding in the councils of the United Nations.

"The CIO must continue in the path of fighting militantly for peace, the improvement of living conditions for all and the full enjoyment of democracy by all, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

The call, addressed to affiliated national and international unions, organizing committees, local industrial unions and industrial union councils, stated rules of representation and other pertinent information.

DEDICATE LABOR DAY TO VICTORY IN '48

THE nation's organized workers were in a grim but fighting mood on Labor Day.

Faced with the Taft-Hartley law and soaring living costs, workers responded by the tens of thousands at demonstrations throughout the nation where the theme was "make Labor Day PAC Day."

The need for an outpouring at the polls in 1948 such as helped elect Franklin Roosevelt in 1944 was stressed in Labor Day statements.

In his statement CIO Pres. Philip Murray lashed the Taft-Hartley law and the Wage-Hour law amendments and the slashing of funds for governmental agencies.

He warned that Rep. Fred Hartley "promises even more severe anti-labor legislation next year," and that the "blows which have been dealt organized labor will be felt sharply by the farmer, the merchant and the professional man."

"When labor's interests are affected adversely, the entire public suffers," Murray warned.

He called on labor to pledge to wipe the Taft-Hartley law off the statute books and to work for higher minimum wages, a sound national health program, expanded social security, better educational facilities, more and better homes and ending the prosecution of minorities.

PAC Director Jack Kroll like Murray called on the workers to pledge themselves to work for the repeal of the T-H law.

The CIO-PAC chief declared "we cannot avoid the conclusion that the blame for this situation lies at the door of the Republican party in general and at the door of Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio in particular." Nor can the blame for this shameful congressional performance be avoided by the titular head of the Republican party, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who sat smugly silent while the hand that held the knife plunged it into the people's back. This could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the reactionary members of the Democratic party. . . .

"To the dual task of registering voters and securing donations for carrying on our work, the PAC today dedicates itself. I am confident that we will be as successful in overcoming the obstacles that confront us as we were in overcoming the obstacles that sought to keep America's unorganized workers from joining our labor unions."

Murray also spoke at Kansas City. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood were the principal speakers at Dallas, Tex., and Hammond, Ind., respectively.

CAREY'S statement declared: "Labor organizations of America must evolve an area of agreement for prompt unified political action. The CIO has consistently urged this course. All workers have been dragged into politics by the 80th Congress, and as a result of it they find themselves confronted with a new occupational hazard.

"If they choose to exercise their political prerogatives as isolated groups, they may even find themselves being denied the right to bargain collectively. Free men and women can give only one answer to this sort of tyranny and that is to unite together to reverse the legalized injustice.

"Hand in hand with the political crusade must go the economic determination to rely more than ever before on the process of collective bargaining."

Although he did not mention the Taft-Hartley law by name, President Truman said that "good labor relations, however, cannot be brought about by legislation. They are created by the men and the women concerned, cooperating sincerely and earnestly within the framework of a minimum of regulatory law."

The President took occasion to call for social legislation which had been pushed aside by the first session of the 80th Congress including adequate staffing and increased jurisdiction of the Dept. of Labor, increased minimum wages, a broadened social security system and health insurance.

Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach hailed "the surprising amount of peace in industry, even during such a period of stresses and strains as we have been passing in the last two years," and the nation's "great record of production, in peace as well as wartime."

THE social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference "expressed dissatisfaction with the Taft-Hartley Act," which it characterized as "awkward and unworkable in many respects" and as "an inadequate and short-sighted approach to the very complicated problem of industrial relations.

"Some of its provisions will no doubt be amended, and others if unamended, will be challenged as unconstitutional. Nevertheless, the act will presently be the law of the land, and as such it requires labor and management alike to work as they have never worked before for the voluntary settlement of industrial problems across the bargaining table.

"To the extent that they fail to compose their differences peacefully and equitably the law will be enforced to the limit of its authority and to the disruption of the peaceful processes of collective bargaining."

The Federal Council of Churches through its executive committee issued a call for cooperation, pointing out that the "missing element in industry is the goal for team work. . . With a sound knowledge of actual relations between employers and employes, the church can present the community with the demand that men shall go beyond expediency, or even bare justice, and shall work for a partnership based on Christian good."

Condemnation of the T-H Law was not confined to the United States.

Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, said that British trade unionists were hopeful that the T-H Law "will be placed in the limbo of reactionary and restrictive legislation which has been overcome in the past."

Horning In

"Things are a lot better than a casual survey of current events would indicate."

Thus spoke Earl Bunting, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a Labor Day statement.

As he issued his statement, the U. S. Labor Dept. was announcing that wholesale commodity prices had risen 0.3% to a price index of 153.3% of the 1926 average. It was the sixth week in a row for a rise and set a new postwar high.

GOP DODGES ISSUES RAISED BY STORCH

THE Republicans were pulling out all the old stops in the 8th Pennsylvania District Special Congressional Election.

They charged the campaign of Philip Storch, labor-indorsed Democratic candidate, was being run by "carpet-baggers".

Storch laughed that one off, pointing out that while he was born in Allentown, largest city in the Congressional District, his opponent, Republican Franklin H. Lichtenwalder, had been born several districts away.

But, said Storch, American laws don't say that residents of another district, interested in who sits in Congress, cannot campaign anywhere. (The Republicans apparently didn't think much of home talent when it came to selecting publicity men for Lichtenwalder. One was brought in from Philadelphia, another from Tennessee.)

Then, Fulton Lewis, Jr., who frequently has been accused of broadcasting political propaganda in the guise of news, was enlisted in the anti-Storch drive. Lewis smeared Storch's progressiveness in his broadcasts. Storch challenged him to debate the issues in the 8th District, saying he would not accuse Lewis of being a "Carpetbagger".

The 8th Congressional District is normally a breeze for the Republicans. In 1946, Charles Gerlach, who has since died, won over a Democrat, by 49,196 to 34,260. In 1944, Gerlach won by 59,497 to 43,073; in 1942, he won by 48,210 to 34,164.

Despite those margins, the Republicans are using every device to keep control of the district. Political Boss Joseph Grundy, former head of the state Manufacturers' Association, has his Bucks County leaders spreading rumors of a Communist plot. (In one recent election there was only one Communist vote cast.)

The Republicans ignored the fact that Storch, president of the Lehigh Valley Local of the CIO Newspaper Guild, is backed by all organized labor—CIO, AFL, Rail Brotherhoods and independents—by veterans' groups (He enlisted in the Marines in World War II, was in action and served as a combat correspondent in the Marshalls, Carolines, Okinawa and Ie Shima campaigns.)

He is also supported by farm unions, small business groups, women's clubs and by actors and writers, including Ella ("Finian's Rainbow") Logan, Kitty Carlisle and Mrs. Budd Schulberg, wife of the author of "What Makes Sammy Run" and "The Harder They Fall."

Storch pledges to seek immediate legislation for lower prices, federal low-cost housing program for veterans and their families (his own home burned down while he was in the Marines, making it difficult for his wife and two children to find a place to live), repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, security and decent living for farm families, civil liberties for all and lasting peace.

He is a charter member of his union, the Guild, and has twice served his local as president. He has been active in the Guild's national affairs as a member of the Pro-Guild Committee.

He has been indorsed by CIO pres. Philip Murray, by many other CIO leaders, by the State AFL and CIO and many other groups.

The Storch committee is making a final stretch drive to get out the vote to overcome the huge GOP lead in Lehigh-Bucks Counties.

Spurns PAC Aid, Limps in 3rd

Curtis Trahan, former member of the CIO Oil Workers, who repudiated PAC support in his bid for election to Congress ran a poor third in the 9th Texas District election.

Trahan received fewer than 4,000 votes. Delegates to the OWIU convention turned over to the PAC a fund which had been collected for Trahan.

Indianapolis

A United Labor Committee—AFL, CIO and Brotherhoods—has been formed, with labor entering three candidates in the councilmanic primary.

An elaborate program is planned.

Northampton County

CIO officers and shop stewards had an organization meeting which drew up complete plans for PAC endeavors and which won enthusiastic pledges.

Palmer Weber, research director, CIO-PAC, and Eugene Cotton, CIO associate general counsel, joined CIO Council Pres. Ernest Moyer and C. B. Newell, Northampton CIO-PAC director, in outlining what should be done.

The Council's Publicity and Educational Committee issued a booklet, "Defend Your Union!" which gave full outlines of all aims. The CIO is backing two candidates for offices in Easton, chief city of Northampton. They are Peter DiDiacomo, a veteran CIO unionist, for City Council, and Earl Keyser, Jr., candidate for the School Board.

Keyser, a graduate of State College, was a member of the CIO steelworkers while working in the mills during the war and is now active in the organizing campaign of the CIO Retail Clerks.

Georgia Governor Orders CIO Beating Inquiry

GOV. M. E. THOMPSON, of Georgia, has ordered the State Bureau of Investigation to make a full investigation into the beating of a CIO organizer at LaGrange, Ga., and has pledged that if the town's police are definitely linked to the violence, he will order their suspension and replacement.

Thompson's action came after the CIO's Wilbur E. (Bill) Gupton had been unmercifully beaten, along with his wife, while in LaGrange for dinner at a cafe and a movie. The beating occurred on a street. Gupton is working at Hogansville, about 20 miles from LaGrange.

The Governor issued his statement after Charles H. Gillman, Georgia Regional CIO Director, appealed to him to punish those responsible for the LaGrange violence. Gupton, suffering from a fractured skull, is at his home in Cedartown, Ga. Mrs. Gupton is suffering from high nervous tension.

Thompson also denounced the bombing of the home of C. E. Gregory, political reporter for the Atlanta Journal, who with a colleague, George Goodwin, was prominent in the Journal's expose last winter of voting procedure in Telfair County. The procedure had given the late Eugene Talmadge's son, Herman, a brief occupancy in the Governor's chair.

LaGrange, seat of the huge Callaway Mills, has been the scene in the past of anti-labor activities.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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MONOPOLY 'PROBE'

THE CIO's position on monopolies is simply that we're against them.

That's why we pricked up our ears when we heard a grapevine report that a Congressional committee was going to take a look into monopolistic practices.

We had visions of big, sensational hearings in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other centers of commerce and industry.

We hoped that these hearings would let the public in on how the big boys get together and put the squeeze on the little ones.

Then we got the straight dope. There was to be a probe. It was going to be conducted by Rep. Ploeser (R., Mo.) and his House Small Business Committee.

But the committee wasn't going to any of the big industrial centers. It was going only to Greenbelt, Md., just outside Washington.

The probe didn't last long. The committee soon ruled that the Greenbelt co-operative set-up constituted a monopoly.

Our examination of what went on convinces us that any resemblance between a monopoly probe and what occurred at Greenbelt was purely coincidental.

Where Are They Now?

Life would indeed be dull if man was not able to remember and to wonder.

We remember, for instance, that a lot of business writers and speakers gave organized labor the verbal "works" shortly after the end of the war—when the unions were fighting an attempted reduction in their members' earnings.

Labor, they said, was trying to plunge the nation into inflation—and that was bad.

The situation is greatly different today. We already have inflation and it's getting worse, largely as a result of high prices and the huge profits of business and industry.

So—

We wonder what's happened to the writers and speakers who formerly warned the nation about inflation.

We wonder, but not too much.

How About It?

We hope that the Congressional committee which is going to investigate the price situation will reveal publicly whether there's any real connection between huge profits and high prices, as we charge, or whether that's just a foolish myth.

In fighting prices, we'll save ourselves from NAM-nation.

Hot under the collar? Give PAC a dollar!

Curb on Free Press Not Confined to Union Papers?

By ALLEN L. SWIM

THE nation's newspapers, which usually shout loudly—and rightfully so—about freedom of the press, were strangely silent on the subject during consideration of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The trade union editors at the same time were pulling their hair and shouting, "You can't do this to the press!"

They shouted, but they got no support from the big newspapers.

They got considerable criticism, but not support. Generally they were brushed off with careless statements such as, "Aw, that's just another union gripe about the Taft-Hartley Act."

That's how it was when Congress was getting ready to enact Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

SECTION 304, now a part of the law of the land.

Organizations other than labor unions, however, are mentioned in Section 304, and obviously this had to be done to guard against charges of it being "class" legislation.

Here is how the Section reads:

"It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office . . . or for any corporation whatever or any labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election at which Presidential or Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative . . . are to be voted for . . ."

SINCE this article is a product of the editorial department and not the legal department, we're loath to "rule" on the fine points of Section 304.

But with no hesitancy whatever we point out that the average daily newspaper is a corporation and that it is unable to take a stand for or against any candidate without making an expenditure.

Newsprint costs real dough these days!

We learn that every time we put out an edition of the CIO News and we're reminded of it by every publisher who's looking for an excuse not to grant Newspaper Guild requests for higher wages.

MENTION of the Guild brings up an interesting aspect of the situation.

That's the CIO outfit, you know, which has been trying for years to get Guild shop provisions in its contracts throughout the country. Publishers have argued long and loudly that granting of such a provision would endanger freedom of the press.

Yes, the same publishers who didn't even mention Section 304!

We don't know what other editors are going to do about Section 304, but we're going to ignore it until such time as the man comes around with the little black wagon and hauls us off.

To bow to Section 304 would be giving up the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

WE don't want to make a lot of pious statements about freedom of the press or make a lot of predictions about how we're going to behave if the FBI comes around hammering on the door.

No. We just want to put it bluntly:

We don't intend to go along with Section 304 until after the highest court of the land has ruled we must—and in so ruling has held that the American press can be effectively gagged.

We hope the editors and publishers we've been chiding in this column will stand up and be counted, too.

Suppose it is only the labor press that is to be gagged.

It makes little difference—because if one group of politicians can silence the labor press another group can silence the commercial press.

"Buy up all copies of the CIO Voting Guide you can. I don't want my political reputation known."

So They Say

THE following letters to the editor of the New York Times, published on Aug. 22 and Aug. 27, took the words right out of our mouth:

"In the Times it is reported that the CIO News has issued a document listing the voting records of members of Congress. Carroll Reece of the Republican National Committee calls it 'a typical piece of impudence,' says it is 'merely another phase of the campaign of studied misrepresentation of the records of the Republican Congress.' I fail to see how the publication of the voting records of Congressmen, whether by the CIO or the NAM or any other organization, can possibly be impudence or misrepresentation.

"Mr. Reece also says that 'the only authentic 1947 Voting Guide is the one issued by the American people on Nov. 5, 1946.' A lot of water has passed over the dam since then. If things keep up the way they are going now, all the Democrats have to do is to ask the country in November, 1948, 'Had enough?' to be swept back into power."

(Signed) Henry C. Diller,
Philadelpiha, Pa.

—and from Reader Marvin H. Morse, Hamilton, N. Y.:

"I was pleased to see a letter appearing on Aug. 2, which commended the recently published CIO News 1947 Voting Guide. But I am afraid the author of the letter missed a very important and—I hope—consequential implication.

"Perhaps the most valuable contribution to the American political scene and to the American electorate and people in general would be the periodic publication of a similar voting guide which would calculate the voting records of Senators and Representatives and present these to the people at intervals not only coinciding with approaching elections but at specific time lapses throughout the sessions of the Congress.

"A year ago, in August, 1946, Senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho suggested that Congress, at the conclusion of each session, 'should publish the voting records of its members.' The idea is not incredible—what is hard to believe is that in a democracy such as this so few people go to the polls with a full realization of the records of the men they are placing in office."

Another crazy quirk of the Taft-Hartley law is brought out in a letter from a reader printed Aug. 28 in the Washington Post. Taking a possible case of a union which is not recognized by the NLRB because it has failed to meet requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act, the letter makes this point:

"If in an election conducted by the NLRB at the request of another recognized union 99 workers voted for the union which NLRB did not recognize and one worker voted for the other union, the 99 ballots could be voided, and the union with the support of one worker could represent all 100."

Fewer Federal Women Workers

The number of women on the government payroll in continental U. S. has dropped from a wartime peak of 1,106,100 to 440,700, the Civil Service Commission reports.

Argument in Sky Comes to End Abruptly

THE powerful, four-motored plane knifed its way smoothly through the air, its nose pointed in the direction of the nation's capital.

Most of the passengers sat quietly reading or staring out at the beautiful cloud pattern in the sky.

About midway back in the ship two men and women started a casual conversation about nothing in particular—as strangers often do.

Then, suddenly, an argument began. One of the men mentioned an airline mechanics' strike. Then the woman declared:

"I hope they lose the strike, because they belong to the CIO—and I don't like the CIO!"

THE woman, a real estate agent, obviously meant what she said.

The man seated next to her asked, "Do you know anything about the merits of the strike?"

"No, I don't, and I don't care," she said. "I know that it's a CIO strike and that's enough for me."

"What do you have against the CIO?" she was asked.

"Well, it's made up of a lot of crooks and racketeers—and the CIO won't get rid of them."

She was asked to give the names of a few of the "criminals."

She was able to name two, neither of whom was connected with the CIO!

THIS brought a chuckle from the second man—the one who hadn't yet entered the discussion. Then he started speaking his little piece.

"I don't know too much about unions, but I've got a real complaint to make against the CIO," he said.

"I think the CIO unions pay their officers outrageously high salaries. And the thing that burns me up is that the money comes out of dues paid by hard-working men and women."

The man at whom this statement was tossed said, "H-m-m, that's very interesting. Now let's see where the money comes from that is used to pay the huge salaries of corporation officials. I have a sneaking suspicion that hard-working men and women provide this money, too."

THE man who objected to the salaries of union officials laughed good naturedly, then said, "Say, I never thought about it that way.

"I think, however, that you're trying to steer me off the path. Let's get back to the main point. Really, don't you think that CIO officials are paid too much?"

"No, I don't—not when you consider the amount and kind of work they do. By the way, before we go any further I'd like to ask you what you do for a living."

He said he was a regional official of a big publishing firm. He said he had a "fairly good" job and that he made "fairly good" money.

Finally, under questioning, he revealed his salary. Then the question-asker declared:

"That's $2,000 a year more than any CIO union pays its top official!"

THAT ended what started out to be a good argument. The real estate agent and the publisher's representative then started asking sensible questions about the CIO. They received factual answers.

Near the end of the journey the publisher's representative turned to the fellow who had been supplying the answers and asked, "Say, why in the heck do you know so much about the CIO?"

"Oh, that's simple. I'm a CIO public relations representative!"

"Well, I'll be d . . . . ."

MURRAY ENDORSES PRINCIPLES OF SACCO-VANZETTI MANIFESTO

PRES. PHILIP MURRAY has endorsed the principles of a manifesto issued on the 20th anniversary of the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

In a wire to Gardner Jackson, newspaperman, Murray said: "I shall be happy to endorse the Boston presentation to Gov. Bradford of the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial and the principles contained in the manifesto."

The manifesto committee presented Bradford, Governor of Massachusetts, a large bronze bas relief of Sacco and Vanzetti by Gutzon Borglum for permanent installation in Boston Common.

Other signers of the manifesto included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins, Univ. of Chicago; CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther, Robert E. Sherwood, playwright; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Sr., professor of history, Harvard, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., historian.

SACCO, a shoemaker, and Vanzetti, a fish peddler, both philosophical anarchists, were arrested in 1920, charged with the murder at Braintree, Mass., of a shoe factory paymaster. They were convicted in July, 1921, of the murder.

Numerous appeals for pardons were made to Judge Thayer, the trial jurist, and to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. All were rejected, despite the fact doubt was cast on the testimony of many witnesses and despite the fact Celestino Madeiros, a professional bandit, confessed the Braintree murder and said Sacco and Vanzetti were not at the scene. The case caused widespread demonstrations in America and all over the world. The two men were electrocuted August 25, 1927.

On August 24, 1947, the Washington Post said in an editorial:

"Nearly all those who have carefully and dispassionately reexamined the evidence have had their belief in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti strengthened."

THE Schlesingers also have testified to their belief in the innocence of the two men, of whom Vanzetti wrote after their conviction: "If it had not been for these thing, I might have live out my life talking at street corners to scorning men. I might have die, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for Joostice, for man's onderstanding of man as we do now by accident. Our words—our lives—our pains—nothing. The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoe maker and a poor fish-peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph."

Her Day

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has answered James A. Farley's charges that she said the former Postmaster General and his wife were not the "social equals" of the Roosevelts.

Wrote the former First Lady in "The Ladies' Home Journal":

". . . I am grieved to find that Mr. Farley allowed himself to be made the kind of personality that Mr. Trohan of the Chicago Tribune would inevitably make him (Walter Trohan "ghost wrote" Farley's series of articles, "Why I Broke with Roosevelt," which appeared in Collier's).

"I am quite sure the remark could never have been made by me, since I never had had such thoughts. It never occurred to me that Mr. and Mrs. Farley felt themselves in any group different from that in which we were in.

". . . I have always liked and admired Mr. Farley and his special gifts and capacities. I still hope that when Mr. Trohan is through creating the Jim Farley of these articles I can find again the real Jim Farley one could not help liking and admiring."

Labor at the Fair

The CIO Packinghouse Workers went to the fair this year.

The Farmer-Labor Relations Dept. of the union set up booths at thhe Iowa and Minnesota state fairs, and used displays to demonstrate the need for union and agricultural cooperatio

T-H LAW SETS OFF EDITORIAL CONFUSION

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE Taft-Hartley Law came into full effect amid fanfare, NAM-elation, confusion among the editorial writers of America—and very little definitive action by the new NLRB.

Union after union announced it had beaten the Taft-Hartley deadline by last-minute agreements with employers continuing existing closed or union shops and, in many cases, carrying employer pledges against damage suits.

Neither the AFL nor CIO has stated its official position on filing affidavits and forms required under the T-H Law, but most of the editorial attention was directed confusedly at CIO, several of whose internationals have signified they will have no part of the new NLRB. The CIO's officers meet Sept. 4; the AFL's Executive Council, Sept. 8.

Editorial writers became more confused when one AFL union, the Pattern Makers' League, announced it was refusing to sign the NLRB's non-Communist affidavits. The PML's reasons were expressed by Pres. George A. Lynch in a letter to NLRB General Counsel Robert M. Denham:

1. "It is rumored that John L. Lewis, 13th vice president of the AFL, refuses to sign the Communist disclaimer. Your ruling, sir, places the PML under a czar for the first time within its 60 years of constitutional self-government. You have created the opportunity for any Gromyko on the AFL council to say 'no.'"

(The "ruling" referred to by Lynch was Denham's edict that no local or national union could avail itself of the services of the board unless all their officers and the officers of the parent organization, AFL or CIO, also signed.)

2. Commenting on the terms of the NLRB affidavit in which the signer must state he is not a member of or in sympathy with any Communist, Fascist or Nazi organization, Lynch said: "When you have identified the organizations and activities to which you refer in general terms, I shall further advise our members and officers." (Denham said he would not name any organizations; that was the Justice Dept.'s job.)

Vets Would Have To be Generals!

The Federal Housing Commission has announced "the largest single project yet started under the new FHA program providing rental housing for vets and their families."

The project is to be called Meadowbrook Apts. and will be in Indianapolis, Ind.

But, there's a catch. The project's one and two-bedroom apartments will rent from $81 to $95 a month. (The Census Bureau figures the average veteran can pay from $40 to $50 rent.)

THE unaffiliated International Association of Machinists, in announcing it would file, took a pot shot at Denham's 20-day filing deadline. Harvey W. Brown, IAM president, said that while "employers have to do nothing to qualify under the act to use the NLRB machinery, a major large organization union has little chance to qualify in less than a month." In his union, for instance, officers are scattered from coast to coast. One is a Canadian. (Whether the law can be enforced against Canadian citizens who are officers of American unions is not known.)

The AFL Typographical Union, one of the oldest unions in the U. S., defied the T-H Law and the NLRB by voting unanimously at its convention to sign no more contracts because of the ban on the closed shop.

The Columbia Typo Local, District of Columbia, oldest in the ITU, has had a closed shop arrangement since 1886. The ITU convention ruled that no existing contracts will be renewed, or new ones signed, "until free collective bargaining is again recognized." A standard "conditions of employment" form is to be supplied by the international for locals. It will be uniform except for local wage scales and practices.

NLRB spokesmen, put on the spot by the veteran craft union, immediately began to study precedents for possible action against ITU. Some inferred that since the old NLRB had held that refusal of employers to sign contracts was an unfair labor practice, maybe this was, too.

BY the end of last week, very few unions or locals had filed affidavits or the financial reports also called for under the T-H Law. The deadline for such filing comes in the middle of September.

A test case of the affidavit issue may arise out of an action taken by the old NLRB the day before T-H ascended the throne. In the ruling, the board ordered the reinstatement of 8 employes of the Geraldine Novelty Co., Gloversville, N. Y. The company reportedly has refused to obey the order on the grounds that the employes are members of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers and that union's president, Ben Gold, is an acknowledged member of the Communist Party.

Another test, on different grounds, may arise from the NLRB election, conducted under an order of the old board, at the Glenn Martin aircraft plant near Baltimore. The election, also a day before T-H, was inconclusive and under old rules might have led to a runoff. The vote: CIO Auto Workers, 2,729; IAM, 1,916; "no union," 965; challenged, 617. If the UAW won 385 of the challenged ballots, it would have a clear majority.

But, the UAW was one of the first CIO unions to declare it would by-pass the new board.

THERE seemed to be a double standard as regards filing of material required under the law. Section 9 (f), financial statements, and Section 9 (h), affidavits, have identical language as to the one who files, ". . . such labor organization and any national or international labor organization of which such labor organization is an affiliate or constituent unit . . ."

The financial statements must be filed with the Dept. of Labor, where they are kept for study by the NLRB; the affidavits must be filed directly with NLRB. But, Labor Dept. is not requiring that the AFL and CIO parent bodies file financial reports; Denham's NLRB is insisting upon CIO and AFL filing affidavits.

According to the AFL's weekly news service, "while there is not the slightest suspicion of a red tinge among the members of the Executive Council, a fundamental principle is involved in the filing of such affidavits which makes the decision on whether to comply a weighty one. The only alternative would be to boycott the services of the NLRB altogether."

Denham went ahead with steps which he said were "geared to a speedy and efficient administration of the Labor-Management Relations Act." Under LMRA, the general counsel is the big shot; the five board members keep out of the limelight.

Denham divided his Washington office into four major activities, each headed by an associate general counsel. The divisions: operations, standards and policies, legal, and administrative.

The move eliminated the office of regional attorney, thus dropping from the NLRB many attorneys who had been with it since passage of the Wagner Act. Denham asserted the change, under which regional directors would exercise full authority over personnel and activities within their area, was designed to eliminate "operational duplications."

New heads of divisions will be: operations—Charles M. Brooks, war veteran and former attorney at the Los Angeles office; standards and policies—Joseph C. Wells, war veteran and ex-legal adviser to two board members; legal—David Findling, member of the old NLRB's legal division; administrative—not yet picked.

Denham also gave the new board's first priority to cases involving jurisdictional disputes.

In the midst of all this, Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R. N. J.), often overshadowed by co-author Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), didn't seem very happy. Back at Washington from a tour of the businessmen's luncheon circuit, Hartley was pretty mad at some employers he apparently considered ingrates. "Now that you've got a law that protects you, why do you sign contracts waiving that protection?" he wanted to know.

He also spoke of adding more teeth to the law when Congress returns in January.

BEAT DEADLINE: To save their union shop, which would have been outlawed when the full provisions of the Taft-Hartley law went into operation Aug. 22, the CIO Auto Workers got the Ford Motor Co., to sign a new contract just seconds before the deadline. Seated (l. to r.) are Ford Industrial Relations Dir. John Bugas and UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Leonard. Standing are Ford executive Manton Cummings, UAW Atty. Maurice Sugar and UAW Local 600 Pres. Thomas Thompson. (Federated Pictures)

Washington Post Reports

SUPREME COURT GIVES LABOR SMALL 'BREAKS'

LABOR isn't getting a break from the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

Since Vinson's appointment to succeed the late Harlan Stone, every big decision—8 in all—has gone against labor. Labor won in 7 cases, but all were minor.

Justices Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge have backed labor most, according to an article in the Washington Post by Dillard Stokes. Murphy has voted 100% for labor in the cases since Vinson's appointment and Rutledge has voted 93% pro-labor.

Of the other justices, Hugo Black has been 79% right; William O. Douglas, 54; Stanley Reed, 53; Harold H. Burton, 27; Felix Frankfurter, 27; Robert H. Jackson, 21 and Vinson, 20.

Stokes lists the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. case as an example. This case may possibly set a pattern that will deprive thousands of workers of the Wage-Hour Law's overtime provisions.

Halliburton, after a study of working hours in its operations, made a contract with its employes providing a fixed rate of pay up to 84 hours a week and time and one-half after that.

The survey had showed that 3% of work weeks were less than 20 hours; 10% between 20 and 40; 67% between 40 and 84 and 20% above 84.

L. Metcalf Walling, Wage-Hour administrator, asked the court to outlaw the overtime contract. The court refused. A decision written by Vinson said the contracts had been found to be in good faith and clearly were covered by the Belo case of 1942.

The Belo case had allowed a Texas newspaper to contract for work up to 54½ hours without overtime. The Belo case led to a rash of "Belo-type" contracts in industries that did not have a fixed work week. The Halliburton case, which raises the work week allowed without overtime from 54½ hours to 84, is likely to lead to a rash of "Halliburton-type" contracts.

Murphy and Black were the only Halliburton dissenters, declaring that the decision scuttled the plain words of the Wage-Hour Law. Rutledge announced he was voting with the majority only because of the Belo ruling.

Other important decisions against labor since Vinson included the coal strike ruling, in which labor lost the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act in all cases where plants had been taken over by the Government.

JAMES M. SHIELDS

Who, in resigning as National Labor Relations Board Director for the 18th (Minneapolis) Region, declared: "The Taft-Hartley Law seeks the complete destruction of organized labor." Shields, who had been with NLRB for 10 years, said he could not conscientiously administer the law

PRICES: EVERY WEEK NEW POSTWAR HIGH

EXCHANGE (official organ of the New York Stock Exchange): "After allowing for a multitude of handicaps on plant operations, the fact that aggregate products of 402 listed corporations revealed nearly double the net income of last year's comparable period shows that costs were pretty well offset by sales prices of goods and services."

U. S. NEWS (published by David Lawrence): "The boom is a price inflation and one of the four greatest price inflations in this country's history. Only three times before have prices been higher than today. That was after the War of 1812, the Civil War and the first World War."

BUSINESS WEEK (published by McGraw-Hill): "The two questions most commonly raised about any level of profits are: (1) Does it divide up the total income of profit-making enterprise fairly, as between wage earners, owners, consumers, etc.? and (2) does it promise to promote or upset the stability of the economy? Without belittling in the slightest the perennial importance of the first of these closely related questions, we shall concentrate here on the second".

THOSE three observations by spokesmen for big business summed up the price-profit picture last week. The cost of living continued to rise in such a fashion that dictionaries might have to change their definition of price from the first or accepted meaning ("an equivalent given or asked in exchange") to the second and previously less used definition ("high value").

Many industry spokesmen blamed it all on wages, but a key business organ, the U. S. News, took a more realistic view.

The magazine called it "a price inflation. It isn't a wage inflation." And, further, U. S. News pointed out that "on a dollar basis, consumers are buying more than twice as much from merchants as in 1920. But they are getting only 29% more goods."

Economists held out little immediate hope. Some spoke vaguely of maybe something at the end of the year. But, it may have been wishful thinking, since even economists have been hit by high costs.

PRICES: The weekly Labor Dept. index of wholesale commodity price continued like the old nursery rhyme: "Here we go up and uppy". A new postwar high was set for the sixth week in a row, with the index at 153.5 of the 1926 average, up 0.3 from the week before. It was 1.9% above a month ago; 19.5% over a year ago.

One of the nation's largest electrical appliance distributing outfits announced that prices are going up, but the rises "will be kept to a bare minimum reflecting only the increased costs of steel and other raw materials".

A cynical public recalled that shortly after the American Iron & Steel Institute "explained" a $5.90 average ton increase in steel prices, a top refrigerator maker upped his prices $5 to $15 on each model. The Iron & Steel outfit had said refrigerator prices would have to go up only 65c a model.

INCOME: Per capita income is a mighty big catchall phrase, according to the way the U. S. Office of Business Economics figures it.

Included in the estimate are all wages and salaries, dividends, interest, rent collections, "proprietary income" (such as pensions, social security benefits, terminal leave pay, etc.) and miscellaneous sources.

They add all those together. Then they divide by the total population (every man, woman and child, every wage earner, every hobo, every John D. Rockefeller, every office boy) and the result is the per capita income.

For 1946, the Office announced last week, the per capita income was $1,200 a year, as compared with $539 in 1939. The increase in total dollars in the per capita was 120.2%.

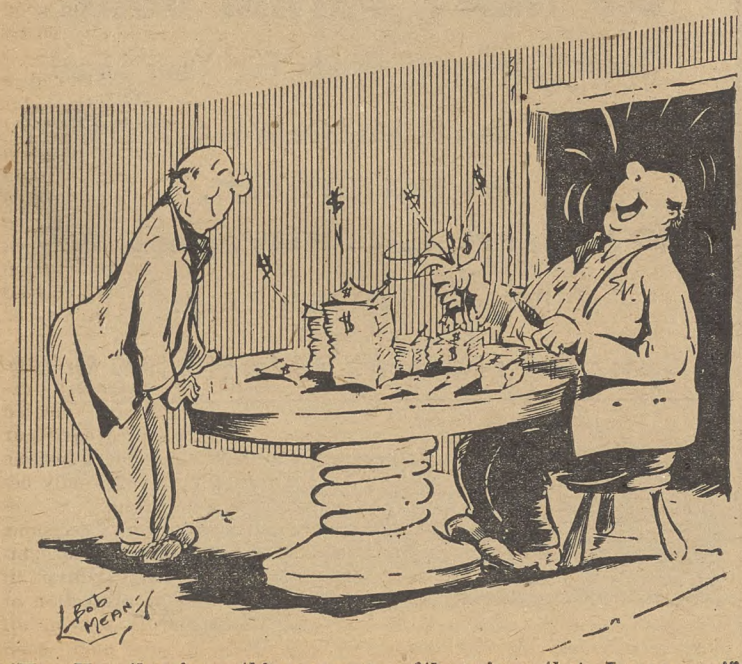
But, using the pretty accurate (even though there were slight differences in factors) Labor Department estimate that the average industrial workers' net pay of $47 weekly in 1947 is worth only $29.99 in 1939 dollars, you get a new picture.

Carrying that through the $1,200 average now is worth only $758.04 in 1939 values.

TRAVEL: Railroads, which recently received a 14% passenger rate rise, were back for more.

The huge Pennsylvania led the fight. In full page ads, the Pennsylvania shows a man carrying a sign "Unfair to ("Labor" is crossed out) Stockholders."

The ad goes on to state that while the total wage load has risen from $218,708,840 in 1936 to $510,016,452 in 1946, the stockholders' portion has fallen from $26,335,392 to $19,751,631. No figures are given on the increase in the number of workers or on the comparative number of stockholders.



"Ho, Ho, there's nothing wrong with prices that I can see!"

Labor Hits Quoddy Plan

LABOR was on the job at the War Assets Administration before the recent disclosure of a proposal to use Passamaquoddy, Me., as a project where displaced persons would produce goods without pay.

The Labor Policy Committee of WWA, consisting of Ted F. Silvey, CIO; Boris Shishkin, AFL, and A. E. Lyon, Railway Labor Executives' Association, sent in a unanimous recommendation against the D. P. plan as originaly outlined.

According to the proposal, The City of Eastport and Washington County, Me., at the instigation of Sen. Owen Brewster (R., Me.), made a bid for 'Quoddy, famed early New Deal project. The plan was to develop a training school at 'Quoddy, developed by the Frank Cohen interests for the assembly and manufacture of tractors for shipment to South America. The work and training would be for a large number of D. P.'s brought in on temporary permits. After six months' training and work at no pay, they would be shipped to South America, presumably for work in the Cohen industries there.

The Labor Committee, in its recommendation, urged (a) that only those who have privilege of permanent residence in the U. S. be brought in, regardless of race, creed or color; (b) that the project be a genuine "training within industry" plan; (c) that the D. P.'s come of their own choice; (d) that prevailing rates of pay be set up.

At the end of last week, the project seemed pretty well pickled.

Directs Publicity In North Carolina

Appointment of Peter D. Regis, former press officer for the late Gen. George S. Patton, as director of public relations for the CIO in North Carolina, has been announced by State CIO Director William Smith of Charlotte, N. C.

Until recently Regis was public relations director for the American Overseas Airline, LaGuardia Field, New York City. He is a former member of the Boston Herald staff and during the war served under General Patton.

U. S. Figures Show

WAGES ARE HIGH, BUT PRICES HIGHER

BROTHER Union Member, the labor movement has done a lot for you in increasing your wages since the last pre-war year, 1939.

But, industry and government haven't kept pace in making that extra money buy you as much proportionately.

Perhaps every housewife has caught on to this long before the economists did, but, let's look at the facts:

The latest Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate showed that in May, 1947, an industrial worker made an average of $48.46 a week. In 1939, that same average worker (wife and two children) made $23.86 per week.

So, average industrial wages have increased $24.60 a week, or 103.1%.

Now, let's use BLS again.

In its analysis of May's average wage earner, BLS estimated that the $48.46 gross average wage became $47 in take-home pay after withholding and Social Security. And, estimated in 1939 dollars, that $47 was worth only $29.99.

Since, in 1939, the average man made $23.86 a week, which became a take-home pay of $23.62 after Social Security (he didn't have to pay income tax), he has made a gain of $6.37 a week in purchasing value in eight years.

So, his purchasing value has risen only 26.5%.

There is a slight degree of error in BLS's estimates, since there is a vastly larger working force. But, that error doesn't hide the fact that the seesaw is weighted far on the side of prices.

REALTORS HIKED SALES 'TAKE' AS HIGH AS 50%

THE Government went into the courts last week in its drive to crack down on alleged conspiracies in real estate.

A District of Columbia Grand Jury, at the behest of the Department of Justice, indicted the Washington Real Estate Board and the National Association of Real Estate Boards on a charge of fixing commission rates in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Simultaneously, the Government filed a civil action against the board, the association and 16 individuals, asking that they be perpetually enjoined from "engaging in said conspiracy."

Atty. Gen. Clark, who recently pledged the Justice Dept. to war on conspiracies to maintain high prices in clothing, food and housing, said after the indictment:

"Our inquiry into the housing field indicates that artificial restraints on competition, such as those involved in this matter, bear a definite relation to present high housing costs."

The indictment and civil suit were reported to be a surprise to Washington observers, since the spotlight on Clark's investigations had swung to reputed price fixing by the gasoline industry.

The board and the association were obviously shocked and Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice-president of the national group, flew back to Washington to plan future steps.

A realtors' spokesman denounced the indictment as Government "persecution" because the group had opposed rent controls.

THE national association, which has 28,000 members, was accused of making studies of brokerage commission rates throughout the country after it had initiated a plan to "raise" and "achieve uniformity" in nationwide rates.

The Washington board raised its rates, it was said, on recommendation of the association. The indictment, which said the association controlled at least 50% of Washington's real estate commerce, charged that commissions paid to brokers had been increased by as much as 25 to 50%.

The indictment says that prior to Feb. 16, 1943, the board's members charged a commission of 5% on the first $5,000 of sales prices and an additional 3% on the excess above $5,000. The new rate is 5% on the first $50,000 and 3% on the excess.

Make Less Than $3,000? Just Try and Save

This story probably comes as no surprise to the average wage-earner, but David Lawrence's U. S. News carried some interesting statistics last week on personal savings.

The findings of the survey:

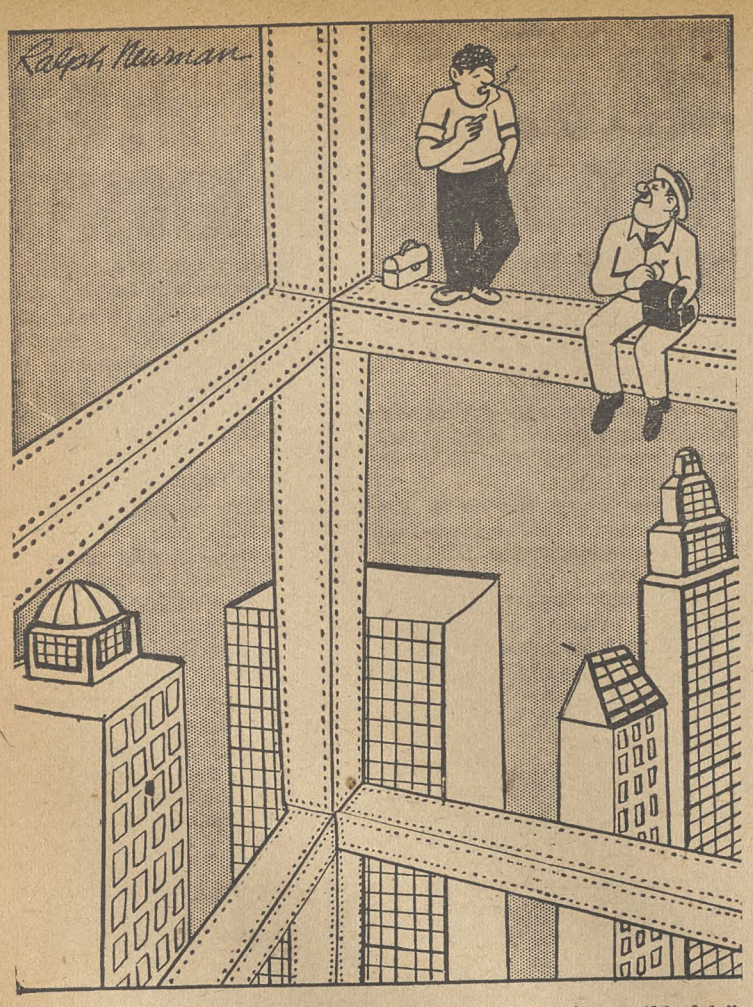
1. There is a sharp downward trend in savings. The year 1946 was lower than 1945, and 1947 still lower.

2. According to U. S. News, 65% of all families make less than $3,000 a year. In 1946, this group accounted for only 4% of total savings, as compared with 24% in 1945.

3. The middle-income group—U. S. News calls that those making between $3,000 and $5,000—hasn't changed much. In 1945, this class had 36% of savings. In 1946, it had 35%.

4. The higher-income group—U. S. News calls this class all making above $5,000—has increased its savings from 40% to 61% of the total.

U. S. News remarks: "The effect of high prices and of rising outlays for consumer goods, thus, is hitting hardest in the lower income groups. At these levels, most people have cut their saving to the bone, and many are having to dip into wartime savings to make ends meet."



"You know, Joe, sometimes I have a sense of insecurity on this job."

TEXTILE UNION WILL ASK HIKE IN SOUTHERN MILLS

Southern staff members of the CIO Textile Workers will meet in Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2, to formulate the union's program for a wage increase in the Southern mills, George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the union, announced last week.

Baldanzi said that the conference would determine how the union could move most effectively to secure a wage increase for the 125,000 members in southern mills. Among those present will be state directors and other key staff members from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas.

"Recent wage increases won by the union in the northern cotton and rayon weaving industries have increased the wage differential between the two sections of the country," Baldanzi said. "The elimination of this difference has always been one of the objectives of TWUA. The Charlotte conference will consider the present extent of the differential and what union action will be most effective in bringing southern wages once more in line with those in the north.

"We shall also consider the present level of profits in the cotton textile industry, particularly in the southern mills."

The Textile Workers Union has contracts with 160 southern mills employing more than 125,000 workers. As in the past any wage increase in the unionized mills is expected to be reflected throughout the entire southern textile industry.

"You must be new at this plant."

Maternity Benefits In Contracts

A study of eight union-contract health insurance plans containing provisions for maternity benefits has just been issued in a 20-page bulletin, No. 214, released by the U. S. Women's Bureau.

The eight plans, covering 20,000 women, were selected for detailed study as typical of 137 health insurance plans known to include maternity benefits.

It was found that weekly cash maternity benefits are paid under all eight plans for a period of six weeks. In addition, all eight plans provide hospitalization for from 10 to 14 days in maternity cases.

Five of the eight plans provide surgical benefits in maternity cases, and six call for premiums paid in full by the employers. The workers are required to pay 25 and 50% of the costs of their own health insurance under the other two plans.

The experiences of 185 individual women out of the 251 who claimed maternity benefits were studied by the Women's Bureau, which found that practically all of the 185 received six weekly cash benefits usually ranging from $10 to $20 a week.

These payments were less than the weekly wages the women normally received, while the six-week period during which benefits were paid was only one-third of the average length of time the women actually lost from work before childbirth.

Although 75% of the hospitalization benefits amounted to $50 or less, it was found that most of the hospital bills were between $50 and $75.

OPPOSES JAPAN HEALTH PROGRAM

If Rep. Harness (R., Ind.) has his way, the Japanese will be denied a national health program.

Chairman of a House sub-committee on propoganda, Harness is protesting an "investigating" a Government mission which left last week to advise Japanese authorities on a national health program for Japan.

Harness charged the mission with being favorable to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Insurance bill, which has been stymied in two successive sessions of Congress.

7,000 Solomon Islanders Strike

In the Solomon Islands trade unionists carry spears, blowpipes and war canoes on the picket line.

About 7,000 natives in the South Sea island of Malaita are on a sitdown strike for a 1200% wage rise and a European diet. The coconut pickers call their union the "Marching Rule" and are reported to be preparing to present their demands to the British administration at Guadalcanal fully armed.

A correspondent for the Sidney (Australia) Sun reported that the strike had been in effect for the past year, and that copra production is almost at a standstill.

The natives learned about unions and sitdown strikes from American servicemen stationed on Guadalcanal. They also developed a fondness for the strangers' canned meat, biscuit, sugar, tea and other GI rations.

The 1200% raise would bring their earnings up to 12 pounds a month.

THAT BOOK ON FASCISM OFF PRESS AT LAST

AFTER many delays, the Government Printing Office last week finally offered to the public, at 40c a copy, the book "Fascism in Action," which was prepared by the Library of Congress at the request of Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.).

Despite the reluctance of Congress to authorize the printing, and the obvious lack of interest on the part of many Senators and Representatives, Patman and other liberal members of Congress hope that thousands of copies will be used "as an aid to the American citizen in protecting himself and his children against this most dangerous movement of modern times."

There are still manifestations of the fascist way of life, even though the fascist nations went down to military defeat, Patman warns in his preface to the book. He lists recognition and exposure of fascist-minded groups as one of the most important actions that Americans can take to ward off fascism here.

"Organized labor must be alert to the dangers of fascism," Patman asserts. One whole chapter of the book tells what happened to labor under the fascist regimes in Germany and Italy, and what is still going on in Spain. "The working class has more to fear from fascism than any other group," the Congressman warns. "It is significant that one of the early acts of every fascist regime is the abolition of all labor arganization outside government control."

So impressed are they with the importance of getting large numbers of people to read the book, that Reps. Patman and Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.) have both ordered several thousand at their own expense for distribution.

Labor Scholarships

Two part-time workers for the CIO Auto Workers have been awarded the first full scholarships of the Michigan Memorial Labor Scholarship Fund. The fund was set up in memory of unionists Bill Lamson and Jack McElhone, both of whom died overseas in World War, 11. The winners, Winifred Schwartz and Alex Bilanow, are juniors at Wayne University.

Ten Years Ago In the CIO

A growth in membership from 30,000 to nearly 400,000 during the year was reported at the convention of the CIO United Auto Workers held ten years ago this week in Milwaukee, Wis.

The convention, attended by some 1,500 delegates, voted to raise $400,000 to organize the Ford Motor Co.

* * *

The CIO United Rubber Workers won an election at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio, by a vote of 8,464 to 3,193.

* * *

The American Woolen Co. agreed to the holding of an NLRB election among the 10,000 workers employed at its Wood & Ayer mills in Lawrence, Mass. The election was won two-to-one several weeks later, by the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee, now the Textile Workers.

* * *

Seven locals of the AFL barbers in New York with a total membership of 3,500, voted to affiliate with the CIO.

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Are Child Care Centers Needed?

MOTHERS GIVE SOME PLAIN ANSWERS

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

CHILD care centers, where working mothers may leave their children during the day, are being threatened with closing in many places throughout the country for lack of sufficient money.

No Federal funds have been appropriated for maintaining such centers since the money made available under the Lanham Act through the Federal Works Administration was withdrawn in Feb. 1946.

Such day care centers as now exist are supported mostly by totally inadequate local funds of private or public welfare agencies. New York, one of the four states which has given some small support to such projects, has now withdrawn its appropriations, effective Sept. 30.

Faced with the serious situation resulting for the threatened closing of child care centers in New York City where 4,600 children of working mothers are being cared for, Mayor William O'Dwyer pledged last week that the city would somehow find money to continue operation on the centers, after State funds were withdrawn.

Other cities and areas where the centers are needed badly are not so fortunate.

You'd think that everybody would know in this period of high prices what a struggle many working class families are having to make both ends meet. Yet the argument is frequently heard and widely believed that "now that the war is over mothers can stay home and take care of their children."

A questionnaire sent by the U. S. Children's Bureau to parents of children in child care centers in the San Francisco area brought forth some straightforward answers to this false argument and revealed a critical situation typical of that existing in countless places throughout the country.

The question the Bureau survey asked San Francisco mothers was simple: "What will you do about your children if the centers close?" The answer, reports the Bureau, came back over and over again. "I don't know how we'll get along if the centers close," they wrote and then made a stab at an answer. All the answers were alike in one refrain—"it costs so much to live with prices the way they are. We just couldn't manage if I didn't work."

One fourth of the mothers who had children in these centers—and they are typical of those who make use of day care centers everywhere—said they would have to quit work.

"But I don't know," they added, "how we'll be able to live, for with prices what they are my husband does not bring home enough for us to make ends meet. With both of us working we barely manage."

FIFTEEN per cent, or one out of six, said they would have to go "on relief." Another 20% answered that they would try to get a neighbor or friend to look after the child, but "you can't count on them, and anyway it is an imposition."

In some cases the older children would have to take over the responsibility; in others, an aged relative—and "a 70-year-old woman can't very well look after a 3-year-old child."

One out of three of these mothers was the sole support of the family. Some were widows, some were divorced, some had been deserted. In still other cases the husband was unable to work.

Of the other two-thirds, half were veterans' wives and they had to work until the family could get on its feet. In many cases the husband and father was attending school under the GI Bill, or was in training for a job.

THEIR wives were having to help out and often they were doing so under extremely difficult living conditions. Many of these young couples were living in makeshift quarters that were "no fit place to bring up children." Some were in drab furnished rooms. Some were in slums—"the only chance our child has for fresh air and sunshine is at the day care center."

Some had a crippled child whose care was expensive. Some were trying to keep up payments on a house—"we've put so much into it we hate to give up now." Some were working so that their older children could finish high school—"it takes money to send a boy or girl to high school these days."

The answers brought forth by the San Francisco questionnaire, says Katharine Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, "give us a much-needed insight into what countless families are up against as they try to hold their own in the face of rising prices, the housing shortage, and the general disruption of normal living brought about by the war.

"What comes through, in answer, is a picture of a brave and admirable lot of men and women, trying as best they can to hold a home against work-a-day odds that constantly threaten to defeat them."

THOSE who are using the day centers, she added, "are not passing off their responsibility to the community, as is thoughtlessly argued. Instead they are doing more than their share.

They do a good part of a day's work before they go to work, and then do another day's work after they have punched the timeclock or closed the office desk.

"They do this, day in and day out, because that is the only way they can keep their family together. Without the day care centers they could not manage."

The Children's Bureau chief, and others in the child welfare field, have long advocated a comprehensive program to meet the varied needs of children whose mothers are employed, and children whose home conditions make it advisable for them to be cared for part time away from home.

The fighting war is over, but a ceaseless battle is still being waged today in many homes by working parents struggling to keep their families together, their children off the street. Federally-financed child care centers like this one run during the war in San Diego, Calif., are gone, unless they've managed to find local support.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

Blocks — Why, When Where?

Most children, given the chance, enjoy blocks. Blocks challenge imaginations, promote skill and an endless variety of play. They are as good outdoors as in the house. Though a bit bulky to carry, a bag of blocks along with some miniature autos, trains and dolls or doll figures may make the difference between happy and unhappy visits to friends or grandparents. Blocks? Yes, you CAN take them with you.

Photo—Henle-Monkmeyer
(Copyright 1947, The CIO News)

Sprucing Up

YOUR DAUGHTER'S WARDROBE

By HANNA SHERMAN

THE time to develop a clothes sense in your daughter is while she's still young.

Use the best judgment you can muster in planning her fall and winter wardrobe. And do let her work on the plan with you. Explain to her that this is the season for good basic clothes. And that a small, well-coordinated wardrobe will keep her looking neat and pretty right through till next Spring.

You start with the coat. It's the most costly item and its color should govern almost everything else she'll wear. If you're planning to buy a new one this season, we'd suggest a simple tailored dark woolen. Good choices in color are dark green, brown, navy (for fall and winter, too) or a dark rich wine color.

We've just seen one we liked very much. It has a swing back, patch pockets, deep roomy armholes and a pert Peter Pan collar. A matching detachable hood makes it suitable for blustery weather.

We'd add a small beret or scotch cap (same color as the coat, of course). There's nothing like a hat and coat to match for that well-put-together look. It also will give your daughter a chance to satisfy her love of bright colors in the clothes she wears with it.

PLAN her color scheme around her coat and hat and try to keep most of her costumes in two colors. One the background color, and one contrasting. All of the items you choose should "go with" the coat and also not clash with each other.

An active child gives her school clothes hard wear, so be sure the garments you buy are of good quality. Select sturdy fabrics that can take it. Washable woolens, corduroys, velveteens, dark cotton plaids, are all good. To cut costs, stick to that color scheme. Buy basic garments but keep them few in number. Just make sure they are the type that can be worn in several different ways.

Jumpers, worn with separate blouses or sweaters can achieve dual clothes personalities. So can separate skirts with matching vests or jerkins. Switch them with other skirts and tops. Blouse and skirt costumes are fine. Little girls seem to love them.

Suspenders will keep her waistline where it should be and her shirttails tucked in. You'll find, too, that if the budget can take it, a jacket suit will be as useful in her wardrobe as it is in your own.

IN any case, do let her have one real party dress. Remember that wonderful feeling a party dress gave you? Inexpensive cotton velveteen in her most becoming color will rate raves from the pigtail set.

Add shoes, socks, matching scarf and string gloves, and you're set. Oh, yes, let's not forget rainy day clothes, and the brighter the color these are, the better.

We know you'll both have fun planning a wardrobe this way. Added dividend: Your daughter won't grow up to be the woman with a closet full of clothes whose constant plaint is, "I just haven't a thing to wear!" She'll know better.

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TWO CIO UNIONS HIT T-H LAW

"THESE are fighting days, when men with the real spirit of unionism in their make-up will have to fight harder than they have ever fought in their lives," declared Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's southern organizing campaign, at the 11th annual convention of the CIO Woodworkers.

He told more than 350 delegates meeting in the ballroom of the Statler Hotel that when the first year of operation under the Taft-Hartley Law has rolled around it will be found that the CIO and all its affiliated unions "will be stronger and more powerful and influential than they were before the T-H Law was enacted."

The Woodworkers' union, which has its headquarters in Portland, Ore., met in the Midwest for the first time in its history.

Delegates from the South, Midwest and Northwest lumber-producing areas of the U. S., Canada and Alaska represented a membership of more than 85,000, according to reports.

(The union's policy under the T-H Law and the nomination of officers remained to be acted on as the CIO News went to press.)

Speakers at the convention included Bittner, Delmond Garst, Missouri CIO director; Adolph Germer, CIO international representative, and representatives of the Social Security Board and CARE.

The Woodworkers' first official action was to condemn American immigration authorities for refusing to permit four Canadian Woodworker delegates to cross the border to attend the St. Louis convention. No concrete reason for the refusal was given.

Other resolutions hit at the T-H Law, called on the union's members to work toward retirement of Congressmen responsible for its passage, and scored the U. S. and Canadian administrations for helping arm foreign governments.

"Had Enough," Farmers Say

Missouri farmers indicated last week they had "had enough."

Angered by "Congressional action to cripple and destroy farmer cooperatives as well as Government lending agencies for agriculture, such as the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrical Administration," the Missouri Farmers Association, with a membership of 117,000, took to political action.

A resolution adopted by the MFA at its annual convention condemned the "seeming persecution" of farmer cooperatives by the House Small Business Committee and called on its members to see to it that "known enemies of the farmer now in office are retired to private life."

Rep. Walter Ploeser, chairman of the committee "investigating" cooperatives, is from Missouri.

Indianans Give Political Action Top Billing

POLITICAL action took top billing last week as delegates to the annual Indiana CIO convention resolved to support PAC to the hilt in a drive to gain a pro-labor Congress in 1948.

The 500 delegates heard speakers Palmer Weber, research director of the CIO-PAC; John Brophy, national director of CIO Industrial union councils; Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, and Rep. Ray Madden (D., Ind.) all sound the same theme: organize for the 1948 elections.

The Council's three top officers were defeated in a vigorously contested campaign for reelection. Neal Edwards of the CIO Auto workers edged out incumbent President James McEwan for top spot in the Indiana CIO. Miss Nell Riddle, Amalgamated Clothing workers, was named vice president, and Claude Becktell, CIO Steelworkers, defeated the incumbent Walter Frisbie for the office of secretary-treasurer.

PA. WORKERS WIN NEW WAGE RAISES

Contracts providing wage increases of from 5 to 11½c an hour were signed last week by the CIO Textile workers with 24 mills in the Philadelphia area.

Affecting 5,400 workers, the raises are retroactive to July 15.

More than 200 workers at William Whitaker & Sons, cotton weavers, and Boger & Crawford, cotton yarn manufacturers, remained on strike as management refused to release the union from possible damage suits arising out of "wildcat" strikes.

Government Air Line

The Commonwealth Cooperative Federation government in Saskatchewan has formed its 14th Crown Corporation (public ownership), the Saskatchewan Air Service, which will fly regular mail and passenger runs to northern Saskatchewan.

THE 43rd annual convention of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers got under way last week with an indication by President Maurice Travis that the union would boycott the Taft-Hartley Labor Board.

"As always," Travis warned, "there are traitors and weaklings in the ranks and leadership of American unions. A few of them have already accepted the Taft-Hartley law and submitted to its restrictions . . . The difficulty is when you start to surrender, you can't stop until you surrender your union and your liberty. The French and German and Italian workers learned that the hard way.

"No, fellow delegates, I say we fight back. I am certain our entire membership wants it that way."

Addressing the delegates, reported to represent the highest membership in the union's 54 years of existence, Counsel Lee Prssman advised unions to strike any employer who insisted on using the NLRB procedure as laid down by the T-H Act.

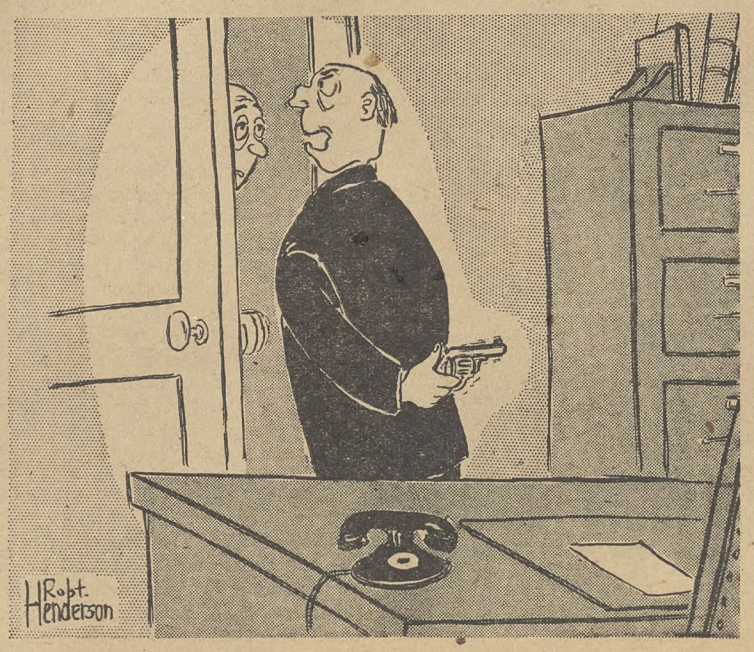
Pressman recommended that unions use any means other than an NLRB election to determine whether they represent a majority of employes.

The International Executive Board submitted a unanimous report embodying a recommended program for the coming year: a wage and contract policy to counteract Taft-Hartley, political action, organization, education and extension of rank-and-file democracy within the union.

Convention speakers included Pres. Augustin Guzman of the Mexican Miners Union, Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), and Elmer Benson, former Minnesota Governor.

Ashamed of Lynching

Rev. John Barry, Baptist minister from Greenville, S. C., speaking on the CBS "Church of the Air," has said that the "judge, the jury, the press and most of the citizens of the South are ashamed" of the actions of the jury which exonerated more than 20 members of a mob charged with lynching a Negro in Greenville several months ago.



"Morgan, step in and get paid off!"

Education

CIO SCHOOLS ARE HELD MIDWEST AND EAST

At Pendle Hill

A GROUP of 25 CIO rank-and-filers and officials from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York made themselves at home in the Quaker community of Pendle Hill, near Media, Pa., the week of Aug. 17-23 at the first regional CIO leadership training term held in that area.

A full discussion of what lies ahead for labor under the Taft-Hartley law was conducted by M. H. Goldstein, general counsel, Shipbuilding Workers. Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, and Evelyn Dubrow, New Jersey Council, discussed the CIO's legislative program, and the need for more intensive political action.

In Minnesota

A highlight of the CIO regional leadership training course held Aug. 17-23 at Danebod Folk School, Tyler, Minn., was the community night program attended by townspeople and farmers of the surrounding area. Main speaker was Glenn J. Talbott, of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

CIO representatives who participated in the panel discussions were Svend Godfredson and Lee R. Simon of the Packinghouse Workers, and Homer Ayres, Farm Equipment Workers.

CIO International unions represented at the National CIO school included the Steel, Electrical, Auto, Packinghouse, Farm Equipment Workers. Asst. Education Director George Guernsey, Asst. Research Director Stanley Ruttenberg from the Natl. CIO, were among the instructors.

CIO Regional Director Fullerton gave a talk on early union struggles, and Douglas Hall, labor attorney, presented an analysis of the Taft-Hartley law. Clifford McAvoy, CIO-PAC field representative, and John M. Jacobsen, State PAC director, led discussions on PAC work and legislative problems.

Farm-Labor School

The first Farmer-Labor School in the South will be held at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., Sept. 14-27, according to W. H. Crawford, district director of the CIO United Steelworkers, and chairman of the Highlander Executive Council.

Cooperative specialists will explain to the farmers and workers attending the school how consumer and producer co-ops work, and labor and Farmers Union representatives will describe the cooperative programs of their organizations.

A program for joint political and legislative action will be worked out.

RUBBER WORKERS SCHOOL: A two-week training course for local union leaders of the CIO United Rubber Workers was held at Highlander Folk School Aug. 2-17.

Union representatives attending the course came from Memphis and Clarksville, Tenn.; Gadsden, Ala.; Akron, Ohio; Waynesville, N. C.; Natchez, Miss.; and Waco, Tex.

On the teaching staff, in addition to the Highlander faculty, were D. A. L. Lewis, the union's education director, and Field Representative F. M. Dickenson. Guest teachers included Palmer Weber, CIO-PAC research director, and Julian Rothman, CIO Community Services Committee.

N. Y. Bus Corporation Balks At Arbiter's Pension Plan

THE possibility of a CIO Transport Workers walkout Sept. 8 on the New York Omnibus lines grew last week as negotiations between union and company representatives reached an impasse.

The union charges the company with welching on a June 18 arbitration award which provided a lifetime pension for Omnibus employes. The company interpreted the award as providing pensions only until Jan. 31, 1948.

Perusing one of the leaflets distributed on the New York sidewalks by union members, a Madison Avenue attorney was reported to have remarked, "In all my years of legal practice, I have never heard of a pension which lasted for only 7 months."

Asked for clarification of his award by the city's deputy director of the Labor Relations Division, Arbitrator David L. Cole supported the union's contention that the pension plan applied for the lifetime of the employe.

Labor Unity Scores, Boss Apologizes in Calif. Strike

A one-week strike of 450 Cutter Laboratories (Berkeley, Calif.) employes, members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers, ended in more than wage increases and union security. Management in effect apologized for its bad behavior in the past.

Company spokesmen Fred Cutter and Arthur K. Beckley, according to the union, "openly stated that the strike had demonstrated to the company that its past labor policies were at fault and required a complete overhauling. They indicated a desire to work for a fundamental and sound change in policy."

The change in heart came after CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood locals, along with a citizens' committee, demonstrated resentment of the company's anti-union policy in a deluge of letters and phone calls to the personnel director—and then helped the strikers with food and financial contributions and by reinforcing the picket lines.

The new contract provided raises averaging $18.60 to $45 a month, a strict seniority clause, protection of the union against damage suits for "wildcat" strikes and higher plant minimums.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

ON THE WAY TO SEE FRANK IRWIN, CLOSE FRIEND OF THE MURDERED CHARLIE BENTLEY, JIM AND WOODY ARE PICKED UP BY TWO GUNMEN...

DAT'S DE CAR — RIGHT AHEAD! WON'T YOUSE STEP INSIDE?

SH-SH-SURE!

WHAT'S THE IDEA? IS THIS A PLAIN OR FANCY STICK-UP?

NYA... DIS AIN'T NO STICK-UP! WE JEST WANTED TO HAVE A NICE CHAT WIT' YOUSE, BECAUSE WE HEAR YOU IS JIM BARRY, WHO WRITES FOR DEM UNION PAPERS.

...AND WE DON'T WANT YOUSE SNOOPING ABOUT NOBODY WHAT GOES SWIMMING IN DA RIVER WIT' BLOCKS OF CEMENT AROUND HIS FEET.

YOU MEAN CHARLIE BENTLEY? DID YOU BOYS DO THAT JOB?

PERISH FORBID, LIKE DEY SAY ON DA RADIO! NEVER HOID OF DIS BENTLEY GENTLEMAN... FRIEND OF YOURS?

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AND IF YOUSE DON'T KEEP YOUR NOSE CLEAN — DA SAME TING IS GONNA HAPPEN TO YOUSE. WHICH AIN'T A NICE TING TO HAPPEN TO ANYBODY!

YOUSE AIN'T GONNA GET NO MORE WARNINGS... SO DON'T FORGET WOT I SAID. ***NOW GET GOING! OUTSIDE!***

BU-BUT THE CAR'S MOVING.

GEE JIM! THOSE GUYS MEANT BUSINESS! I DIDN'T LIKE THEIR ATTITUDE AT ALL, NOT AT ALL!

AND I'M WONDERING WHAT'S COMING NEXT...

IS SOMETHING ELSE GOING TO HAPPEN?

WE'RE NOT GOING TO LET THOSE GOONS SCARE US OFF THE CASE...

WE ***CERTAINLY ARE NOT*** GOING TO LET THEM SCARE US... *GULP!* BUT I AM A LITTLE ***UNEASY***

AL

SEEKS U.S. AID IN SHIP TIEUP

A DELEGATION of officials of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week made a personal plea to the government to intervene in the 8-week strike of 35,000 workers in 10 East Coast shipyards.

President John Green and other union leaders urged Howard Colvin, acting director of the Government's mediation and conciliation service, to arrange a strike-settlement meeting of union, management and Navy and Maritime Commission officials.

The delegation also asked for help at the Navy and Labor Departments and at the Maritime Commission.

The struck companies, Bethlehem, Federal and New York shipbuilding corporations, have refused to make a satisfactory offer, Green said.

The union is demanding a wage increase of 12c an hour and continuation of union security and other benefits contained in the old contract. The companies, he said, have offered 12c only if the union gives up seniority, vacations, grievance machinery and other contract provisions.

While Bethlehem rejected an offer by Charles Leone, regional director of the union, to sign last year's contract again with the inclusion of the 12c raise offered by the company, progress was reported in negotiations with Federal shipyards representatives.

The "Todd plan" was offered by officials of the Federal yards, but was rejected by the union because of the difference in work between a repair yard such as Todd's and a construction yard like Federal.

The "Todd plan," which prevented a strike at two Todd yards recently, includes a 12c raise, a seniority clause and improved vacation provisions.

Reuther Assails Use of Name

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, said his signature was placed on a recently-issued national planning association report without his knowledge or consent.

Reuther said it was "unthinkable that anyone would use my name in connection with any statement which declares that increases in real wages depend on output per man hour.

"My consistent position has been that wages can be increased substantially without raising prices," Reuther said. "What else can this mean but that real wages can rise now on the basis of present (labor) productivity."

Gets New York Post

Theodore W. Kheel, former executive director of the National War Labor Board, has been named New York City's Labor Relations Division Director, succeeding Edward C. Maguire, who has resigned to enter private law practice. Joseph O'Grady, lawyer, was named Kheel's deputy.

GERMANO ELECTED HEAD OF ILLINOIS CIO COUNCIL

THE Illinois State CIO Council has reduced its executive board from a total of 31 members to a streamlined group of nine and has elected Joseph Germano, District 31 director of the Steelworkers, as president.

The three-day convention, held in Chicago, also adopted a four-point political action program, designed to rally the Illinois CIO's 200,000 members for the defeat of all pro-Taft-Hartley Congressmen.

Germano defeated Charles Winter, Auto Workers, by about 2 to 1 on a standing vote.

After his election, Germano lashed out at "Communist interference" in the Council and pledged he would lead a fight to rid all affiliates of any "Communist domination."

"I am convinced that the vast majority of CIO members in this state are good American trade unionists who want no part of Communism or other foreign ideologies," Germano said.

"I am not going to plead for unity, because any member or any union that puts foreign ideology above the No. 1 jobs of defeating the Tafts and the Hartleys is simply not deserving of our cooperation."

Germano announced his candidacy after Samuel Levin, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, declined to run for re-election. Elected with Germano were Philip Weightman, Packinghouse Workers, vice president; Maurice McElligott, Amalgamated, secretary-treasurer, and these executive board members:

Lloyd McBride, Steelworkers; Sidney Rissman, Amalgamated; Fred Jacobi, UAW; Herbert Veldenz, Packinghouse; Walter Ignatowicz, Plaything, Jewelry and Novelty Workers, and Charles Lawson, Farm Equipment Workers. All officers will serve a two-year term.

The officers and board members were chosen under a new constitutional amendment changing the system of election. Under the old system, each constituent union named its representative on the board. Germano backed the change, adopted by a 93,390 to 62,-921 vote.

Speakers at the convention included Allan S. Haywood, CIO Director of Organization; John Brophy, Director of Industrial Union Councils; Illinois Gov. Dwight Green and Chicago Mayor Martin H. Kennelly.

In his farewell address after seven years in office, Levin called upon the Railroad Brotherhoods and the AFL to join with the CIO in a fight against the Taft-Hartley Law. Reminding his listeners that he was speaking on the day that the T-H Law went into effect, he asserted: "This day will go down in history as the blackest in American democracy."

The Illinois CIO's four-point political action program, adopted unanimously, includes: 1. Increased $1 contributions to PAC; 2. a system of apportioning such funds among national, state and county PAC organizations; 3. an additional levy of one cent per member for political educational work, and 4. full power to the State officers in formulating Illinois PAC policies in line with the national CIO political program.

AAF Blames Boss In Plant Closing

Army Air Force officials said the machine packing plant at Fort Crook, Omaha, was closed because of "inadequate management" by the Victory Machine Movers, Inc., Chicago.

Closing of the plant laid off 2,000 employes. It will be reopened under new civilian management in the "immediate future," AAF officials said.

"Please, honey, don't nag me before the men! I've got them believing I am a tyrant around here."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports: Benmatt Organization, Inc., Los Angeles, CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 43, no union 0. Intl. Rep. Jack Marcotti was in charge. UE-CIO won the run-off election at Colonial Radio Plant, Riverside, Calif., UE-CIO 97, IBEW-AFL 89. UE Intl. Rep. William Eloonin was in charge, assisted ably by Field Organizers Judy Dunks, Gil Lindsay and Robert Miller.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, advises: Smith Cabinet Co., Salem, Ind., CIO Furniture Workers 252, no union 155. Reps. Fred Fulford and John Quimbey of the Furniture Workers were in charge .

For the second time within a month the CIO Organizing Committee and the USA-CIO won a resounding two-to-one southern victory over the IAM when employes of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., voted for USA-CIO as their bargaining agent. Paul R. Christopher, CIO State Director in Tennessee, reports the vote of 903 to 464 in favor of USA-CIO, which climaxed seven months of organizing work. Philip J. Clowes, USA Intl. Rep., assigned to the southern drive as assistant to Van A. Bittner, and USA Dist. Dir. W. H. Crawford were active throughout the campaign.

This victory followed closely a similar two-to-one triumph by CIO over the IAM at Reed Roller Bit plant in Houston, Texas.

Claude Ballard, Asst. Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Donny Box Co., Glidden, Wisconsin, CIO 9, no union 5. Progress Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Quebec, CIO 24, AFL 20.

We approach another Labor Day and we find the men and women of organized labor determined more than ever to fight the restrictive and unnecessary Taft-Hartley Bill. What the employers failed to do, the legislators in Congress through this bill have endeavored to do.

It is obvious to all that labor must interest itself more and more in political action. This Labor Day, 1947, we must rededicate ourselves to the fight for industrial freedom. That, at the moment, is at the place of registration for voting and will reach its climax at the ballot box.

The chief spokesmen for the industrialists of the country, Senator Taft and Congressman Hartley, have had their turn at bat and are acclaimed by those who would destroy labor—it is now the people's turn. Senator Taft, who led the fight to destroy the OPA, told the Senate:

"Manufacturers are not particularly anxious to increase their prices. What they want to do is to increase the volume of their production, if they can, and have their product known as a low-profit product . . ." The NAM in the middle of 1946 said: "If OPA is promptly discontinued, production of goods will mount rapidly and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay . . ."

Our production has gone up. For instance, 150% more beef and veal was being produced in May, 1947, than in June of last year. Forty-four per cent more refrigerators were being produced. Did prices go down?

Here are the latest figures: There was an 85% increase in wholesale meat prices, a 30% increase in the retail prices of refrigerators, and similar rises in all other fields. Who's making the money? Armour Packing Co. earned net profits, after taxes, of 9.2 million dollars in 1945 and shot up to 30.3 million dollars in 1946—an increase of 228.3%.

The Cudahy Packing Co. showed an increase of 168.3%; the Wilson Co. increased its profits by over 100%. Continental Baking Co. went from 2½ to 7½ million dollars. General Baking Co. from 1.9 million to 4 million dollars. Ward Baking Co. from 1.1 million to 3.6 million dollars.

American corporations set a profit record in 1946 when their net profits were over 12 billion dollars, which was about 2 billion dollars higher than the net profits during the highest war year. But at the rate at which profits are being earned in the first part of 1947, corporation profits for this year may be expected to go up to over 17 billion dollars. This will mean that the 1947 profits will be just about double the 1945 profits.

That is the real motive behind the passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill. American labor produces more per man-hour; prices soar and profits increase to the highest undreamed of. This vicious bill was passed to prevent labor from receiving its fair share of its productive returns.

To the GIs and every other citizen, remember Senator Taft led the fight in 1946 to kill price control; that the 80th Congress practically killed rent control, killed the housing program and tried to put over a tax grab to benefit the highest incomes, and passed the Taft-Hartley Law.

So, on this Labor Day, 1947, let us face the future with grim determination that no stone be left unturned to defeat those Congressmen and Senators who stab labor in the back; and bring the Congress and State Legislatures, who have similarly offended, back to the people. What you do now will determine the future happiness and security that you and your family and the American men and women everywhere will face in the future.

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Face Silicosis Danger—Workers here are wet drilling to reduce the danger of silicosis, one of the most dangerous of all occupational diseases. The silicosis disease rate is higher where dry drilling is used. Laboratories and industrial hygiene experts of the U. S. Public Health Service are constantly at work in an effort to track down and remove such health hazards to industrial workers.

(Story on Page 6)

Murray Says Labor

BENT ON DEFEAT OF FOES AT POLLS

Following are excerpts from a Labor Day address delivered by CIO President Philip Murray over the ABC network from Kansas City.

IT IS interesting today to read the statements that were made just before Congress brought price control prematurely to an end. For example, it was the National Association of Manufacturers, leading spokesman for industry and big business, which said:

"If OPA is promptly discontinued, production of goods will mount rapidly and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations took an entirely different position. We said that the OPA should be continued until production was able to catch up with demand.

The high prices and enormous profits of today provide convincing proof that we were right and that our opponents were wrong.

I want to say right here—and say MOST EMPATHICALLY—that the nation is heading toward another depression—a depression that could easily make the last one appear to be only a minor economic setback.

I am not saying that another depression is just around the corner. **I am** saying that the present trend of higher and higher profits and smaller and smaller purchasing power must be halted and reversed if we are to avoid economic chaos in the future. Of this you can be certain!

I BELIEVE I will be forgiven if I am somewhat bitter about the hypocrisy that accompanied the drive to get rid of the Wagner Act and saddle organized labor with unreasonable legal restrictions.

Luncheon speakers and editorial writers told the public that there no longer was a need for the Wagner Act. They said that business and industry had learned its lesson—that they were now willing to accept the idea of free collective bargaining. They scoffed at the idea that employers would coerce or intimidate workers who became interested in unionism.

While this was going on, organizers assigned to the CIO's Southern membership drive were being brutally beaten and jailed on unconstitutional charges SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY WERE UNION ORGANIZERS! Hundreds of workers were demoted or fired outright because they joined unions. Dynamite charges were set off in two towns in an effort to break up union meetings.

Twenty-one of our representatives connected with the membership drive have been physically assaulted. Two were shot at and their car set afire.

The 21 who were beaten, the hundreds who were fired or demoted, and the millions who were associated with them through the CIO knew that something even stronger than the Wagner Act was needed—and needed badly.

THE Taft-Hartley Act became law as a direct result of a heavily financed political action program designed and executed by business and industry.

Yet the Act itself is designed to curtail the political action program of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and all of organized labor. It even goes so far as to attempt to silence the labor press on matters relating to politics.

Let me draw the picture a little clearer.

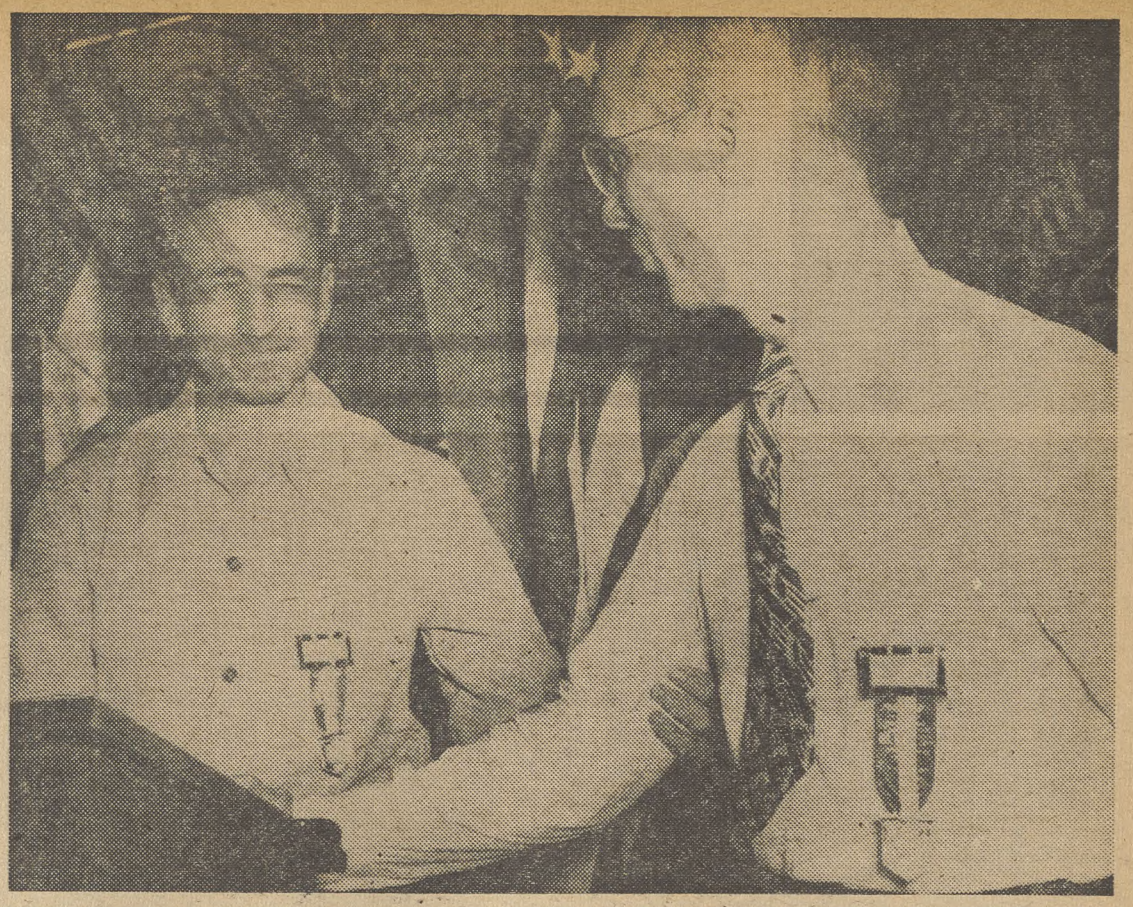
Those responsible for the Taft-Hartley Act said in effect: "Through our own political action we will make the unions weak and ineffective. We will keep them that way by sharply limiting their political activity."

This obviously is so unfair and undemocratic that further comment is not needed.

IT is because of things such as I have mentioned that American working men and women celebrated Labor Day today in a fighting mood. They are determined that their unions will not be weakened or destroyed. They are determined to change the anti-labor complexion of Congress. They are determined to wipe the infamous Taft-Hartley law from the statute books.

Their determination is being translated into action—into democratic action—into political action.

When I say this I am not talking alone about the CIO and its members. I am talking about the great mass of working men and women who have become convinced that they are being squeezed economically and pushed around politically.



Labor Day was fun at Dallas: The camera caught CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (l.) in a happy mood as he greeted Pres. O. A. Knight, of the CIO Oil Workers at the picnic sponsored by the Dallas Area Industrial Union Council. The rank and file had fun, too, at contests such as kicking a life-size effigy of Sen. W. Lee 'Pass the Biscuits' O'Daniel as far as possible and a Taft-Hartley Relay Race with each contestant tied hand and foot and attempting to pass a contract to the next member of his team. There was a cost-of-living race for women with the contestants trying to balance a budget—an egg on a spoon—while going over an Army-like obstacle course with the barriers representing rent, clothes, food, husband's beer and income tax.

Get Set For '48 Election Is Labor Day Theme

LEADERS of organized labor stressed the need for political action at hundreds of Labor Day rallies throughout the nation, as they drove home the danger of the Taft-Hartley law to the union movement.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray addressed a Kansas City rally and then took to the air in nationwide broadcast to declare that workers are determined "to change the anti-labor complexion of Congress" and to wipe the "infamous Taft-Hartley law from the statute books."

In a blunt and fighting speech Murray also asserted that the workers of the nation "want a high standard of living for the many—not a high margin of profit for the few."

(Highlights from Murray's speech are in an adjoining column.)

The CIO and the AFL were united in calling for political action. In an address at Soldiers' Field, Chicago, AFL Pres. William Green flayed the politicians who voted for the T-H law and urged their defeat in the 1948 elections.

CIO Secy-Treas, James B. Carey at Dallas (see picture above) also took political action as his theme, declaring that the T-H law sets up the NLRB general counsel as "czar over all American labor and over all American business."

He bluntly declared that the section of the law designed to prohibit union participation in politics will be disobeyed.

Carey declared that the "people of the world are mystified" because the Taft-Hartley law singles out labor for attack.

The CIO Secretary-Treasurer said that neither could the CIO understand the attack and has asked Congress and management repeatedly "to point out to us a better performance than that of American industry, especially the mass production industries whose workers have organized themselves into unions affiliated with the CIO."

Carey said that American workers are losing confidence in their government just as the people of many nations have lost confidence in their governments because they have failed to meet basic needs.

CIO Organizing Committee Director Bittner at a rally at Birmingham said that regardless of T-H law, "regardless of the enemies we have in Congress, regardless of all the enemies we have elsewhere in the country, our unions are going to grow and become more powerful and more influential . . .

"Things have come too easy to us in the past 12 years . . . It's time we did some fighting, real, honest-to-God fighting."

Labor organizations will exist strong and powerful in America "long after Taft and Hartley are in hell and forgotten," Bittner said, if the working men and women fight on the political front to save their unions.

"These supporters of the Taft-Hartley law in Congress are leading this country toward fascism," Bittner said. He struck out at both fascism and communism as dictatorships and declared that "the only instrument that you have that will prevent these things from growing is the power, strength and influence of your unions."

Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers joined Bittner on Sept. 2 at the dedication of the Steelworkers' $75,000 home at Gadsden, Ala., in flaying the T-H law. McDonald declared the words, deeds and laws "prove" that a "reactionary block of Congressmen who are identified with both of the major parties . . . have stupidly aligned themselves with Communism, reaction and fascism."

At Allentown 20,000 CIO members and friends turned in earnest to political action when they paid $1 each to attend a rally. The money will be used to help Congressional campaign of Philip Storch, Democrat, who is running against Republican Franklin H. Lichtenwalder. The election will be Sept. 9.

Among the largest Labor Day parades in the country was that held at Los Angeles, where more than 90,000 CIO and AFL members participated. Despite an all-time high temperature of 101 degrees, a crowd estimated at 300,000 watched the parade, whose floats called for repeal of the T-H Act.

Priceless!

Reps. Wint Smith (R., Kan.) and Max Schwabe (R., Mo.) arranged a Congressional price hearing last week in Los Angeles; it was to be a preliminary to the full-dress Congressional hearing in L. A. October 13.

Smith and Schwabe invited reporters and photographers, who showed up in droves.

But, not a single witness appeared.

Smith said: "I thought they'd appear voluntarily."

Smith and Schwabe hastily set another date. This time, they invited witnesses, including Walter Measday, U. S. Dept. of Commerce aide for the area, who was one of those not notified of the first session.

The press was asked back, too.

CIO Officers Say

T-H Law Repeal is 'Sole Remedy'

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE CIO's national officers—president, secretary and vice presidents—at a meeting last week in Pittsburgh discussed and studied the operations of the Taft-Hartley Law. It was one of a series of meetings to be devoted to the legislation.

At the end of the meeting, the following statement was issued:

"The brief period that the Taft-Hartley Act has been in operation has revealed the incalculable harm which this vicious law has and will continue to develop. Its legislative authors have disagreed as to interpretation. Conflict has arisen within the agency charged with its administration.

"Some employers, encouraged by the law, have provoked industrial strife.

"Its complete uselessness is demonstrated by the fact that employers and unions who desire to continue their sound industrial relationship have found it necessary to expend time and energy in a common effort to avoid the disastrous provisions of the law.

"In the interests of peaceful industrial relations and continued full production and employment, it must be clear that the sole remedy is the repeal of this thoroughly reactionary legislation.

"The national officers and the vice presidents of the CIO have met today in one of a series of meetings to canvass the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Many of the CIO international unions have already determined their policy to be one of endeavoring to settle their problems through collective bargaining, without becoming enmeshed in the unworkable machinery of the act.

"This important issue, as well as other problems created by the Taft-Hartley Act, will be the subject of continued discussion and consideration at future meetings of the CIO Executive Board and the forth-coming convention."

Present at the meeting were Pres. Philip Murray; Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, and Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Walter P. Reuther, Frank Rosenblum and R. J. Thomas. Vice-Pres., Emil Rieve was represented by George Baldanzi.

Also in attendance were General Counsel Lee Pressman, O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers; Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative representative; Kermit Eby, research director; Michael Ross, department of foreign affairs; and John Brophy, director of industrial union councils.

Labor Board

The new NLRB continued to grope under the confused language of the law. General Counsel Robert M. Denham, noting the slow influx of affidavits and financial statements from unions, extended the period for filing where there are pending NLRB cases involved.

Contrary to public misunderstanding, a union, to use the services of the board on future cases, may sign up any time in the future, "even as late as two years from now," as one NLRB spokesman put it.

Meanwhile, the Alsops, in their daily column, expressed the opinion that the five members of the Labor Board would overrule Denham's order that the officers of parent labor organizations—CIO or AFL—would have to sign "non-Communist" affidavits before any individual union or local could use the services of the board. The Alsops expected a review soon, Many non-Communist officers have expressed the opinion that a deep underlying principle makes signing of the affidavits difficult.

Meanwhile, Fred Hartley, junior partner in the Taft-Hartley firm, blurted that unless union officers sign non-Communist affidavits, "employers will be free to commit unfair labor practices against members of non-complying unions with impunity."

Denham refused to comment on Hartley's view, but it was reported in the New York Times that legal authorities at NLRB are of the opinion that even if a union cannot file charges because its officers have failed to sign the anti-Communist affidavits, the individual members may file charges.

Supervisory

The NLRB dismissed 50 election cases involving supervisory personnel because T-H removes supervisors from the definition of employe.

CIO unions involved included The Utility Workers, the Longshoremen, Textile and Office Workers. Rest were AFL or independent.

Possible Test

The CIO Farm Equipment Workers, charging that the John Deere Company is utilizing the T-H Law to eliminate collective bargaining, has demanded by wire that Denham "give sharp expression against obvious attempt to destroy collective bargaining through this so-called labor legislation."

The charge stems from refusal of a Deere subsidiary, the Killefer Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, to recognize a NLRB bargaining agency certification of FE. The certification was issued just before T-H became law.

Four days after the NLRB action, FE says the firm posted the following notice on bulletin boards:

" . . . We do not think that our employes should be bound by the board's order that they should be represented by the union. Therefore, at this time, we do not propose to enter into negotiations with F. E."

FE holds contracts with Deere at three Moline, Ill., plants and at Dubuque, Iowa, and Syracuse, N. Y.

All Is Confusion

The board really became confused in Chicago when officials of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), remnants of the ultra-radical movement of the early days of this century, entered the regional NLRB office and asked for copies of the non-Communist affidavit.

Globe Suit Dropped

TWO of the biggest damage suits filed against CIO unions since passage of the Taft-Hartley Law have been quietly withdrawn.

The Globe Manufacturing Co., which garnered considerable newspaper space with its $75,000 suit against the CIO Steelworkers and a Chicago local of USA-CIO, dropped the case as part of a strike settlement late in August.

The company had earlier lost an effort in the Illinois courts to enjoin the union from carrying on a strike against the firm. After the state judge ruled against the company, the firm filed in U. S. District Court.

Globe had claimed the CIO strike was "illegal" and asked damages of $30,000 a week as long as the strike continued. Several weeks later, the company signed with the union, agreed to withdraw the suit, and gave the union a complete release from any damages.

In Lodi, N. J., a $300,000 suit against the Federation of Dyers—affiliate of the CIO Textile Workers—was also cancelled.

Sen. Byrd Decides To Call It Quits

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), Senate advocate of "economy", has announced he will not be a candidate for reelection in 1952.

Byrd was listed in the CIO News' 1947 Voting Guide as having voted 100% wrong in the last session.

CIO Plans To Attend Hearings On Prices

JOHN BROPHY, CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils, has written State CIO Councils urging that they participate in the hearings to be held shortly by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, and Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO assistant director of research, have sent out similar requests.

"The CIO has a marvelous opportunity in connection with these hearings," Brophy wrote. "The possibilities are infinite. The hearings will give your State and local councils an opportunity for publicity and for drawing the attention of the community as a whole to the very serious problem of rising prices."

Rieve offered the services of the CIO Department of Research and Education, Washington, to the locals and international union presidents so that time could be arranged for appearances at the hearings.

The CIO officers suggested that, if no hearings are held in the council's particular State, that the nearest one should be attended.

Hearing dates and committee personnel as announced by the Joint Committee, of which Sen. Taft (R., O.) is chairman:

Eastern Subcommittee

Members: Sen. Flanders (R., Vt.), chairman; Sens. Baldwin (R., Conn.) and Myers (D., Pa.) and Reps. Rich (R., Pa.), Hart (D., N. J.) and Kilburn (R., N. Y.).

Dates: Sept. 15, Providence; Sept 16, Boston; day or two later, Manchester, N. H.; Sept. 22, New York City; Sept. 30, Philadelphia; day or two later, Scranton, Pa.; Oct. 7, Richmond; day or two later, Greensboro, N. C.; Oct. 14, Atlanta.

Midwest Subcommittee

Members: Rep. Bender (R., O.), chairman; Reps. Talle (R., Ia.) and Huber (D., O.) and Sens. Ball (R., Minn.), Kem (R., Mo.) and Sparkman (D., Ala.).

Dates: Sept. 23, Cleveland; Oct. 1, Chicago; Oct. 7, Minneapolis; Oct. 14, Kansas City; Nov. 5, Dallas; Nov. 10, Little Rock; Nov. 13, Birmingham.

Western Subcommittee

Members: Sen. Watkins (R., Utah), chairman; Sens. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Ecton (R., Mont.) and Reps. Poulson (R., Calif.), Patman (D., Tex.) and Horan (R., Wash.).

Dates: Oct. 6, Denver; Oct. 9, Salt Lake City; Oct. 13, Los Angeles; Oct. 16, San Francisco; Oct. 20, Portland, Ore.; Oct. 23, Seattle. (All dates are opening dates; hearings last for several days.)

JAMES P. HARDEN

He was deprived of his constitutional rights.

UNION MAN DEMANDS $50,000 IN BEATING

JAMES P. HARDEN, international representative of the CIO Auto Workers, has filed suit for $50,000 damages as a result of his being beaten up while on a tour of union duty.

Harden is suing Fred Harper, County, Ala.; L. P. Mullins, mayor of the town; Kimmey Dorsey, assistant superintendent of Dorsey Trailers, Inc., of Elba, and Macon Miller, a businessman.

The suit, filed in the U. S. District Court of Middle Alabama, Southern Division, accuses the four men:

(a) Of entering into a conspiracy on Dec. 16, 1946, to deprive Harden of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the U. S. Constitution;

(b) Using their official capacities and purported authority to have Harden beaten and run out of Elba and so end his union work;

(c) Of hiring Willie Lee Dewberry to arrange for physically assaulting Harden; (d) of assuring Dewberry that neither he nor others hired by him to assault Harden would be jailed or prosecuted criminally; (e) delivering to Dewberry $50 for beating up Harden; (f) committing, through Dewberry and others hired by him, assault and battery on Harden in the streets of Elba, then ordering him to get out of town;

(g) Causing Harden great pain of body and mind and medical expenses; (h) (Harper and Mullins only) of wilfully failing to employ legal means to bring the offenders to trial; (i) inducing Dewberry, by offer of $100, to run over Harden with an auto; (j) conspiracy to prevent Harden from performing his union rights and duties.

In an NLRB hearing in June at which the UAW accused the Dorsey company of unfair labor practices, Dewberry testified from the witness stand under oath that Harper and Dorsey came to his home the night before the assault on Harden and asked him if he knew anyone who would "whip that big man."

Dewberry agreed he could get a man or two and it was arranged to have the money left at a filling station the following morning, he said. He declared he engaged David Burk and Joe Collins, who so testified at the hearing.

Harden had been conducting an organization drive among Dorsey workers when he was attacked.

The suit is filed in Federal court because Harden maintains the attack was designed to deprive him of the Federal rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

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Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Walter P. Reuther, R. J. Thomas

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Henry C. Fleisher, Assistant Director Fred Ross, Asst. Editor
Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor Arthur Riordan, Asst. Editor
Richard E. Bauer, Business Manager

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That 'Loyalty Pledge'

MAYBE we can shed a little light on the refusal of many anti-Communists to sign the non-Communist "loyalty pledge" required of union officials who want to use the new NLRB.

For one thing, they object to being asked to swear they're innocent before anybody has accused them of being guilty. This is directly contrary to American tradition.

Then, they're irked by the fact that union officials—not union and company officials alike—have to sign the "pledge." They might feel better about the situation if employers had to swear that they were not connected with the Ku Klux Klan, Christian-American, Inc., or Gerald L. K. Smith's outfit.

Farmers Don't Like Us

The latest Gallup Poll shows that 64% of the people favor trade unions, 25% disapprove of them and 11% are undecided.

These figures, which reveal the unions have gained 4% in popularity since the beginning of the last war, are not as interesting as another set used by Dr. George Gallup.

Only 49% of the farmers polled, Dr. Gallup said, favor unions, "whereas, among professional and business men, white-collar and manual workers, the figure is 70%."

Another way of saying the same thing is:

Unions are approved by 70% of the men and women who are familiar with their operations and have an opportunity of meeting and knowing union leaders and members.

Unions are approved by only 49% of the farmers, whose knowledge of the labor movement unfortunately is gained largely by reading the newspapers and listening to radio commentators.

Perhaps this explains why so much State anti-labor legislation was supported by solons from rural areas.

Let's Be Serious

Despite the zany performance of two Republican Congressmen at a preliminary session in Los Angeles, the CIO feels that the coming Congressional prices hearings, properly handled, can be of inestimable benefit to a suffering public.

That's why national CIO officials are requesting our State councils to participate fully, bringing to the Congressmen all evidence of the causes behind high prices.

Overheard in a restaurant:
Admiring Republican: "That Taft sure is a rare bird."
So is a dodo.

The gushing girl customer who declared, "My dear, that's simply priceless" wasn't talking about any of the merchandise we've seen lately.

We sharply discount the rumor that industrialists soon will have to sign a "royalty pledge" before they can do business with the Internal Revenue Bureau.

It's high time that high prices take a high dive.

There's nothing free about the kind of enterprise industry has been conducting lately.

How About Those Who Are Fired And Then Blacklisted?

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE is in this country a group of employers who would rather have the fear than the respect of their employes.

Their chief weapon is intimidation—and they use it freely. They have what they consider a sure method of combatting unions. They demote or fire those who become interested in organized labor.

Those discharged are frequently blacklisted. Those blacklisted can find some new type of work—or, they can starve.

Going hungry and being evicted from their homes will "teach 'em a lesson," say those guilty of these practices.

SOUTHERN textile manufacturers who decided last year to engage in a last-ditch fight with the CIO figured it all out—on a dollars and cents basis.

One of the more callous of the group, hauled before the old NLRB on an unfair labor practices charge, stated his position bluntly:

"All the NLRB can do is make me put 'em back on the job and pay 'em for the time they weren't working. Hell, that's cheaper than having to deal with the union!"

YOU have to be familiar with typical textile villages to understand what a terrible thing fear of economic reprisal can become.

I visited many of them while connected with the CIO Organizing Committee and what I saw and heard made me alternately sick and angry.

The textile mill owner is an economic king—the lord and master of nearly all he surveys. He dominates the entire community. He owns all of the houses, all of the streets.

The guards at his mill are deputy sheriffs—paid by the mill and deputized by the sheriff. Their job is to prevent damage to company property. They are not expected to interfere if somebody decides to beat up a CIO organizer in front of the mill gate.

The mill owner dominates local politics, controls the school board and even has a hand in the selection of ministers who come to preach to those in the village.

YOU sat in your hotel room at night, waiting for "the boys" to show up. Finally there came a light knock on the door and you opened it. A small group of textile workers came quietly into the room.

You discussed organizing strategy with them. You asked them if they had been followed to the hotel and they said they didn't think so.

But they were mistaken. You learned this the next night when they came to the hotel again—came openly and noisily and told you they'd been fired.

LOSS of a job in many textile villages is followed quickly by eviction from a company-owned home.

Firing, eviction and blacklisting make a formidable trio—one designed to throw fear into the bravest.

Despite this, the CIO has made steady though unspectacular progress because textile workers have a great need for unions and because a lot of the workers have real courage.

A NUMBER of textile manufacturers who fired workers for union activity threw their support solidly behind the "freedom to work" measures that were passed by several Southern states.

And they joined the chorus of those who said that the employers—not the workers—were the ones who needed governmental protection.

They must have been talking about somebody else's workers—because they couldn't have been talking about their own.

"WELL, UNCLE, GUESS WE OUGHT TO MOVE FROM THIS NEIGHBORHOOD."

T-H Is Found Wanting

THE following editorial, "Off On The Wrong Foot", appeared in the Sept. 3 edition of the New York Times:

"Deservedly or undeservedly, the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) has become the subject of more intense feeling than almost any piece of domestic legislation in recent years. It is peculiarly unfortunate, therefore, that in putting the law into gear the first major test of its administration should turn on one of the weakest and most ambiguous clauses in the entire Act. This is Section 9 (h), which limits the right of petition by the labor unions to the National Labor Relations Board until they have been certified as being untainted with communism. The law says that:

"'No investigation shall be made by the Board of any question * * * raised by a labor organization under subsection (c) of this section, no petition under section 9 (e) (1), and no complaint shall be issued pursuant to a charge made by a labor organization under subsection (b) of section 10 unless there is an affidavit on file executed * * * by each officer of such labor organization, or the officers of any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit, that he is not a member of the Communist party, or affiliated with such a party, etc. * * *'

"We share what we believe is a widely held opinion that the anti-Communist clause in the new labor law is not only at least mildly offensive, but of extremely dubious usefulness. When the Taft-Hartley law was in process of formulation we expressed the view that perhaps the best thing to do with this section was quietly to drop it. As we pointed out at the time, the net result of such a provision was likely to be not to rid the union movement of Communists, but to drive the latter underground. But what seemed then to be a more or less academic issue has been given new and, it seems to us, unwarranted importance as a result of the sweeping interpretation placed upon the clause by Robert N. Denham, General Counsel for the Labor Relations Board. Mr. Denham has ruled that inclusion of the terms 'affiliate' and 'constituent' in the Act means that this section applies not only to parent organizations of local unions, but the top hierarchy of the CIO and AFL.

"It is possible that such an interpretation would be sustained by the courts; but we think there is good reason to doubt that it represents the considered intent of the framers of the legislation. The AFL has taken pains to point out more than once that it is not a 'parent' union in the sense that it issues orders to and prescribes rules for the local unions which are federated with it for a common purpose. If this is so, it seems to us illogical to demand that its officers, in effect, underwrite the anti-Communist pledges of the officers of these local bodies. By placing such a sweeping interpretation on a section of the law which had already given umbrage to union leaders, Mr. Denham, it seems to us, has needlessly complicated his own and the Board's task and has played directly into the hands of labor malcontents, including the very group against which this particular section of the Act is supposed to be directed."

Crazy Campaign At Mystery City

NESTLED among the foothills is one of the world's most fantastic cities.

A barbed-wire fence surrounds it. Khaki-clad men guard its entrances. Nobody can enter or leave without being properly identified.

During the war its inhabitants put a curb on their curiosity and learned not to ask questions.

Habits formed during the world conflict were carried into the post-war era.

Perhaps these things help explain why the union organizing campaign staged at Oak Ridge, Tenn., last year was about as fantastic as anything dreamed up by those who draw cartoons of the Flash Gordon type.

ORGANIZERS threw away their "rule books" after they were cleared by security officers and permitted to enter Oak Ridge.

Both the CIO and AFL got into the fray, but neither knew exactly whom they were trying to organize. They knew there were thousands of persons living and working at the atomic energy project. The Army wasn't telling, however, how many persons worked at which plant—and nobody seemed to know whether the project would be in operation for a week or a hundred years.

Then the Army invoked a set of regulations which made organization work along conventional lines impossible.

"WE'LL just try to organize the whole darn place," one of the men directing the CIO campaign said.

A weekly newspaper, with circulation large enough for nearly every adult in Oak Ridge, was started. The Army then invoked censorship rules which seemed to make sense to nobody but the Army.

So, the CIO turned to the radio (from outside Oak Ridge) in an effort to get across messages which the Army had banned.

The Army then relaxed its censorship—but prohibited distribution of union newspapers near plant gates by union representatives. "Bona fide" residents of Oak Ridge had to be hired to do the job.

THE Army ruled that committee meetings were OK but that mass meetings weren't. The unions then formed enormous committees.

The Army said the "no solicitation" rule applied to organizers as well as peddlers. The organizers had to get themselves "invited" to a home before they could enter.

Male organizers were forbidden to enter women's dormitories—so women organizers were brought in.

The CIO hired a hill-billy band and sent it to a recreation area. The music had just started when two policemen took the CIO campaign director and a publicity man into "custody." They were released a short time after because nobody could find any regulation under which they could be held.

RESULTS of the first election were inconclusive, so a run-off was ordered.

In the run-off the CIO Chemical Workers was selected bargaining agency for what later turned out to be the principal producing plant at Oak Ridge.

Organizers who took part in the campaign will never forget it. The thing most of them probably will remember best is the standard reply they received from suspicious workers who were asked what they did for a living:

"Why, bud, I turn Valve No. 235."

THIS WON'T HURT—NOT MUCH!

Contest For Loyalty Of Workers

"THE conflict which underlies industrial relations in America is the contest for the loyalty of the American worker."

That's how Lloyd H. Fisher, research associate of the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations, defines the "underlying objectives of trade union activity" in an article in the New York Times Sunday Magazine.

Fisher, who used to be research director of the CIO Longshoremen, poses a question: "How responsible can a union be for the acts of its member and under what conditions can this responsiblility be obtained?"

"The Taft-Hartley Act suggests one answer," Fisher wrote, "in the enforcement of contract, the 'liberation' of the individual worker and the weakening of the institutional sovereignty of the trade union. Most students of the problem believe that the solution lies elsewhere."

REMARKING on the considerable confusion among the public as to labor's objectives, Fisher says "wages, hours and working conditions are important means of labor union action, but they are not its ends. The fundamental quest of the labor movement is for sovereignty in all matters affecting the employment relationship."

Fisher quotes Prof. Selig Perlman's simple definition: "control of job territory." Further, he recalls that Perlman said "unionism is, in this respect (concern for the collective job-territory), not unlike patriotism which may and does demand of the citizen the supreme sacrifice when the integrity of the national territory is at stake."

"The demands that a union makes upon employers can readily be separated into two groups," Fisher asserts. "There are the worker-oriented demands—wages, hours and working conditions. But, quite as important, and perhaps in the long run more important, are the union-oriented demands—the closed shop or some variant of it, and the dues check-off.

"A modern union is not identical with the membership any more than a corporation is the simple sum of its stockholders, and so it is not unreasonable that the trade union should have requirements which are distinct and separate from those of its membership.

"It is an axiom of management that responsibility must go hand in hand with authority. This is quite as true in industrial relations as elsewhere."

Fisher likens a union to a political party, in that it also is organized for internal control as well as external aggression. The union, he says, "potentially is a means not only of representing the worker, but of guaranteeing his performance as well. The labor contract becomes the treaty defining the rights and duties of the signatories and becomes the obligation of each to enforce in its own domain."

Fisher gets to the kernel of his thesis when he says: "In the search for industrial peace, there are two broad paths discernible and each has its peculiar liabilities. Along one path lies the curbing of the right of association. Sen. Ball, in his effort to outlaw industry-wide bargaining, endorsed this course and proclaimed it as the only liberal alternative. The other is marked by the deliberate encouragement of association, the conscious use of balance of power as the strategy of industrial peace.

"The power to make peace involves a status, a territory and a sovereignty that American labor has not yet attained and American industry has never been willing to concede."

Fisher says "the leadership of American labor may come to believe that it can't do business with American employers. Then, the American employer may come to believe that union responsibility is worth its price."

$64-plus

PHIL BAKER last week asked a question worth a lot more than $64.

A contestant named Waring came to Phil's "Take It or Leave It" microphone. Baker asked the usual questions, finally coming to the man's profession.

"I'm a real estate broker," answered Waring.

"Have you any apartments?" queried Baker.

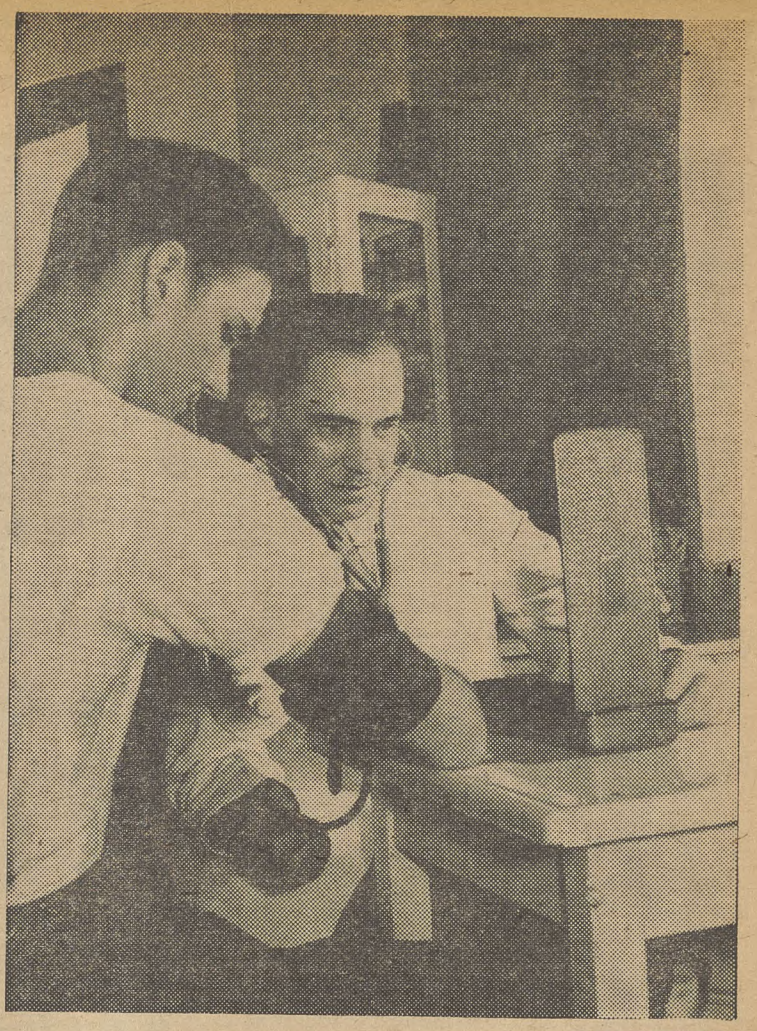
"Oh, yes," replied Waring, "we've got lots, but we're not renting them."

"Why not?"

"Because OPA's still in existence and we're waiting until the next election for it to be voted out," asserted Waring.

There was a loud boo from the audience.

Women workers washing up for lunch in the round sink of a modern, industrial washroom. Cleanliness and carefully selected soaps and salves are the first preventive measure against possible skin disease.



Periodic physical check-ups are necessary to assure the health of workers in certain hazardous occupations. Many unions, as well as companies, are well-equipped to provide health services for workers. In-plant medical attention cuts down illness and loss of work, but the job is to convince small manufacturers of its value.

More Costly Than War!

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"Every 30 minutes in recent years has marked the death of a worker by accident, and an injury occurred every 17½ seconds."—Philip Murray in his report to the 1946 CIO Convention.

ALL the sound and fury stirred up by industry and a Republican Congress over time lost by workers in strikes falls rather flat when you compare it with their deep silence on the real thief of productive time—illness.

Last year American industry lost 600 million man days of work due to sickness; it lost about one-fifth that much—125 million man days—due to strikes.

Yet as a result of the unconcern by management in general and the Congressional leadership in particular, which has repeatedly blocked a national health insurance program, the American worker remains unprotected from one of his greatest catastrophes—illness. He has had to depend on the bounty of his employer—sometimes existent, sometimes not—for protection from health and accident hazards in the plant, and he has had to rely on his union, through insurance plans, for financial security when illness comes.

CIO-BACKED PLANS

In recent years CIO unions have been placing increased emphasis on health programs and health insurance plans. A number of the larger unions, notably the CIO Auto Workers at Detroit and the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes in St. Louis, Mo., have been able to set up their own clinics.

In most instances, however, CIO unions are negotiating health insurance plans, jointly administered, by which the employer pays all or part of the premiums. Such benefits are contained in many contracts of the following CIO unions:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers, Furniture Workers, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Fur & Leather Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Shipbuilding Workers, Paper Workers, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, and Office & Professional Workers.

Plans initiated and administered solely by management have long been suspect by labor unions, which recognized the fertile ground for discriminating against individual employes in such programs. CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his annual report to the CIO Convention last year denounced management for considering the administration of safety and welfare measures as its sole prerogative.

ONLY HALF-WAY STEP

But, however great the need of health insurance, it, after all, only helps repair the damage after it's been done. Preventive measures still lag far behind our 20th century technology. It is here that the Federal government, through the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U. S. Public Health Service, cooperating with 45 state industrial hygiene units, are taking the lead.

Although handicapped by small staffs, little money and a lack of state statutes to enforce their recommendations, these units have contributed most of what we know about such dread occupational diseases as silicosis, lead poisoning, and mercury poisoning. The Federal division is now studying the toxicity of such metals as tellurium, cadmium, beryllium, thorium and tungsten. The division recently established a unit for the study of the effects of atomic radiations, and has just completed an investigation of the respiratory health hazards of shipyard arc-welders using electrodes on bare or galvanized steel.

Experts employed by the state inspect the plants in their area for health and accident hazards, analyze the plant air and when necessary the urine of the employes to discover the effects of substances with which they work.

Operating with the assistance of Federal grants-in-aid, these units recommend corrective or preventive measures to the plant owner, but in most cases compliance is left up to the employer's beneficence. Only 29 states have industrial health regulations, and even these are often loosely enforced.

ASK UNION COOPERATION

The findings of both the Federal and State Industrial Hygiene Divisions are available to unions, which are urged to help enforce the recommended precautionary measures. Unions in addition may call on the units for advice in setting up their own clinics or health programs.

Industrial health specialists have long sought standard national regulations to afford all workers utmost protection from unnecessary illness.

The U. S. Industrial Health Division is encouraging small plant owners and labor unions to establish in-plant medical service.

More deaths and injuries befell industrial workers during the war than befell members of the armed forces, Philip Murray pointed out last year at the CIO Convention in Atlantic City. This indicated, he said, that less precaution was taken by industry to insure health and safety than was taken by the military.

The necessity for labor unions to accept this responsibility is therefore the result of failure by management and government to assume it.

A recent publication of the U. S. Labor Dept., "Union Health and Welfare Plans," recognizes this failure by management and government:

"Needless to say," it states, "trade unions have entered the field of social welfare out of sheer necessity. The attitude of some employers with respect to the health and welfare of their workers and the past inadequacy of governmental plans left them no other course.

"However, it is hoped that the social security program of the Federal Government which now offers only a limited form of protection, will eventually embrace all forms of sickness insurance and medical, mental, hospital, surgical, dental and prenatal care."

Albuquerque, New Mexico, workmen wash up at the end of the day's work at a railroad locomotive shop. Hygiene education and insistence on healthy working conditions are rapidly becoming a part of every union's "must" program. The U. S. Public Health Service urges unions to support Federal and state recommendations for more sanitary and healthful conditions in industry.

PAC WARMS UP IN TAFT STATE

THE Ohio CIO-PAC is out to see that Ohio, rival claimant to Virginia as the Mother of Presidents, doesn't produce another president in 1948.

At least, PAC wants to be sure that Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft, native son and Ohio's senior Senator, doesn't get elected as Chief Executive.

While the ultimate drive of Ohio-PAC is for 1948, this fall's municipal and county elections are not being forgotten.

The State CIO, through Publicity Director Fred Thomas, reports that Ohio in the last year has offered a strange political phenomenon.

Storch Campaign In Home Stretch

As the CIO News was going to press, Philip H. Storch, Democrat with united labor support, was winding up his campaign against Republican Franklin H. Lichtenwalder in the special Congressional election in Pennsylvania's 8th District.

Storch, 36, a Marine veteran, is president of the Lehigh Valley CIO Newspaper Guild. Lichtenwalder, 37, is Speaker of the Pennsylvania State House.

Politicians are still unable to reconcile the following fact: Registrations showed an all-time record high for the state before the 1946 elections, and yet, 90 days later, a survey conducted by Ohio CIO Council showed an all-time record drop off in registration.

Registration Falls

From Oct. 7, 1946, to Jan. 1, 1947, approximately one-half million voters were dropped from the eligible lists. The survey was conducted only in key industrial cities.

In Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), prior to the 1946 election, 645,000 were qualified to vote, topping the previous record total of 631,785 for the Presidential year of 1940. Three months later, 138,197 were dropped from the lists.

Another example of this odd voting picture is seen in Dayton, where 115,399 were eligible to vote in the 1946 election, as compared with the previous high of 114,739 in 1944. Yet, three months later, the Montgomery County Board of Elections reported it had dropped 54,699 from the eligible voting lists.

To overcome this alarming decline in the vote potential, Ohio CIO-PAC is spearheading registration drives across the state. In Cleveland, a big campaign was launched in every ward Aug. 27, on which day general registration offices were opened in each ward of the city.

Leading up to this drive, Cuyahoga County CIO-PAC prepared a door-knob hanger explaining registration information. Volunteers distributed 125,000 pieces of this literature. Shop caravans also were organized.

In Dayton, where 54,699 voters were dropped on Jan. 1, the registration drive was geared to a city commission race in which the two CIO-endorsed candidates were nominated.

The political picture is far from rosy, however, taken in the main. In Columbus, for instance, 49,000 voters were dropped from the list on Jan. 1, but only 5,000 have re-registered since that date. From one end of the state to the other it is evident that supreme efforts must be expended between now and Oct. 1948, if this loss of voting potential is to be made up.

The loss of the half million names from the voting lists since the first of the year will come as good news to Taft the GOP hopeful who just managed to squeeze through for reelection as Senator in 1944 by a margin of 17,000 votes.

That was a lead of three-tenths of one per cent of the nearly 3,000,000 votes cast. In fact, if one vote had been switched in each of the State's 8500 precincts, Taft would have lost.

A secondary phase of CIO-PAC's campaign has been carried on during the summer months at county fairs. The CIO is attempting to decondition the attitude of the average farmer against city labor. Thousands of pieces of educational literature were carried back to the farm by rural fair visitors across the state.

Some political observers feel that the loss of a half million voters since January is not entirely an accurate reflection of the true voting potential of Ohio. They argue that thousands of the dropped names actually are not at present residents of Ohio, but were war workers who have returned to their out-of-state homes since the end of the war.

While this may partially explain the excessive drop in registration lists, the loss is still felt to be a sizable, and potentially a decisive, one. Ohio CIO-PAC is operating on the basis that it must close up this gap, must marshall the greatest possible vote, if Labor, as Ohio CIO-PAC puts it, "is to keep its date with '48."

Several other Ohio cities are trying emulate Dayton's example. They include:

Cincinnati

Battle lines between labor and the political machine which produced Sen. Taft are clearly drawn in the City Council election.

Both CIO and AFL have candidates on the coalition City Charter Committee ticket opposing that of the Hamilton County Republican organization.

And the GOP organization is seeking to nip labor's growing politicial strength in the bud here by a proposal to abolish the proportional representation system of electing councilmen, under which Cincinnati has had 22 years of clean government.

The move has been revealed as aimed directly at the presence of Rollin H. Everett, CIO editor and radio commentator, in the Council, to which he was elected two years ago with combined CIO, AFL and progressive support. Everett, through the CIO's "Sun" and on the radio, has led the fight against Taft.

Realtors Alarmed

The local Real Estate Board has also openly announced that it is out to get Everett because of his proposals for local rent control and his support of public housing. The board is a powerful influence in the GOP machine.

The AFL candidate is Harry Proctor, a Building Trades leader. The Building Trades once were counted by the Republicans as a source of labor strength. But the Taft-Hartley Law and local developments of the last year have cost the GOP any labor following it had left.

Rollin H. Everett, CIO editor and radio commentator, is battling the GOP in Taft's home city, Cincinnati, where he is seeking reelection as a city councilman on the coaltion City Charter Committee ticket. The Real Estate Board, which throws its in weight around in the local Republican machine, is doing everything in its power to defeat Everett because he is for municipal rent control and public housing.

While a joint CIO-AFL committee has not yet been formed; Everett has had the support of most of the leading AFL unions and it is anticipated that Proctor as well as Everett will be supported by CIO.

Two years ago an AFL candidate, James McCaffrey of the Street Railway union, was on the Republican ticket and made a creditable though unsuccessful race. He was twice passed over since then by the GOP machine when vacancies in Council were filled by direction of Boss Fred Schneller.

Both McCaffrey and the AFL Chronicle blasted the machine, declaring it had no desire for real labor representation and used labor candidates only as vote-catchers. One of the vacancies had been filled by a politically unknown auto dealer, who subsequently proposed prices be reduced by reducing wages, and the other was filled by a county prosecutor, who then proposed to abolish PR "to keep radicals from muscling into Council."

Registration is the first drive being made by labor, particularly by the Hamilton County PAC. And the drive has been reflected by an unprecedented flow of registrants to the Board of Elections.

PAC is organizing on the basis of block workers this year. The workers are obtained by a card poll within the plants in which the workers are asked if they are registered and whether they are willing to become PAC workers.

Robert J. Davidson, regional CIO director, heads the Everett-For-Council drive in CIO, with aides from all the CIO unions in the city. Jack Kroll, national CIO-PAC director, was Everett's campaign chairman two years ago and is lending advice to the campaign when he visits his home city this year.

Ben Herman of Amalgamated Clothing Workers is finance committee chairman; Talmadge Raley, Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, registration committee chairman; and Walter Grainger, ACW, speakers bureau chairman. William Black, Steelworkers leader and president of the CIO Council, is an ex-officio member of all committees.

Ed Hellkamp, Auto Workers, is committee secretary, and Jack Methard, former Auto Workers organizer, PAC field director. Ray Sowder has been assigned by Al Whitehouse, District 25 Steelworkers director, to head up all registration of Steelworkers.

Won Wage Fight

Everett, in his two years in Council, led a successful fight for decent city wages, and has conducted a running feud with the chief of police over "improper use of police against picket lines and flagrant cases of brutality and violation of civil liberties."

He has fought appointments to boards and commissions controlled by a few wealthy Republicans. He has proposed more stringent regulation of restaurants and dairies, and emphasized the importance of recreation and housing.

Besides conducting a vigorous campaign against the Taft-Hartley Bill in the Sun, Everett was put on the air weekly last spring in a program "The Other Side of The News," which was originated in the Taft-Hartley fight and has been continued since.

Everett has been a newspaperman 20 years, 17 years on daily newspapers, specializing in municipal and political matters. He was one of the early presidents and negotiators for the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild. He is 42, father of four children.

Harry Proctor is a representative of the Painters' District Council and 27 years an active trade unionist. He was chosen as an AFL candidate through a poll conducted by the Chronicle. He is vice-president of the Ohio State Building and Construction Trades Council and a member of the Legislative Committee of the Ohio State Painters Council.

Humphrey Beats Sen. Ball In Poll

Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat, of Minneapolis defeated Sen. Ball (Rep., Minn.) in a straw poll of senatorial preferences, final returns show.

The ballots were cast at the Minnesota State Fair. The tabulation gave 8,188 votes for Humphrey and 7,080 for Ball.

Toledo

The Proportional Representation election this fall will see CIO-PAC again backing Tom Burke, incumbent councilman and secretary of the Toledo CIO Industrial Union Council. In 1945, Burke was elected before his first-choice count was exhausted. His name thus became the third to be chosen.

In 1945, Burke was the only PAC-indorsed councilmanic candidate. PAC also gave its blessing to Stanley Grzesinski, who was chosen municipal judge over heavy conservative opposition.

PAC is running auto caravans from the various plants to the Board of Elections to re-register CIO members who have become ineligible.

The caravan creates a lot of public interest, since the board is located in the district's most congested street. Since a traffic jam is caused, news photographers and reporters always cover the event.

Redoubled efforts will be made to get out the vote in November. There are 25 candidates for the nine councilmanic seats, which are chosen on a non-partisan ballot and elected at large.

Lorain County

Most of the Lorain activity up to a few weeks ago had been of a fund-raising nature. So far PAC has built up a "war chest" of around $2,000. Part of this is from per capita payments from the local unions in the area. However, a good percentage has come from other sources.

Locked out by the Copley Manufacturing Co., Burlington, Vt., members of Local 438, CIO Clothing workers, form the first picket line in the local's peaceful four-year existence. Members of the local reported that they were paid at the rate of 36c an hour and that one worker received only 18c for one hour's work. The public and CIO unions throughout Vermont are backing the strike, according to Clothing Workers Rep. Anthony Jenkins.

Two Unions To Sign Affidavits

TWO CIO unions have so far signified their intention to sign the "non-communist" affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley act as a prerequisite for recognition by the National Labor Relations Board.

After several hours of heated debate, the CIO Woodworkers during its 11th annual convention, adopted a resolution calling for compliance with the T-H regulations.

The CIO Brewery Workers' general executive board took the same position when it met last week in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Both unions made it clear that their intention to comply did not signify approval of the T-H Act.

The Woodworkers pledged to exert their energies toward achieving repeal of the T-H measure and stated that they would continue to disregard the section of the law which prohibits the expression of political opinion by a union newspaper.

The Woodworkers nominated their president, J. B. Fadling, for re-election without opposition. Nominated for international first vice-president were Ernest Dalskog, executive board member of the British Columbia District Council in Vancouver, B. C., and Al F. Hartung, regional director for the state of Oregon and former president of the Columbia River District Council.

Unopposed for the second vice presidency is William Botkin of Aberdeen, Wash.

Walter Belka, secretary of the Northern Washington District Council, is opposed by Carl Wynn, former vice-president of the union, for the office of secretary-treasurer.

Officers will be elected by referendum at a future date.

The IWA delegates, describing the frequency of accidents in the woodworking industry as "nothing short of a national disgrace," approved a plan for an employer-paid special fund for a safety program, to be administered jointly by the company and the union.

Resolutions adopted called for a return to the foreign policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, amendments to broaden the social security act, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation, labor education, full employment, support of a Jewish national home in Palestine, and active participation in political action.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNDER ATTACK

CIVIL liberties have taken a severe setback in the last year.

Liberal and minority groups were thrown on the defensive, according to:

1. The American Civil Liberties Union, which, in an 80-page report, declared that "the optimism expressed by the ACLU for some years must today give way to a considerable measure of apparently justified skepticism concerning the immediate future of our democratic liberties as instruments of progress."

2. The Washington Post, which, in an article by Dillard Stokes, revealed that the U. S. Supreme Court, "in 12 significant civil rights cases, was conservative nine times, liberal three." The Post was again noting the change in the court's decisions since Fred M. Vinson was made Chief Justice.

Labor took a major setback during the year, the ACLU reported, is now in a "legal straitjacket" and is one of the chief victims of "militant conservativism and general retreat to the defense of the status quo."

ACLU highlighted its report with comment on the Taft-Hartley Law, which it called "a major legislative victory in the drive to tame the power of the trade unions in industry and to weaken them in politics." Many sections of T-H, the report declared, "clearly violate the principles of labor's rights."

ACLU offered to help the CIO and AFL in any legal tests of the law.

Other anti-labor activities, ACLU said, included: the Supreme Court's 5-3 decision upholding the Lea (anti-Petrillo) Act; State legislation against the closed shop; State referenda on union financial statements; the New Jersey "emergency" law against the telephone workers' strike, and the New York Condon-Wadlin Law, barring strikes by all public employes, signed by Gov. Dewey over the protests of labor.

Other major setbacks to civil liberties included: four lynchings; the acquittal in South Carolina of 28 "confessed lynchers"; a Supreme Court decision extending the legality of searches without proper warrants; the President's order for "dangerously vague tests" of the loyalty of Federal employes and the "continued witch-hunting crusade of the irresponsible" House Un-American Committee.

ACLU, however, saw some gains in the year, including: placing of atomic energy control in civilian hands; appointment of a Presidential commission to consider amnesty for draft act violators; a federal court ban against segregation in California schools and the opening of the Boston Common to unrestricted free speech.

Stokes, in the Washington Post, says: "Our new Supreme Court made the law."

Taft and Hartley Disagree On Law

"There's a hell of a lot more Hartley than Taft in that law!"

That's Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.) talking. He so spoke in revealing that there is wide disagreement between him and co-author Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) as to the "freedom of press" portions of the law.

Taft, in a Senate speech during the debate on Section 304, declared it was aimed at barring union publications from carrying on political action, such as the 1947 Voting Guide issued by the CIO News recently.

Hartley last week took sharp issue with Taft—"and Congress would back me up on it, too". He said that unions are not violating the T-H law by printing voting records. And, he gave an oblique compliment to CIO-PAC, declaring that group is "operating 100% within the law; they did a darn effective job against me in the last election, even though they didn't beat me".

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

On Labor Day the writer addressed a large gathering in Hammond, Ind., where the Lake County Industrial Union Council also conducted an all-day picnic with entertainment for children and grown-ups as well. Representative Madden, the fighting congressman from that district, also spoke at this gathering, and portrayed vividly the conspiracy that took place to bring about the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law. He asked labor not to fall asleep and repeat what happened at the last congressional elections.

The meeting in Hammond as in Youngstown and elsewhere throughout the Nation showed that the people are determined to unite in order to bring about the repeal of this vicious law. Labor now recognizes that one of its major battles is to restore the Congress of the United States to the people.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Robert Oliver, Texas CIO Director, reported workers at Eagle-Picher Co., Dallas, voted 58 to 25 in favor of United Steelworkers of America-CIO, and employes of Weatherford Spring Co., Weatherford, voted 56 to 32 for USA-CIO. Employes of the Southwestern Industrial Equipment Co., Dallas, voted 16 to 2 for CIO Auto Workers.

Tennessee Director Paul Christopher also reported that workers at the Fied-Sul Paper mill in Memphis voted 14 to 9 for CIO Paperworkers.

William Smith, CIO director for North Carolina, reported that employes of the Myrtle Desk Co., High Point, voted in a run-off election 118 to 113 for CIO Furniture Workers.

Labor Day and the many meetings held by members of organized labor throughout the country has proved conclusively that our people are aroused and are determined to leave no stone unturned to bring to account those congressmen and senators who voted to stab labor in the back by the passage of the Taft-Hartley law.

The writer addressed a splendid meeting in Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday, August 30. Thousands of members and their families attended an all-day picnic and responded vigorously to the plea for political action and for fighting this vicious law. The officers and members of the Mahoning County Industrial Union Council are to be congratulated for the splendid affair put on in that city.

Organizational Picketing Approved By Judge

T. LINUS HOBAN, war hero judge of Scranton, Pa., has ruled that picketing for organizational purposes is a right of free speech guaranteed by the American Constitution and may not be enjoined.

Hoban, a prisoner of the Germans in World War II, declared that such picketing, "even though the picketing is done by one not an employe of the employer concerned and where there is no dispute between the employer and his employes, is lawful as an exercise of the right of free speech."

His ruling came as a result of an attempt by the Twin Grill Restaurant, Scranton, to secure an injunction against the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Bartenders' Union, which organized the picketing.

"If the public, either as a patron or tradesman, who deal with the shop, decide to withhold their patronage or services from the employer because his employes do not belong to the unions which these people favor," ruled Judge Hoban, "it is their legitimate right to do so, provided the method of providing information through picketing or inducement to the employes and tradespeople is not accomplished in an unlawful manner or, again, provided that there is no valid provision of statutory law which prohibits such actions.

"Here, the defendant unions claim nothing except the right to persuade employes to join their organization. Hence, the controversy cannot be called an unfair labor practice."

What effect a new state law barring picketing by non-employes would have on the Hoban decision was not indicated. The law became effective a week after Hoban's ruling. An immediate test is indicated.

Hoban, however, called illegal the refusal of organized building crafts to proceed with a contract for renovation of the Liberty Building, adjoining the Twin Grill. The building unions refused to work because the Liberty Building is owned by the same company as the restaurant. But, he did not rule on the building crafts, since they were not a defendant in the case and since there was no proof that the restaurant union had asked for such support.

Hoban cautioned the restaurant union about what type of picket signs should be carried.

T-H Headache

The Bell Telephone System has hit on another union-busting device under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The System's local affiliates have indicated their intention of cutting off pay to union officials for time spent in collective bargaining or grievance conferences, Henry Mayer, counsel for a number of the telephone unions charged.

The Companies' stand is based on a provision of the T-H Act, supposedly directed against 'featherbedding," which makes it a criminal offense to pay employes for anything except work actually performed.

The Union counsel said that members of the Joint Congressional "Watchdog" committee had informed him that the law had not been intended to apply to payment for time spent in negotiations between union and management.

N.Y. CIO BLASTS DEWEY REGIME

WITH a stormy left-right fight in the executive board meeting as a prologue, the 8th annual New York State CIO convention, meeting at Saratoga Springs, turned its unanimous fire on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The question of a foreign policy resolution and continued official CIO suppor' for the American Labor Party did not meet with the same unanimity, however.

The resolution to continue support of the ALP was approved by the executive board by a margin of 4 to 1. As the CIO News went to press, right wing leaders were giving indication that they intended to bring the issue to the floor.

The ALP supporters seemed slated to win out, however, since it was assumed that the "middle-of-the road" Amalgamated Clothing workers, whose late president, Sidney Hillman, had been a founder and chairman of ALP, would vote for continued support. Amalgamated, largest CIO union in the state, has 255 of the 900 delegates.

A program to establish PAC committees in every community in which the state's one million CIO members live was included in the resolution.

Addressing the opening session, Pres. Emil Rieve, of the Textile Workers, urged that U. S. aid to Greece be made conditional on the establishment of "a liberal government that will serve the people and not a reactionary, corrupt government as it is today."

Although considered a leader of the right wing, Rieve expressed strong disapproval of this country's running to the relief "of every reactionary government" in Europe and Asia.

America should make a positive move toward extending democracy at home, the Textile Workers' leader continued. He rejected the idea that this country has but two alternatives—Communism or Fascism—and called on labor to take the lead in eliminating social and economic inequities.

In his keynote address, State Council pres. Louis Hollander challenged Dewey to make his position known on the Taft-Hartley Law. If the Governor fails to do so, "he is a political coward," Hollander said.

At a press conference, Hollander had previously termed Dewey "more dangerous" than Sen. Taft.

The sudden cancellation by Edward Corsi, State Industrial Commissioner, of plans to address the convention was interpreted by delegates as a "snub" by the Dewey administration. This is the first time the annual convention has not been addressed by a representative of the state government.

Mine, Mill Will Hold Election Referendum

IN an effort to eliminate the friction which followed last year's election of international officers, the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers has scheduled a special referendum election for Oct. 6.

Recommended by the International Executive Board, the proposal was unanimously approved by delegates to the union's convention at St. Paul, Minn., last week.

Both Maurice Travis, president of the union, and Reid Robinson, former president, declined to run for the top office. Travis, however, is a nominee for secretary-treasurer, and Robinson is seeking election as Eastern vice president.

John Clark, now secretary-treasurer, and George Knott of Kellogg, Idaho, were nominated for the presidency. Clark, who was nominated by incumbent Pres. Travis, is reported to have had the support of 98% of the convention delegates.

In declining to seek re-election, Travis complied with recommendations of a special national CIO committee which had been appointed to investigate a secession movement on outgrowth of last year's election.

The secessionists, who sought membership in the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, charged that the votes of "unpaid-dues" members had been counted to achieve Robinson's re-election as president. The CIO investigating committee made the same charge. During the furore, Robinson resigned, and Travis, then vice president, succeeded to the post.

Reaffirming its loyalty to the CIO, the union in a unanimously-adopted resolution, recalled that it had been one of the 8 original founders of the parent organization and called on other unions to help maintain unity within the CIO.

The delegates, however, unanimously discarded the recommendation of the CIO investigating committee that the union place itself under the rule of a CIO administrator for at least six months.

Also rejected was the minority report of the secessionists which had made the irregular voting charges. Although the report had no legal status, since its authors are no longer in the union, it was presented to the convention, officials said, in order to remove it as "a possible weapon for further disruption."

Ship Conference Held On Strike

As the CIO News went to press, Pres. John Green of the CIO Shipbuilding workers, Joseph M. Larkin, vice president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., and Howard T. Colvin, acting director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, at a conference in Washington, D. C., were attempting to reach a settlement which would end a 70-day shipyard strike.

The walkout, which at its height had idled 72,000 shipyard workers, now affects only 35,000, employed by Bethlehem, Federal Shipbuilding Co. and the New York Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. Other companies came to terms with the union earlier.

COUNTRY MARKET COMES TO TOWN: Workers bought produce for as low as one-fourth of the prevailing, Newark, N. J., price at this truck of the South Jersey local of the Natl. Farmers Union. Here are some sample prices: Tomatoes, 2c a pound, prevailing price, 6c peppers, 3.1c per pound, prevailing price, 8c; peaches, 3½c per pound, prevailing price 13½ c. Arrangements were made with the farmers by Local 42, CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the Greater Newark CIO Council.

Legion Inaction On Housing Sharply Criticized

THE American Legion convention's actions on housing and other vital issues were criticized sharply by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., New York Mayor O'Dwyer and the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires.

Roosevelt, speaking in his capacity as an officer of the American Veterans' Committee, charged the Legion's failure to endorse the Wagner-Taft-Ellender Housing Bill (the convention rejected the endorsement on a roll call vote) as aligning the organization with the "real estate lobby."

O'Dwyer, a Legion member, said the convention action on housing exhibited "a deep, low sense of ingratitude to veterans."

The Legion unionists, who have 95,000 members, declared they had "definite proof that Herbert U. Nelson, indicted by the Justice Dept. for a criminal conspiracy to restrain trade in housing, has dictated the Legion Committee's housing policy ever since last year's convention." The committee also expressed the fear the Legion would return to a strike-breaking role.

The Scripps-Howard Washington News expressed great concern over a Legion resolution, passed late in the convention when many delegates had gone home, which advocated withdrawal of civil rights from Government employes accused of being subversive. The News felt that such a procedure might lead to star chamber sessions.

The new Legion commander, James J. O'Neil, conceded Roosevelt's statement that votes of absent delegates had been counted with the majority at the convention. But, O'Neil pointed out that he, himself, had voted for the W-T-E motion.

Meanwhile, an early rush to cash terminal leave bonds tapered off. Most of the veterans reported they needed the money for bills, home improvements, etc.

B'nai B'rith Hails Labor Movement

B'nai B'rith, Jewish service organization, has expressed its "deep appreciation for the great contribution American organized labor has made toward keeping America safe for democracy in the social, economic and political fields."

The B'nai B'rith stand, issued as a Labor Day statement, was signed by Pres. Frank Goldman and addressed to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and other labor leaders.

"We know from bitter experience that any movement which aims to destroy labor unionism paves the way for the destruction of democracy itself," Goldman said.

Protest U. S. 'Loyalty' Oath

TWO CIO unions have protested the operations of the Government "loyalty" investigation.

The Public Workers charged that "intimidation and union busting" will be a menace to all organized employes of the Federal Government as a result of requirements of the questionnaires being circulated among all U. S. workers.

The UPWA protest, issued by Pres. Abram Flaxer, was directed against Point No. 11 on the FBI form, which requires that the employe identify "organizations other than religious or political" with which he is affiliated.

Flaxer and CIO Vice Pres. Haywood had visited the Civil Service Commission to protest the form. Commission member Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor, informed the CIO officers that she had not seen the form before it was issued.

The CIO Stone and Allied Product Workers, in an executive board resolution, protested the "loyalty" probe as an attack on "freedom of thought and freedom of speech."

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW ANALYSIS

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THE SKY IS ONLY LIMIT IN PRICES

". . . If OPA is promptly discontinued, production of goods will mount rapidly and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."—The National Association of Manufacturers, in a statement just before OPA was killed by Congress.

History has shown that NAM was at least half right in that statement—production has risen plenty since OPA.

But Prices! They were so high last week that they had you and the thumbing dictionaries only to find such inadequate synonyms as "elevated, eminent, exalted, lofty, noble, proud, steep, tall, towering, uplifted." Prices were all those things (except noble), and a lot more, too.

Take this quick glance:

UP: The Government's Bureau of Labor Statistics continued its monotonous recital: Prices were a-wing still, up another 0.3% for a ninth new record in as many weeks. Average wholesale prices for 900 basic commodities were 154% above the 1926 average and 30.1% above a year ago.

Dun & Bradstreet's index of 31 "general use" foods stood at $6.71, compared with $6.64 a week ago; $4.48 a year ago. (Raisin prices declined, if that's any solace for you.)

WHEAT: $2.62½ a bushel in Chicago, highest prices ever for delivery in September.

OATS: September oats sold for $1.13⅛, all-time top for any month.

CORN: Yellow variety sold at $2.55 1-2, a new high, 19 cents above the previous record, set in 1917.

BEEF: Choice to prime Iowa-fed steers sold at $35 a hundred pounds. This is a new high, even above last November, then considered the millenium. It was also against the seasonal trend and economists stunned.

BUTTER: It was up to 90 cents a pound retail in New York and was expected to hit $1.

EGGS: Seemed on their way to 90 cents a dozen.

TRAVEL: Without holding any hearings, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted a rate increase of from 1 to 48.9% on Pullman sleeper accommodations. The lowest rate for a lower berth goes up from $2.35 to $3.50. All other sleeper accommodations, with a few minor exceptions, are increased in proportion. Tourist sleeper is included. Effective date: 20 days after Pullman tips off the public.

THE FUTURE: The worst is expected to come next spring, when the full impact of this year's floods and drought are to smack us.

REMEDIES: A Federal judge in Chicago ordered a special grand jury investigation of H. C. L. . . . A Joint Congressional Committee was about to start off with the same view in mind . . . Sen. Flanders (R., Vt.) lugubriously warned that failure to prevent further price rises would be "disastrous politically" for Republicans . . . Nobody had done anything yet about the CIO call for a return to price control.

Viscose Workers Extend Contract

CIO Textile workers in 7 American Viscose plants have ratified an amendment to their present contract, which extends the agreement "at least until Nov. 30, 1948."

The contract applies to plants at Roanoke and Front Royal, Va.; Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va.; and Lewiston, Meadville and Marcus Hook, Pa.

LIFE IS PRETTY SIMPLE for Mr. and Mrs. Porfirio Rubirosa—she's Doris Duke, to you. A thirty-million-dollar fortune, extracted by Doris's daddy from southern electric power and tobacco holdings, give her a cushion against rising prices. Homes on New York's Park Avenue; at Somerville, N. J.; Palm Beach, Fla., and Paris amply solve Doris's housing problem. For her marriage to Rubirosa—he's honorary representative in Paris for Dominican dictator Trujillo—Doris wore diamonds in her earrings, haircomb and gold necklace. They'll live in Paris, where the bride makes believe she's a working girl in her "job" as correspondent for Harper's Bazaar, Hearst's fancy fashion magazine.

5 Of 64 Who 'Run' U. S. Are In CIO

Five CIO officials are listed among the 64 most influential men in America by Author John Gunther in an article in the current '47 Magazine.

The five are: Pres. Philip Murray, Secy.-Treas. James Carey, Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther, Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen, and Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC. Three AFL leaders were mentioned: William Green, John L. Lewis and David Dubinsky.

Seventeen years ago, James W. Gerard, then ambassador to Germany, released a list of 64 Americans whom he declared ran the United States. Gerard's 1930 list included 62 financial and business tycoons and two labor leaders in contrast to Gunther's selections.

Gunther's list includes 18 men who were or are connected with the federal government, seven in localized political activities, six in publishing, three clergymen, three scientists, two representatives of "pressure groups," a leader of a racial-tolerance organization and eight labor leaders.

Pupils Laud CIO School

Students of the CIO Summer School at Hampton, Va., last week sent the following letter of gratitude to the CIO Research & Education Dept., which had conducted the session:

"We the students of the Hampton CIO School wish to thank you for making it possible for us to attend this school. We do say without doubt that we have gained much information of all phases of the CIO leadership training. We suggest that this school be continued next year, so that others may gain the same benefits that we have.

"We feel that we have learned much at this school that will help us to be more active in our local unions. I'm sure that you will notice an increase in the political activity of our community, and if you visit our locals you will find us taking a leading part in all of the activity of the local.

"The stay at Hampton was very pleasant although we were kept very busy, and was much enjoyed by all."

Drive To Lick 20 Congressmen

Joseph Germano, new president of the Illinois State CIO, has announced a drive to defeat 20 Illinois Congressmen next year. All 20 voted to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Simultaneously, Germano named Sam Levin, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Frank Annunzio, Steelworkers, to head the drive. Levin preceded Germano as State CIO chief; Annunzio is State legislative director for his union. Germano is also a Steelworker.

The 20 Congressmen (all Republicans): Sen. Brooks, and Reps. Vail (2d District), Busbey (3d), Owens (7th), Twyman (9th), Church (10th), Reed (11th), Mason (12th), Allen (13th), Johnson (14th), Chiperfield (15th), Dirksen (16th), Arends (17th), Jenison (18th), McMillen (19th), Simpson (20th), Howell (21st), Vursell (23d), Clippinger (24th) and Stratton (At Large).

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

Why Nursery Schools?

Who thinks that Mother love alone will turn infants into good members of society? Mothers, rich and poor alike, know that they need all the help they can get. How many homes can provide the space and apparatus vital to physical development? How many parents can provide satisfactory playmates and the kind of supervision that will help their children play constructively with other children? Now's the time to look for a good nursery school or try to establish a cooperative play group in your neighborhood.

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Summer School In Rockies Attracts 60 CIO Students

HIGH up in the Rockies 60 CIO members from six western states came together as summer school students for three days last week.

By the time the CIO session drew to a close, they had, among other things, picked up ten new CIO songs, a lot of "know-how" on building an effective education program in their unions, and a definite idea of what political action measures should be taken in their districts come registration and election time.

Held at Estes Park camp in Denver, Colo., the school was the sixth of those conducted this summer by the national CIO Research & Education Dept. Others were held at Monteagle, Tenn.; Bloomington, Ind.; Tyler, Minn.; Wallingford, Pa.; and Hampton, Va. A one-week school, being held at the Montebello Vacation Camp near St. Louis, Mo., this week, will wind up the national CIO summer school program.

"Professors" at the Denver school included Mrs. Verda Barnes, Director of the Women's Division of CIO-PAC, who conducted a course on political action, and Harvey O'Connor, CIO Oil Workers' publicity director and editor of the Oil Workers' newspaper, who taught community and public relations techniques. Charles Graham, former NLRB director in Denver, discussed the Talf-Hartley Act; Louise Evans, of the Colorado Unity Council, conducted a class on discrimination. A course on the development of an effective union education program was taught by E. E. Phelps, research and education director of the Oil Workers; George Gurnsey, assistant CIO Education Director and Stuart Brock, Gurnsey's assistant. Lee Fryer, assistant to Jim Patton, president of the Farmer's Union, headed a course in farmer-labor cooperation.

The student body was composed of members of the Oil, Steel, Public, Mine, Mill, Retail, Rubber, Packinghouse, Office & Professional Unions and the Newspaper Guild. They were from Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, and Kansas. Some had brought their families with them, and had combined serious study and an outdoor vacation by staying in the camp's cabins and cooking in the open.

An open meeting on Labor Day brought the school to a close. CIO President Philip Murray addressed the gathering via transcription. Harvey O'Connor outlined the early history of American labor, followed by Michael Livoda, Regional CIO director in Denver, who traced 37 years of labor history in Colorado. Other speakers were William Hascome, Washington legislative representative of the Oil Workers, and William Rickey, head of District 2 of the Oil Workers.

U. S. Accuses Rails Of Overcharge

The Dept. of Justice has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to recover $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 from 717 railroads it accuses of overcharging the Government on shipments of explosives and ammunition during the war.

Atty. Gen. Clark said repeated efforts had been made by the armed forces during the war to obtain lower rates, but the railroads "persistently refused." Clark declared "the ammunition traffic was most profitable to the railroads."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

ON THE WAY TO SEE FRANK IRWIN... PRESIDENT OF THE HAMKER LOCAL OF THE UNION AND CLOSE FRIEND OF THE MURDERED CHARLIE BENTLEY... JIM AND WOODY ARE WARNED BY GUN THUGS TO DROP THE CASE....

THESE GOONS AREN'T GOING TO SCARE US OFF...

(GULP) NO, THEY'RE NOT... BUT THEY SURE MAKE ME FEEL A LITTLE UNEASY.

WELL, WE HAVEN'T ALL NIGHT TO SEE FRANK IRWIN... HERE'S MAPLE STREET.

AND... LET'S SEE... THERE'S HIS HOUSE.

ALL RIGHT, WOODY, LET ME DO THE TALKING...

SURE, JIM. I WON'T SAY A WORD... AND, UH, SHOULD I LOOK TOUGH? LIKE ONE OF THOSE THUGS? MAYBE THAT'LL MAKE HIM TALK BETTER.

THERE'S NO NEED FOR THAT, WOODY, FRANK IRWIN WILL TELL US ALL HE KNOWS... AND HE MUST KNOW PLENTY!

KNOW WHAT, MISTER?

HUH?

OPEN THE DOOR, FATTY! THAT'S RIGHT... NOW MARCH UPSTAIRS QUIETLY... OR *THIS* RIFLE WILL MAKE A BIG NOISE!

INSIDE! I WANT TO GET SOME ANSWERS, TOO... AND WE WON'T BE DISTURBED IN HERE!

NOW START TALKING! WHICH ONE OF YOU KILLED CHARLIE BENTLEY... AND WHO PAID YOU TO DO IT?

YOU... YOU GOT US WRONG! WE DIDN'T KILL BENTLEY! WE CAME TO FIND FRANK IRWIN AND...

WELL, YOU FOUND HIM, MISTER! BUT HE WASN'T ASLEEP LIKE POOR CHARLIE...

WAIT A MINUTE... I'M JIM BARRY OF UNITED LABOR PRESS!

JIM BARRY! YOU... YOU'RE THE GUY I WANTED TO SEE MOST!

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53 U.S. COMPANIES LINKED TO I.G.

DIRTY linen from the hampers of the big Nazi I. G. Farben chemical cartel came to light last week at the U. S. war crimes trial in Nuremberg —along with the names of 53 American corporations which had kept close contact with the German big business.

In 1937, the secret documents seized by the U. S. Army reveal, Georg von Schnitzler, an IG executive, returned from a visit to America with glowing reports that "I. G. relations with duPont have been further strengthened."

Five American companies were revealed as direct sales agencies in the U. S. for the combine: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.; Ivan B. Dahl, Inc.; General Drug Co.; Interstate Chemical Co.; and Roehm & Hass Co. of Philadelphia.

Nine companies were cited as "participating in upwards of 5% of their business" with IG: Atlas Powder, Bristol Myers, Eastman Kodak, European Gas & Electric, Hercules Powder Co., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sterling Products, United Drug Co., and Vegex, Inc.

In addition, a larger group of companies was cited without direct indication of the amount they had participated in dealings with IG..

U. S. attorneys prosecuting the German corporation bigwigs have charged that Farben sought agreements which would hinder development of technological and chemical processes useful to other countries in case of war.

It is recalled that in the days after Pearl Harbor, government investigators charged that agreements between Standard Oil of New Jersey and IG had slowed down this country's production of synthetic rubber.

The Nuremberg prosecutors hope to prove to the war crimes court that IG, operating at the top level of Nazi policy-making, operated through a total of 700 companies in 104 countries.

The company helped the Nazis through espionage as well as through trade agreements; that it contributed huge amounts both to the Nazi party, in Germany and to sister Nazi political groups in Chile, Poland, Turkey, Colombia, Peru, Belgium; and that it financed German schools in Holland, Argentina, Spain, Finland, Uruguay, Bolivia and Brazil.

Documents placed in the trial record by the American attorneys showed 53 U. S. firms had been associated directly with IG. At the same time, the papers showed clearly that IG—22 of whose directors are on trial for war crimes—had served as a principal behind-the-scenes element in the Nazis' drive for world conquest.

Some $12,000,000 was contributed by the big corporation to the Nazis back in 1933-34, when Hitler was mopping up opposition within Germany from workers, liberals and religious leaders. The company gave $300,000 to Rudolf Hess, Hitler's chief sidekick, just three days before the crucial 1933 elections which gave Hitler the basis for his power.

Some $4 million was paid directly into the Adolf Hitler Fund, the Nazi Party's chief reservoir of money, during 1933, the court was shown. The hated SS received $200,000 of IG money, and the SA (storm troopers) picked up $50,000 from the company.

WAA Turns Down 'Quoddy Plan

The Government has turned thumbs down on the Passamaquoddy Displaced Persons Project, the Washington Post reported last week.

The project, opposed by the CIO, AFL and Rail Brotherhoods, would have allowed a private manufacturer to operate 'Quoddy Village as a "training school" for D. P.'s, who would receive no pay and would have to be transshipped to South America after six months.

Sen. Owen Brewster (R., Me.), sponsored the project, since 'Quoddy is near Eastport, Me. Ted Silvey was the CIO member of the War Assets Administration labor committee which strenuously opposed the project.

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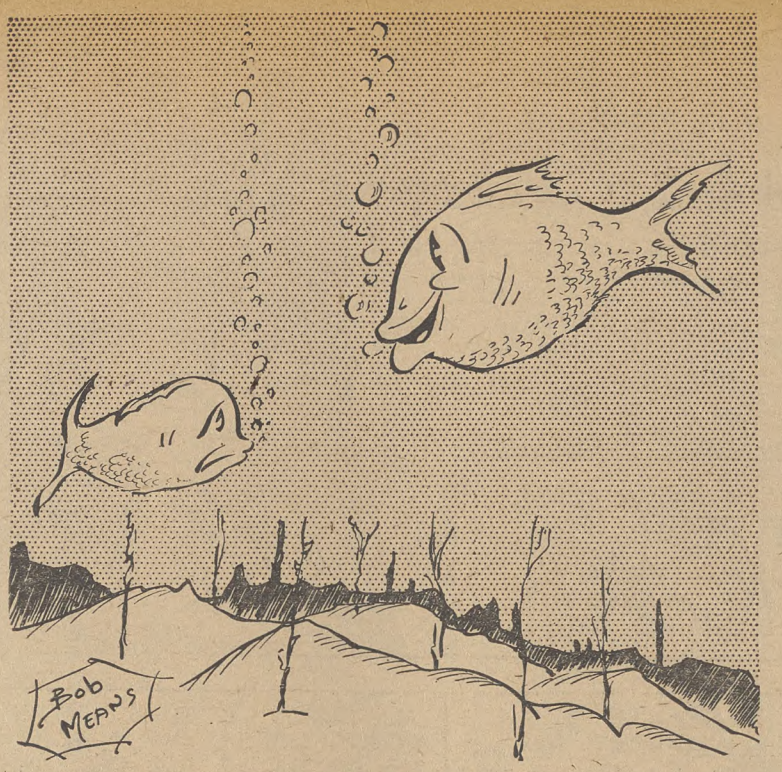

"I'll have you know some of my best friends were caught by union fishermen."

BRITISH LABOR BACKS MANPOWER CONTROLS

BRITAIN'S powerful Trades Union Congress has approved unprecedented controls by government over the country's job market.

The TUC, meeting at Southport, England, for its annual convention, took the momentous step to give the Labor government power to order particular workers to particular jobs in any industry in the nation.

The union decision, made as the United Kingdom slipped deeper into its pressing economic crisis, was accompanied by pledges from Labor Party spokesmen that all union rights would be protected.

With agreement from the trade union organizations on the issue, the government will move ahead with plans to pull workers out of industries which do not contribute directly to the country's economic well-being.

The motion was heatedly debated at the TUC convention, with many of the speakers demanding equal sacrifice from other groups in British society, and particularly from "parasites, spivs, drones, coupon clippers and industry." "Spiv" is a British slang word for a "sharpie."

The government's plan was outlined to the union delegates by George Isaacs, Minister of Labor and a former TUC chairman. He said the full brunt of the new government powers will be used to put into productive work "those who live on the efforts of others," and to move in on those "who do no work."

Isaacs concluded his appeal for action with a reminder that "this is a call . . . that comes to you from a workers' government."

Although there were some dissenting viewpoints as to how the country might best work its way out of the financial crisis, the TUC program quickly picked up solid support when Sec. Vincent Tewson promised that the unions' general council would consult closely with government leaders on every step of the program.

The TUC action, involving peacetime sacrifices by labor never before made in the British Isles, was predicted several weeks ago when the powerful Transport & General Workers Union went on record for some form of limited manpower controls.

The convention called for an over-all economic plan for the country, with a program of priorities and production targets. It urged a "bold policy" to end imperialist commitments and insure close trade relations "with all other democratic countries building a planned economy."

15½-Cent Increase To Service Union

The CIO Transport Service Employes last week signed an agreement with 16 eastern railroads providing a 15½c hourly wage increase.

Similar pacts were expected to be signed with western and southern companies soon. The pattern was set earlier by an arbitration award which boosts the basic hourly wage to 91c.

Carry Dough Back To Ole Virginny

It's profitable to be a businessman in Virginia—but not so hot for the worker.

The Department of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in a report for the biennial ended Dec. 31, 1946, had this to say:

"1945 marked the all-time high in total income payments to individuals in Virginia. The aggregate income of $2,778,000,000 represents a gain of $48,000,000 over 1944 and an increase of 15% since 1939.

"During 1945 wages and salaries fell off $59,300,000 from the previous year, but this loss was more than made up by gains in proprietors' incomes, increased returns from property and 'other income' . . . The per capita income in 1945 was $903 as compared with $888 for 1944 and $422 for 1929."

("Proprietors' income" and "other income" are profits).

World Labor

NEW ZEALAND workers view with "grave concern" the Taft-Hartley Act, and are anxious to see it repealed.

The New Zealand Federation of Labor, which met at Wellington early this summer, called upon the World Federation of Trade Unions "to give all possible assistance to the American trade union movement in their struggles to have the repressive legislation repealed."

The New Zealanders also called upon the British Labor government to intervene with the Greek regime to end repressive policies against Greek trade unions. Noting the mere "armed truce between nations," the federation asked the WFTU to probe military assistance to Greece and Turkey and to take such steps as would prevent a third world war from taking place.

* * *

LABOR DAY greetings to the CIO from 2½ million organized workers in Poland were forwarded to Pres. Philip Murray last week by Pres. Witaszewski and Sec. Kurlowicz.

"We understand your fight against the reactionary forces which threaten trade union rights and we believe in the righteousness of your cause," the message said.

"We associate ourselves with you in your fight for a better world without wars, without oppression of man by man; a world of brotherhood, peace and plenty for all."

* * *

POLITICAL ACTION in the Philippine Republic is being planned for the first time by the Congress of Labor Organizations. The CLO has set up a political action group, and hopes to help defeat the regime of Pres. Manuel Roxas. The CLO charges that recent Philippine laws have deprived workers of fundamental union rights.

* * *

STATE OWNERSHIP of the private banking industry has become a prime objective of the Australian labor movement, according to an Allied Labor News report.

Uniting forces, the unions have lined up solidly behind proposals by Prime Minister J. F. Chifley to place the banks under government ownership. Big financial interests and the press have opened a tremendous propaganda campaign against the proposals.

Union supporters of the prime minister are reported to regard the nationalization campaign as necessary to keep Australian banking system from falling completely into the hands of New York and London financiers. ALN reports fears that Australia would be badly affected by the British economic crisis and a possible U. S. recession.

* * *

CHINESE UNIONS have been forced to go underground in areas controlled by Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist government, Pres. Chu Hsueh-fan of the Chinese Association of Labor, reported in Washington last week.

Visiting the United States after attending the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Europe in mid-summer, Chu said that more than 40 CAL leaders have been arrested this year. Headquarters of the organization are in British-controlled Hong-Kong.

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CIO Shrimp Fishermen in Colorful Ceremony—The priest on the starboard of the vessel in the foreground of this picture bestows his blessing on the Morgan City, La., shrimp fleet and their crews, 1000 strong, who recently came into the CIO lock, stock and barrel. The ceremony, which was performed a week before the start of the second half of the shrimp season, goes back to Biblical days and was brought to this country by Breton fishermen.

SPIRALING PRICES SHOW PROBE LONG OVERDUE

WITH a Nationwide investigation of prices about to begin, trends last week showed that the inquiry was long past due.

Dun & Bradstreet's index of wholesale food prices rose 31 cents to $7.02, which was, as it sounds, an all-time high.

Up went the prices of flour, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, beef, hams, bellies, lard, butter, cheese, coffee, cottonseed oil, cocoa, eggs, potatoes, steers, hogs and lambs. (Raisins again declined in price, which again was small solace).

The week before, D & B's index rose seven cents.

Hard on the heels of D & B came the Labor Dept.'s weekly index of wholesale prices of 900 commodities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics took a deep breath and said it again: prices had set a new post-war high for the eighth week in a row. The rise this time was 0.6%, which was twice as much as the previous week. Now, the index was 27% over a year ago and 54.9% above the key year of 1926. The high level was dangerously close to the all-time peak of 1920.

Sen. Myers (D., Pa.), a minority member of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, held a news conference which was sort of a pre-view of the price hearings.

Myers told reporters that a special session of Congress should be called in November to consider the dual problems of European aid and prices, which two topics, he said, "are closely related and should be considered at the same time."

Myers said he recommended November for the session because by that time the Joint Committee would have its job finished. Myers called prices our "economic Pearl Harbor."

The price the Nation was paying for the end of OPA was highlighted by these:

SPREAD: A five-State food chain of 320 stores posted signs in its windows urging its Eastern customers to protest high butter prices by buying margarine instead. Butter then had passed 90 cents wholesale, going up fast, and margarine companies immediately announced a five-cent-a-pound reduction.

GLASS: Atty. Gen. Clark started an anti-trust drive against two of the top U. S. glass manufacturers, charging conspiracy to monopolize the fiber glass industry. Targets were Owens-Illinois and Corning.

Glass fiber is a significant new material important for housing insulation, electrical materials, fireproof draperies and curtains and other fabrics and roofing construction.

RAILS: Commutation rates were raised an average of 20%, hitting hard at the pocketbooks of the 5:15 crowd. Railways, demanding an immediate 10% freight rise while their plea for a 27% rise was heard, met at least a temporary rebuff when the Government said hearings must come first. Consumers were dumbstruck at the pending impact of the freight rise.

INCOME: A new high annual rate of $197,000,000,000 was hit in July for personal income (your wages or salary and the boss's net income of proprietorship and partnerships, dividends and interest, net rent receipts and similar types). The new high was $2,000,000,000 above the June rate.

BEEF: The Agriculture Dept., said meat will be of poorer quality as well as less plentiful in the coming winter and spring. Also, as if anybody needed to have it rubbed in, higher in price.

CORN: One reason for the above was an announcement, also by Agriculture, that the corn crop this year will be 2,403,000,000 bushels, which is 884,000,000 below last year's crop and the smallest yield in 11 years.

REMEDIES: Some Americans were buying up platinum, which costs nearly twice as much as gold, to hoard as a safeguard against inflation. But, the CIO, more long-sighted, was preparing its material for

PRICE HEARINGS: The Joint Committee started its sessions in Boston Sept. 15, which is the same date you see down at the bottom of this page.

Taft Solves Price Crisis: Eat Less

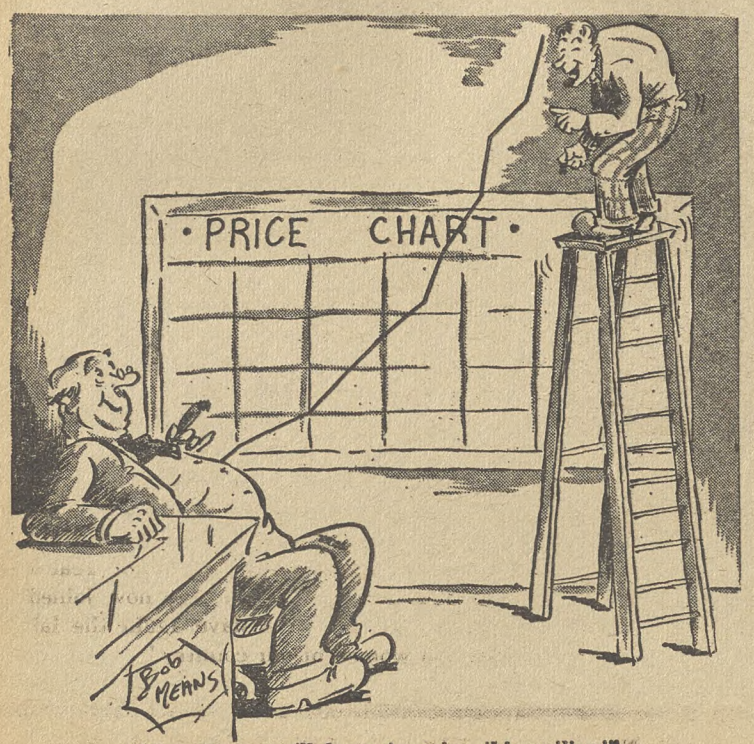
Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), who gave us the Taft-Hartley law, now has a solution for high prices.

His solution: Eat less!

Taft, interviewed at Santa Cruz, Calif., last week, admitted cautiously that high prices had created a "very serious situation." He didn't think there was much chance of the return of price controls, he said, because in his opinion it would be difficult to enforce them in peace times.

"Eat less meat and eat less extravagantly," Taft counseled Americans, coining a new slogan: "Voluntary reduction of consumption."

Burns up Wires: **Mrs. Nellie Strong, 31-year-old housewife who is confined to her bed with rheumatic fever, is directing a chain telephone buyer resistence campaign in Springfield, O., against high food prices. She thumbs through the phone book, calls strangers and enlists their aid.**



"Hey, Boss, we'll have to raise this ceiling!"

Steel Union Says:

Expansion A Must For Our Industry

CAN the nation afford not to expand the basic steel industry, of strategic importance to almost every mass production industry?

"No" was the resounding answer of the CIO United Steelworkers last week.

We can't expand because it might hurt our profit position in the future, was the reply of a large majority of the big steel producers.

The crucial necessity of enlarging steel plant capacity was emphasized in testimony presented to the Senate Small Business Committee by USA-CIO Research Director Otis Brubaker. Sen. Martin (R. Pa.), an enthusiastic advocate of the Taft-Hartley act, was the sole member of the Senate on hand to hear the discussion.

As it ended, Martin conferred briefly with a few staff advisors, then announced that his committee had "no questions at this time."

If private enterprise can't or won't act in the public interest, Brubaker said, then government must step in to build or lease the necessary plant to give the country the steel it needs.

"We face a serious steel shortage, and worse still, a capacity shortage," the steel union representative warned the committee. Steel, "hitherto in the van of our progress," has fallen behind its sister industries. "Unless corrected, this imbalance inevitably means depression," Brubaker predicted.

THE steel union offered four reasons for public action to lift output of the basic metal:

1. The long range requirements of a prosperity program that will provide jobs for all workers.

2. The immediate and future needs of "prostrate" Europe and Asia, as well as the lucrative exports to Latin America.

3. The apparent decision of the industry to buck any effective expansion of steel mills.

4. The need for larger quantities of steel to support the domestic economy and to meet American commitments throughout the world.

NOT only production, but even capacity to produce, are well below present needs, Brubaker told the committee. Demand by 1950 may reach 120 million tons of ingots; while top capacity now is only 91 million tons.

The USA-CIO representative, referring to a steel study made by a government economist, declared, "the industry has relied too much on its experience during the 1930's" in deciding against expansion of plants. "If this decision is allowed to stand, it will eventually bring depression," he charged.

Brubaker told the Senate group, "The steel industry appears smug and intransigeant." Production is high, prices are going higher, profits are the best since 1929, and orders are on hand to keep the mills running for months.

Nevertheless, a failure to expand or a determination to contract production to semi-depression levels will injure the country, Brubaker said.

"The cost of expansion is tremendous, but it can be met by the industry from its present working capital, from its current high profit margins, and from capital borrowing," he pointed out.

HE called upon the committee to get a complete picture of the steel industry viewpoint, and seek a program expansion, perhaps with the assistance of low-interest RFC loans. If the industry refuses, "there is no alternative except for the government itself to build and lease the necessary facilities," the union spokesman declared.

One industrialist who preaches the need of more steel production is Henry J. Kaiser, whom the committee has not yet seen fit to invite as a witness.

An intent listener during the Brubaker testimony, Kaiser later told reporters that the steel shortage is "very serious."

"The high cost of automobiles is due entirely to steel; the West is being isolated because there is a very serious steel famine there. It is appalling."

OTIS BRUBAKER
Sees Disaster If Steel Doesn't Boost Capacity

AFL BOARD REFUSES TO SIGN AFFIDAVITS

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE AFL and Atty. Gen. Clark had taken the spotlight from Taft-Hartley Law Boss Robert M. Denham as the CIO News went to press.

1. The AFL Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, voted to refrain from signing the non-Communist affidavits demanded by T-H and Denham because the law is "reprehensible, vicious and destructive of the workers' civil and legal rights."

2. Clark said that a master list of Communist and Fascist organizations the Justice Dept. considers subversive would be revealed soon. This list would be used in checking on signers of T-H affidavits and in the Government's current "loyalty" campaign.

AFL Pres. William Green, in announcing that the AFL "could not conform to Denham's rules," did not reveal what the Council's vote was. In answer to questions as to what next month's AFL convention might do on the affidavits, he said it was up to the delegates whether or not the topic would be discussed.

Under Denham's rulings, no local or union affiliated with either the AFL or CIO could obtain the services of the National Labor Relations Board unless the "officers" of the parent AFL or CIO sign the affidavit.

Clark's action so stunned Washington observers that there was no immediate reaction to the possible far-reaching effects of such a list and the uses for which it is intended.

Clark announced that there was some doubt as to a number of organizations and that therefore officials of such groups would be called in for personal interviews. A decision would be made as a result of these meetings and also from FBI findings.

Another list was issued five years ago by former Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle. Clark said that from time to time names of organizations may be added to the list. The list will be handed to the Loyalty Review Board by Clark. That board is the one to which Federal employes facing disloyalty discharge may appeal.

Injuries Decrease

On-the-job injuries in manufacturing industries have dropped to a 5-year low, the U. S. Dept. of Labor announced.

A survey of 10,000 employers indicated that about 123,000 workers were injured at work during the second quarter of this year.

Democracy sans T-H: The CIO Steelworkers here show how a union can win recognition without recourse to the NLRB. Rev. Martin E. Muzik, pastor of St. Eulalia's Catholic Church, Maywood, Ill., counts ballots in an American Can Co. election agreed on by the union and management. USA won, 55-13. Standing behind Father Muzik are William Moran, USA-District 31, representative, and Charlotte McLeod, a member. Al Zappen, another member, in foreground. Father Muzik agreed to preside at the ballot at the request of both parties, who considered him impartial. The determination, used frequently in the past, has been suggested as a means of protecting labor's rights under the new law. USA-CIO has several American Can contracts.

SEN. WAGNER SAYS:

I have no intention of resigning...God Has Way of helping Those Trying to Carry on His Work

Following is the statement of Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N.Y.), father of the Wagner Act, denying he plans to resign:

"I have no intention of resigning from the Senate. I never have had. It never has been suggested to me by anyone that I should resign.

"To the contrary, my friends have been concerned solely with their wishes for my speedy recovery from a rather serious illness and their desire that I fight with all my vigor for adoption of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Act and repeal of the pernicious Taft-Hartley Labor Law. Needless to say I am extremely hopeful of success in both these major endeavors.

"Frankly, I have been quite puzzled by the persistency with which my rumored retirement from the Senate has been kept alive.

"Oddly enough, no one has ever taken the trouble to ask me, my son, Commissioner Robert F. Wagner, Jr., who is closest to me, or my secretaries in New York and Washington about the matter.

"THE thought occurs to me that the Republicans appear slightly over-eager to provide Governor Dewey with an opportunity to appoint one of their party to a seat in the United States Senate, which the voters have denied them for a quarter of a century. I am quite sure, however, that Gov. Dewey has had no part in their scheming.

"Failure of the American Legion to endorse the Housing measure on which Sen. Taft, Sen. Ellender and I collaborated has, in no way, changed my views.

"I believe that domestic treason is being perpetrated on the American veterans and their fellow citizens by the money-mad real estate lobby and their unholy representatives in Congress.

SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER

Taft-Hartley Law is "bad in concept and evil in its objective."

"WHEN the Republicans came into power the real estate lobby was able to achieve control where before they were restrained.

"These economic vultures have not only prevented the Government from carrying out a necessary and comprehensive housing program but have succeeded in destroying an effective rent control program, a system of material priority for veterans' housing; put obstacles in the way of revising housing codes and ordinances and have become the silent but chief beneficiaries from high-priced construction materials.

"The housing problem must be solved. I know of no better cause to which I can dedicate myself.

"I feel quite as strongly about the present Taft-Hartley Labor Law. I believe it bad in concept and evil in its objective which, I insist, is the start of a long-range attempt to render impotent the labor union movement in this country.

"There is a great deal of wishful thinking about my health, my tenure in the Senate and my ability to get in there and fight it out. God has a way of helping those who are trying to carry on His work—'to harbor the harborless.'

"The last few months I have been conserving my energy and rebuilding my health and I know of no better way of using them than to assist in undoing the slick organization plans of the Joint Committee on Housing and their real estate bosses as well as those forces now joined in a giant conspiracy to enslave again the laboring men and women of our country."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Joseph Curran — Allan S. Haywood — Frank Rosenblum
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BETTER THAN A CRASH

MOST Americans are constitutionally opposed to price control. They simply do not like to have the government riding herd on prices.

That's why it's interesting—and important—to note than an increasingly large number of persons are now saying that "we may have to go back to something like the OPA."

They are talking that way because they are angered and frightened by the present price situation.

The anger stems from the fact that prices keep going up—despite the assurance of those who killed OPA that "only a slight adjustment" in the price structure would follow the end of control.

The fright results from an increasing belief that the nation is heading for an economic disaster caused by uncontrolled inflation.

The situation has become so serious that it no longer can be brushed aside with a statement that "everything will work itself out OK."

Specific action is needed—and needed now.

We believe it would be better for the nation if business, industry and agriculture would take voluntary action that not only would stop price increases but would result in price reductions.

We would rather have it that way—but price control would be preferable to an economic crash.

It would be better for prices to be held in line now by governmental regulation than to be forced down—way down—later by mass unemployment.

Worthwhile Lesson

THE recent election in the Eighth Pennsylvania Congressional District, where the labor-endorsed candidate was badly beaten, proves again an old political tenet—that it is almost impossible in a short campaign to beat a highly-geared political organization.

In the Eighth District the Republican machine of Boss Grundy marched its voters to the polls in record numbers. PAC and other labor groups hadn't organized long enough and couldn't do likewise.

Democratic Candidate Phil Storch, backed by labor, made a good fight. He showed himself to be a man of high calibre in the midst of a campaign in which his opposition resorted to a smear campaign that bordered on slander.

The lesson to be learned is a hard one. It is that labor must organize now—not next year—for the 1948 political campaign. CIO members must not wait until a month or so before the November elections to throw their support behind PAC.

To win a campaign you have to have a good candidate—such as Phil Storch was. You've got to have a stirring issue—and the Taft-Hartley Law is such an issue.

But you've also got to organize—and organize from bottom to top. That's what CIO members, through PAC, must do soon if they're going to put into office men sympathetic to organized labor.

If Sen. Robert A. Taft were to ever become president, would he be known by his initials as T.R. and F.D.R. were?

Frank Hague has announced, "I am not retired from politics; maybe I'll be Public Nuisance No. 1." Move over, Messrs. Taft and Hartley.

'Free Enterprise' Shouters Are Really Asking For It!

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THOSE who shout the loudest today for "preservation of the free enterprise system" are doing the most to bring about its destruction.

This, of course, they will deny.

Denial, however, will have little effect on the results of their economic and political misdeeds.

They think they can continue to get by with what they're doing—and that's good enough for them.

THIS is not an attack on the free enterprise system. It is an attack on the men and corporations who abuse the system.

No effort will be made here to determine whether these men and corporations are prompted by stupidity, greed or downright cussedness.

Motives, in this case, are relatively unimportant. Actions are what count.

THE No. 1 crusade of the "free enterprise shouters" has long been for the elimination of "governmental interference." At least that's what they claimed.

But what they really sought—and in some cases obtained—was elimination of governmental regulation of their own pet projects.

But they were solidly behind rigid control of labor unions. They backed the Taft-Hartley Law and various state anti-union measures.

They claimed that subsidies which took the form of tariffs and freight rate differentials were good for "free enterprise" but that subsidies for badly-needed housing were extremely bad.

IT'S not hard to make a case against the "shouters". You don't have to, though. They are making a convincing case against themselves.

The price situation is a prize example.

The nation was told that if the OPA was killed production would increase and that prices through free competition would soon reach a "satisfactory" level.

OPA has been dead a long time—and prices are still going up—and up—and up!

Many persons who went along with the "kill OPA" crowd because they had an honest dislike for governmental regulation are now talking openly about reinstitution of price control.

REMEMBER what was happening 20 years ago?

Prices were climbing higher and higher and purchasing power was beginning to sink.

Then came 1928—then '29—then the crash. A long and terrible depression followed—and hungry, hopeless men began to question the value of our economic system.

The guys in the breadlines didn't make speeches about free enterprise. The soup kitchens weren't good advertisements for the capitalistic system.

A man named Roosevelt was elected to office, and he gave the nation new hope. He gave it more than hope. He gave it action. Some of his schemes may have gone sour. But he led the country from the economic depths.

THE "shouters" now condemn most of the things Roosevelt stood for. They are leading the nation along a path similar to that followed before the last depression.

They are taking all the traffic will bear. They are blowing up a bubble that can break quickly—and disastrously.

They are making it awfully tough for those who believe the free enterprise system could be made to function efficiently for the good of the many instead of the aggrandizement of the few.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN

"I WONDER WHY WE'RE SO UNPOPULAR."

British Labor Holds Support

SERIOUS economic difficulties, bumbling conduct of Palestinian problems, and the fanciest campaign oratory of Winston Churchill have been unable to shake the support of British workers for their Labor Government.

A special by-election for Parliament last week indicated that British workers have no intention of throwing over their own party for a new era of Tory rule. At Liverpool, the Labor Party candidate scored a clear 2000 margin over his Conservative opponent.

The contest was a stright-out test of party strength, with both the Labor Party-ites and the Conservatives throwing in their top campaigners to argue national policy. Churchill had warned the voters that continued Labor Party rule would bring the country to ruin and chaos.

But the British voters, in a display of political action which U.S. workers can admire, rallied to the Labor Party standard. The victory added another notch to the unprecedented string of 100% wins for the Labor Party in every special election test since the national vote in the summer of 1945.

THAT British workers are prepared to make unusual sacrifices for their party was amply demonstrated during the recent convention of the British Trades Union Congress. That body—the central organization of labor unions—voted approval of plans to grant the government limited powers in the direction of labor, in order that the national economy can be used most fruitfully.

It is inconceivable that such powers would have been granted to a Tory regime.

The TUC took a second step to help the Labor Government seek a path out of Britain's economic difficulties by laying on the table for the present all demands for nationalization of the country's steel industry. Government ownership of basic industries has long been a prime labor demand, and has already been applied to the coal industry.

With coal a principal fever sore on the face of the British economy, government and union officials have sought record production this coming year. The recent strike of some 40,000 miners was a warning, however, that the men who go down under cannot be expected to make all the sacrifices.

GOVERNMENT and union officials have promised to give quick attention to the miners' problems and to review requests for additional production from each worker. The problem is hampered by the age of the British mines and the backwardness of mechanization.

The coal mine troubles, like so many other British problems, have been accumulating for decades under Tory rule, and the Labor Party inherited them all—with interest—when war's end ushered in a period of economic stress.

Although a number of union conventions in recent months have criticized the Labor Government's handling of both foreign and domestic policies, the TUC voted down every resolution critical of the government program.

He Spoke Up When He Needed To But—

HE is a man of unusual courage, a man worthy of praise—but his name won't be mentioned because he has a shortcoming.

Only a few close friends know about his difficulty—a few close friends and a little group of CIO organizers.

The organizers frequently sing his praise, but they refrain from revealing his identity. They appreciated what he did, so they do everything they can to keep him from becoming embarrassed.

That's how they're paying their debt to him.

THE CIO was conducting an important organizing campaign in North Carolina. The opposition became increasingly strong.

The union involved sent one of its top officers to the scene. The CIO Organizing Committee sent in a couple of "trouble shooters" and a publicity man. The state CIO director came in to direct strategy.

It was a touch-and-go situation, and nobody was certain of its outcome.

Then's when the CIO really turned on the heat—and the publicity.

"WE'VE got to have a radio program featuring workers from the mill we're trying to organize," said the state director.

"OK," said the publicity man. "Round up three guys from the plant and send them up to my room. I'll write a script for them."

The mill workers arrived—late in the evening—and the job of putting together a "quickie" got under way.

Finally the script was completed. The publicity man handed out three copies, saying, "You guys meet me here at 8:30 in the morning and we'll go over the script before going on the air at 9."

THERE was a bit of music. Then the announcer said that the CIO was getting ready to present a program containing views which the station was neither endorsing nor refusing to endorse.

The publicity man took over and started shooting questions at his three companions.

The three mill workers, their hands shaking a bit at first and their voices trembling slightly, soon got into the swing of the thing.

They spoke earnestly—and they told the listeners they were for the CIO 100%.

The entire program went well—and ended with split-second timing.

AFTER the program, the state CIO director and the publicity man were talking in a corridor near the studio.

"It sounded mighty good," the director said.

"I thought so, too," said the publicity man. "Those guys really did a swell job. I believe this program will help us considerably."

"I was impressed with J———. I didn't know he had it in him," the director said.

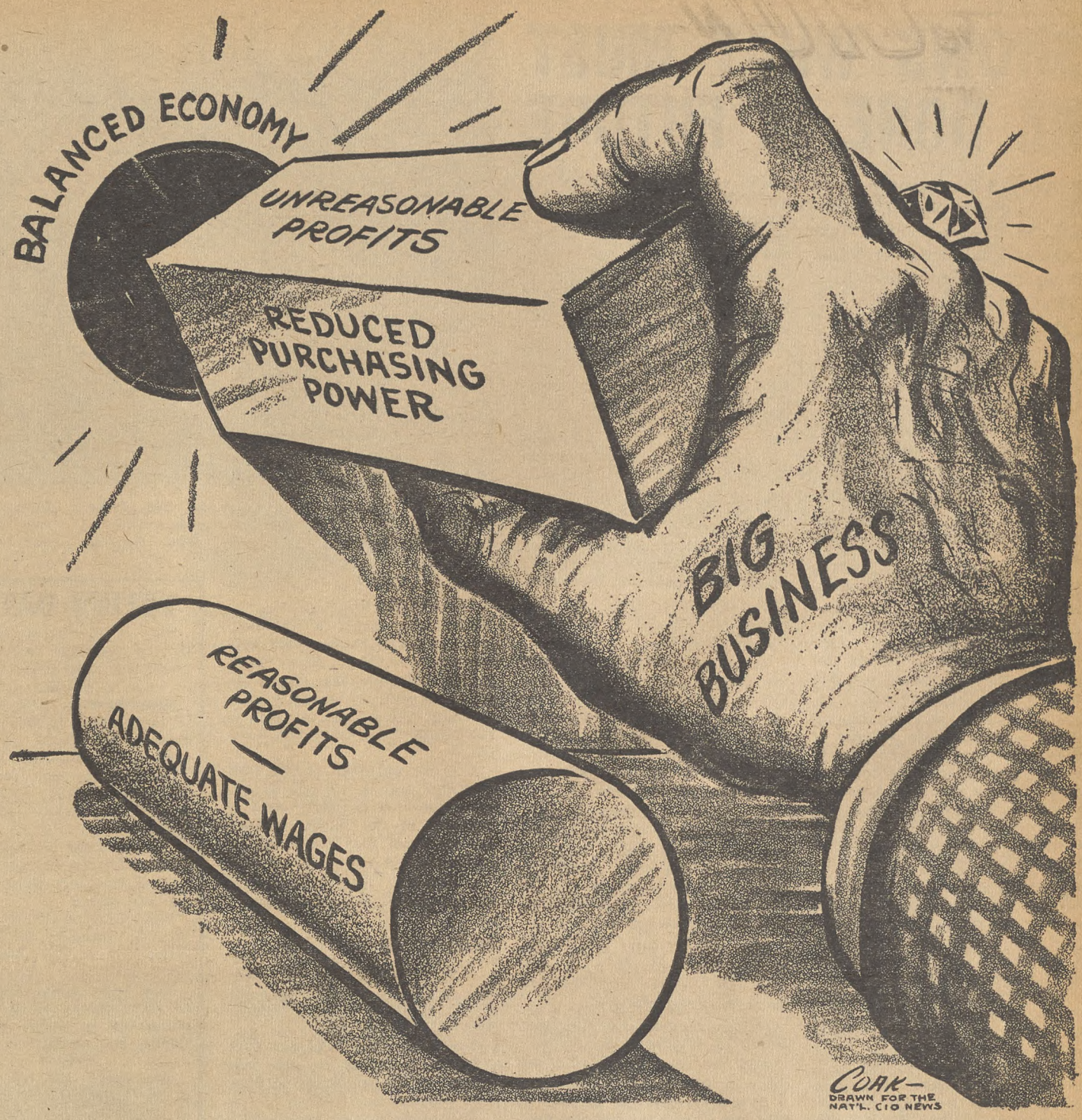
"He was good—but it was odd the way he handled his script. He kept his glance on the paper until he started to speak. Then he spoke right into the mike without looking at the script," said the publicity man.

A DAY or two later a group of men sat around a hotel room, discussing the radio program.

Somebody mentioned the fellow who didn't watch his script when he was speaking. The publicity man said he'd never seen anybody but an expert do it that way.

"Oh, I can explain that," said a mill worker. "J——— stayed up long after midnight memorizing the speech with the help of a neighbor. He had to do it that way because he can't read or write."

TRY THE ROUND PEG



And Why Not A Capitol Day Too? With Signs: 'G.O.P. Needs R.A.T.'?

NEWSWEEK, a magazine which writes admittedly for an upper-income group of readers, bobbed up with a bright idea in its last issue.

Columnist Henry Hazlitt, a frequent apologist for 100% free enterprise, was unhappy about the statements of union leaders on Labor Day. He thinks that to balance things up, the second Monday of September should be set aside as Capital Day.

"Why not devote at least one day to pointing out the importance of profits as a means of guiding output and encouraging capital accumulations and investment, and to emphasizing the importance of investment for providing new jobs, increasing production and raising wages?" Hazlitt asked his readers.

This particular reader wasn't too impressed with the importance of profits as he scanned Hazlitt's words. It so happened that we read it during a pause in testimony by Otis Brubaker, the CIO Steel Union's research director, before the Senate Small Business Committee.

The gist of his remarks boiled down to this: despite the fact that the steel industry has been making record profits, it doesn't appear to be encouraging production or providing new jobs. In fact, said Brubaker, the steel industry is pulling in its productive horns, and unless the industry gets a move on, or the government steps in, we're apt to be facing a right costly depression.

Nevertheless, the idea of an annual Capital Day has a certain appeal.

We'd pay our own expenses to see a Capital Day parade of financiers, corporation presidents and members of Boards of Directors wend their way through the skyscrapers of Wall Street and Lower Manhattan.

It would be unique to see the Cabots, Lodges and Saltonstalls holding their annual mass meeting among the formal flower beds of Boston's Public Gardens; or to see the Armours, Cudahys and Wilsons step smartly up Chicago's Michigan Ave. to the Drake for a round of militant speeches in an atmosphere of rare flowers, good liquor and delicious hors d'oeuvres.

We can see the placards now: "Higher Prices—More Profits"; "We Want More Coupons To Clip"; "The G.O.P. Needs R. A. T. 'Taft.'"

A really enterprising Capital Day Committee perhaps could work up a chorus of junior executives, dressed in attractive black silk gowns to represent the widows and orphans who always conveniently appear to protest against higher wages for corporation employes. And an effective Capital Day affair would certainly include a hammer throw contest between members of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

More seriously, however, it might do the American public a lot of good to hear directly from the duPonts and the Morgans, the Vanderbilts and the Rockefellers on the relations between profits and full employment, between high prices and the crumbling buying power of the vast wage earning public.

Under those circumstances, the CIO would be glad to present a guest speaker. He might ask why the steel industry so steadfastly opposes expansion of plant to meet the economic demands of the people; or present a few questions on the contrast between free enterprise talk and monopolistic action by big business; or remind the owners of capital that the nation's human resources are far more precious than its gold and greenbacks.

These questions demand constant discussion. For that purpose Capital Day is just as appropriate as any other day of the year.

H.C.F.

Praise Overdue

"I CANNOT restrain my own tensions when I think of the faltering praise which has been given to the American worker for his accomplishments in both war and peace.

"Particularly do I resent the widespread effort that has been made to shoulder the responsibility for increased prices exclusively upon the backs of those who work...

"The reason for it is the hope that the American people will forget statements that the same individuals made in June of last year when they promised that with the lifting of price controls within a few months prices would be lowered."

—Secy. of Labor L. B. Schwellenbach.

Pennsylvania:

SHOWS WHAT MUST BE DONE IN FUTURE

LABOR'S drive to win votes for Philip Storch, Democrat, in the 8th Pennsylvania Congressional election resulted in an overwhelming defeat.

Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, GOP Organization candidate for the seat left vacant by the death of oft-elected Republican Charles Gerlach, won over Storch, 47,780 to 30,178. The GOP percentage was the highest in history.

Though all fully realized that Lichtenwalter had a wide margin in registration in his favor and that Gerlach usually won by 15,000 or better, a united labor group of CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions backed Storch.

GOP politicians, happy over the victory for 8th District (Lehigh and Buck counties) Republican Boss Joe Grundy, all issued statements hailing the results. Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in a wire to Lichtenwalter:

"The radical and totalitarian groups which dictate policies of the erstwhile Democratic Party chose your district in a futile effort to prove that the American people were retreating from the **progressive and liberal stand taken in the 1946 elections.**" (emphasis ours).

NOWHERE was labor unity better exemplified than in the shop of the Call-Chronicle newspapers, of which Storch had been a reporter until he was chosen as Democratic candidate.

A few days before the election, an advertisement appeared in the Call-Chronicle, signed by three employes who declared that though they had worked with Storch in the office they were going to vote for Lichtenwalter.

Next day, another ad appeared, signed by 180 Call-Chronicle employes, virtually the entire group, which declared that all were backing Storch. The signers included members of the AFL craft unions, among them many supervisors; circulation employes, non-union people and members of the CIO Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild, of which Storch is president.

The United Labor group, pledging that "we have just begun to fight," pointed out that the areas in which most work was concentrated were carried. They included seven of the eight Allentown city wards, where door to door canvassing was carried on.

New York City

The Greater New York City CIO Council has mapped a master plan to register every one of 600,000 CIO members, their families and their neighbors. Purpose: "To beat the Taft-Hartleyites at the polls."

The unions, under the plan, will use their all-inclusive shop steward apparatus to get every member out to register and enroll during the city's Registration Week, Oct. 6-11. Volunteers will be recruited for canvassing in residential communities.

A variety of posters, leaflets, union newspaper articles, speakers and sound trucks will be utilized in the drive. The material will be supplied by the CIO-PAC. Shop gate meetings will be numerous.

The drive will stress the thought that only by registering now may a citizen participate in the 1948 spring primaries.

PAC's slogan will be: "Register, Enroll in '47—Get Ready for '48."

This fall, New York's PAC will have its first post-T-H test, when a special election will be held in the 14th District to fill the Congressional vacancy caused by the appointment of Rep. Leo Rayfiel to the Federal bench.

PAC also plans a thorough drive to retain Proportional Representation (The New York Herald Tribune has swung to PR's defense); to secure a state veterans' bonus and to gain a $130,000,000 bond issue for housing.

A prime objective of the PAC campaign will be the special referendum on a 5c fare, which is expected in the spring. Voters are reminded they must register in October to ballot on the fare.

A CIO-PAC fund averaging $2 per member is being collected.

Eager to Learn—Here is a partial view of the 150 CIO local leaders who attended the institute at Midvale. State Council Pres. Carl Holderman urged the delegates to discuss "not the faults of Congress but our own faults and failures."

Sounds Warning—Executive Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi warns the New Jersey Institute on Political Action that "if reaction wins in 1948 the tombstones of labor leaders in Europe will be repeated" in the United States. At the right is Carl Holderman, president of the N. J. CIO Council which sponsored the institute.

Michigan

"Blame Yourself for Poor Senate. Look in the mirror if you want to see why your Senator voted the way he did."

That's how the Michigan CIO-PAC is keynoting its fall vote drive. In the words of the State CIO officers:

"We have learned that in one blow legislators can wipe out contract gains it took us years to achieve. Our gains on the economic front must be protected on the political front.

"We can do it through political action today, tomorrow, and the day after—in our town, in our community, in our block and in our own home. Support the CIO political action campaign fully and continuously Clean out the reactionaries and replace them with officials responsive to the needs and desires of the public."

That was signed by Pres. August Scholle; Secy-Treas. Barney Hopkins and Vice Presidents William T. Pascoe, Joseph McCusker, William Humphreys, Edward J. Cote, Paul Weber, George McLean, Bill Streeter, Don Stevens, Blaine Marrin, Leo Polk, Charles Ziy, William McHugh, Paul Hinckley, Robert Fawkes, Joseph Graber, Malcolm House and Charles Gash.

The Michigan-PAC drive featured publication in the Michigan CIO News of the voting records of state legislators (for example, the 28 Republican state Senators voted "wrong" 100 times and "right" 20 times. The four Democrats voted no "wrongs" and "right" 14 times.)

"Did these Republicans have a mandate to hamstring labor?" asks the CIO paper. "Not a one campaigned on a program of punitive legislation, yet most of them voted for punitive bills."

While labor did succeed in killing some of the worst amendments, the State Little Taft-Hartley Act was perhaps even more vicious than its Federal "daddy." Repeal of that law is No. 1 on the Michigan CIO's plans for state action.

The State CIO News carried timely articles by U. S. Democratic Reps. John Lesinski, John D. Dingell and George G. Sadowski.

Lesinski, a minority member of the House Labor and Education Committee who refused to sign the Taft-Hartley Conference Report, seemed to express the feelings of the three when he declared: "This vicious legislation was un-American."

New Jersey

More than 150 CIO leaders in New Jersey participated at Midvale, N. J., in the two-day Institute on Political Action, sponsored by the State Council and launching the PAC drive for 1948 in this state.

With work concentrated on techniques of political action, the conference got its keynote from Carl Holderman, president of the State Council, who urged the delegates to discuss "not the faults of Congress, but our own faults and failures."

George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the Textile Workers Union, warned the opening general assembly that "if reaction wins in 1948 the tombstones of labor leaders in Europe" will be repeated here.

The conference consisted of three general assemblies, followed by discussion in four smaller groups of the major topic. The three major topics were: Organization and functions of local union PAC's; organization and functions of ward and district clubs; and raising funds for PAC.

Stephen Moran, chairman of the State PAC, speaking on local union PAC's, stressed the need for having people on PAC shop committees.

Outlining the procedure for setting up ward and district clubs, Palmer Weber, national PAC research director, called PAC "the No. 1 job of CIO from now until 1948."

Alexander Barkan, executive secretary of the State Council, describing fund-raising techniques, reported that workers are ready to contribute to PAC "if their leaders will have the guts to explain the issues and the stakes."

Highlight of the institute was the awarding of a "citation" to a scarecrow labeled "Hartley."

Chairmen of the general sessions were Ewald Sandner, regional director; Peter J. Flynn, secretary-treasurer of the State Council; and Charles Serraino, manager of the Passaic Joint Board, TWUA.

Panels on local union PAC's were chaired by Milo Himes, TWUA; Santo Bevocqua, IFLWU; Manlio Valenti, Toy & Novelty Workers; and Steve Siteman, URWDSEA. Ward and district panels were chaired by George Binstead, USA; Dominick DiGalbo, UAW; O. H. Bosley, URWA; and Louise Chapin, ACWA. Chairman of fund-raising panels were: James McLeish, UERMWA; Ralph Spinelli, Dyers; Herb Lerner, IUMMSWA; and David Elliott, UGC&CW.

The institute also featured recreation and a movie and song fest. Songs were led by Milo Himes, educational director of TWUA. Harry Kranz, public relations and educational director for the State Council, was m. c.

VOTING DATES

Here is the latest information on elections to fill Congressional vacancies:

House

Massachusetts: Primary Oct. 28 to fill 9th District vacancy caused by death of Rep. Gifford. Election Nov. 18.

Indiana: Election Nov. 4 to fill 10th District vacancy caused by death of Rep. Springer.

Illinois: Date of election to fill 21st District vacancy caused by resignation of Rep. Howell not yet picked.

Ohio: Date of election to fill vacancy caused by 4th District resignation of Rep. Jones not yet picked.

New York: Date of election to fill vacancy caused by appointment to court of Rep. Rayfiel not picked.

Senate

Mississippi: Election Nov. 4 to fill vacancy caused by death of Sen. Bilbo.

N. Y. City Achieves Rent Control

Only the signature of New York Mayor William Dwyer was needed to put into operation a city rent control law giving the city rent commission broad powers to control evictions and establish ceilings. The bill was passed by the City Council and the Board of Estimate without a dissenting vote.

Delegates To WFTU:

LABOR COOPERATES IN JITTERY WORLD

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IT'S a troubled world, in which governments find increasing difficulty in getting together on simplest issues.

But in the ranks of labor, the World Federation of Trade Unions has demonstrated once once again that the union organizations from scores of nations can reach satisfactory, honest agreement.

That fact is being reported to Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO Executive Board by CIO's three representatives at the WFTU's General Council meeting held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, early this summer. Attending the sessions were Secy-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who is also a CIO vice-president and a WFTU vice-president; CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey and Director Michael Ross of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

The Prague meeting took place during a period of diplomatic uncertainty in the great capitals of the world. And it produced a record of which world labor can well be proud.

Even the famed "Times" of London, one of the world's most powerful conservative newspapers, doffed its hat to the WFTU.

Commenting on the meeting, the London Times said its "success . . . surpassed expectations. It was outstanding among recent conferences in which the Soviet Union and Anglo-Saxon countries are represented for the readiness to make reasonable compromises shown on both sides."

The London paper continued: "The practical work which the Federation is beginning can be of great importance. The help it has given in the creation of a democratic German union movement is notable.

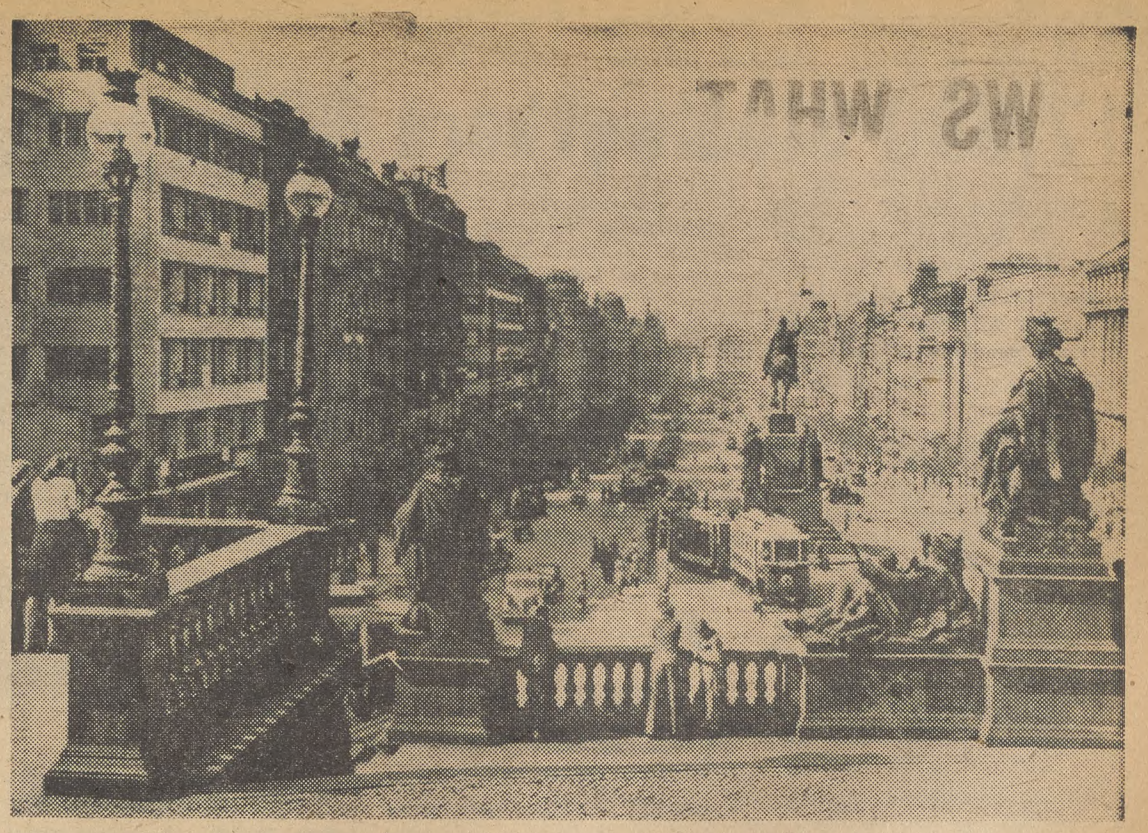
"The Federation has still much to learn by experience; but if it continues as it has begun in its first 20 months, its example in international cooperation might have some influence in wider fields."

What WFTU Did Within 20 Months

Where does the WFTU stand 20 months after its formation at the London World Trade Union Congress during the last phases of the war?

- It has a membership of 71,500,000 workers in 78 national trade union organizations. The AFL is the only significant labor organization in the entire world which has refused to join.
- It has direct representation on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; is seeking broader rights in the UN; and has submitted to the UN clearly-drawn ideas for an all-inclusive international charter of labor rights.
- It has given special help to trade union organizations in the colonial countries, and has investigated and assisted the reborn, free labor unions of the former Axis nations. It has taken a leading position in the world-wide campaign for a democratic Spain in which workers' rights will once again be respected.

AT the Prague meeting—the first get-together of the General Council, on which each national labor headquarters has at least one representative — the delegates reviewed past progress and worked out resolutions on important international labor problems now facing the world.



Scene of Parley: Prague, Czechoslovakia one of the few European capitals which escaped the ravages of war, was scene of the World Federation of Trade Unions General Council meeting this summer. CIO and Labor groups from nearly 60 nations took part.

Look To Unions: European workers, like these Czechoslovakian miners, have tremendous post-war problems to overcome. As a result unions on the Continent have zoomed in size and influence. Almost without exception, the European unions are affiliated with the WFTU.

What Was Done To Help World Labor

Here's the line-up on trouble spots and WFTU's action on them:

GERMANY: The WFTU Council urged the German unions—whose membership by the end of 1946 had reached nearly 6.8 millions—to "maintain and reinforce the unity which they have achieved." It recommended that the German unions "intensify their efforts towards denazification and democratic reconstruction."

To the military occupation authorities, the WFTU appealed for greater help for the new German unions, asked for equal representation for the labor organizations on official bodies, and urged a "predominant" place for labor representatives on all committees handling denazification of industry.

The world union organization will establish a Berlin office to help the German unions, and when it is "satisfied with their structure and activity," will recommend their membership in the WFTU.

WFTU Action In Far East

JAPAN and KOREA: A preliminary report on labor in these two countries was accepted by the Council, and plans made for publication of a final report. The WFTU far eastern commission included Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes.

The WFTU executive bureau will give particular study to the "trade union position" in U. S.-occupied southern Korea, where reports of oppression against workers have been frequent.

SPAIN: The WFTU called on its national affiliates to collect a "solidarity fund" from contributions of workers, the money to be used to help the anti-Franco resistance movement in Spain.

It asked the UN Security Council to seek immediate severance of relations by all countries with Spain, in line with a resolution passed by the Dec. 1946 meeting of the UN General Assembly. The "reasonable delay" mentioned in that decision, the WFTU said, which was established to prove Franco's denial of speech, assembly and press, has been more than sufficient.

"The WFTU is of the firm opinion that should the governments postpone once more by further delays . . . a decision which is eagerly expected by democratic opinion, they would assume . . . the responsibility for the sufferings and ideals which the Madrid Dictator inflicts upon the Spanish people struggling for liberty," the WFTU statement charged.

What Must Be Done To Oust Franco

If the governments represented in the UN really desire action, "the Franco regime would vanish faster" than even the most confirmed optimists expect, the world labor group predicted.

PALESTINE: The General Council recalled that the WFTU had earlier concerned itself with the situation in Palestine, and it noted that hundreds of thousands of Jews still languish in European refugee camps.

It urged prompt action by the UN Assembly on the report of the special investigating committee which recently advocated partition of the Mediterranean country.

The WFTU will send its own investigators to the Holy Land, it was decided. Meantime, it urged both the Jewish and Arabia workers in Palestine (both union groups are affiliated to the WFTU) to seek a basis for good human relations through their unions.

CHINA: The program of the Chinese Association of Labor was fully endorsed by the WFTU as the statement of the only bona fide union group in China—though its president was forced to flee from Shanghai to British-controlled Hong Kong for safety.

To the Chinese government the WFTU sent a message demanding guarantees of human rights, as demanded by the CAL, including the unity of all Chinese workers in one union organization "without regard to political barriers or differences"; and that workers be allowed "to hold public meetings, bargain collectively, strike, and engage in all other normal trade union activities."

Ask Basic Labor Rights In Greece

GREECE: On the touchy situation in Greece, where the Council said conditions "for free and democratic development of unions" are absent, the WFTU set up a program of basic labor rights.

It said that only a Trade Union Congress elected democratically by the various affiliated unions can permit responsible development, and asked the Greek government to "create conditions" which will permit the convening of such a labor congress.

The WFTU's executive bureau will "watch developments carefully," and if no such union elections are permitted without "undue delay," it will conisder how to approach the United Nations on the matter.

A strong protest was sent to the Greek government over continuing arrests of union officials and members, and it demanded that the government honor an earlier agreement with the British regarding the freedom of trade unionists.

Reach No Decision On Trade Depts.

One major question on which there has not yet been final decision within the WFTU is the creation of trade departments, to which each union of the affiliates in each country would belong. Thus, the CIO Steel Workers would join the WFTU metal department, the Auto Workers a similar organization, etc.

At Prague, partial progress was made. A draft set of regulations covering these departments, their relations with WFTU, and their powers, was drawn up and approved.

Later, at a Paris meeting, these were discussed with officials of the trade organizations which flourish in Europe, and the matter is being further discussed.

THE WFTU's first two years have been filled with activity and progress, the Council noted, but "forces of reaction are on the offensive" in many parts of the world. "As always," it said, "the first target of this assault is the trade union movement."

The WFTU must make its work more effective, in view of these world conditions, and lead its affiliated unions "against reactionaries and the incendiaries of a new world war."

That can be done, the statement pointed out, by improving the wages, the working and living conditions of workers everywhere; by helping workers in exploited colonial countries; and by letting the United Nations hear the voice of labor on all questions affecting peace.

Railroad Strike Idles 17,000 Steelworkers

APPROXIMATELY 17,000 CIO Steelworkers at Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. plants around Pittsburgh were idled last week as 1800 inter-plant railroad workers struck for higher wages and working rules changes.

Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the strikers are seeking a 50c hourly increase and 45 changes in the working rules. The walkout is unauthorized.

Maintenance employes of the railroad, totaling about 1100, are members of the CIO Steelworkers and are not striking.

The walkout in its first week had cut national steel production by 10%, and severe cutbacks in the auto and electrical appliance industries were anticipated if the strike continues much longer.

The rail stoppage, which halts the movement of raw and finished materials into and out of the plant, has slowed down operations at several plants.

Hannah Quits Over T-H

Phil Hannah, AFL member who has served as Assistant Secretary of Labor, has resigned in protest against the Taft-Hartley Law.

HANNAH

Hannah told the Building and Construction Trades Council in Cincinnati that "since passage of T-H and emasculation of the Labor Dept. by cutting its funds, I feel my usefulness in Washington is about terminated." He told the delegates he considered the law largely unconstitutional.

He will leave the department when AFL Pres. William Green and Labor Sec. Schwellenbach select a man to take his place.

Hannah's counterpart in the Labor Dept. is CIO member John W. Gibson. Gibson has criticized the T-H Law in the strongest terms possible.

Bus Strike Averted

A State Supreme Court ruling in support of the CIO Transport Workers last week averted a New York City bus strike on 31 Manhattan and Queens lines operated by the New York Omnibus Corp.

The strike threat arose when the company interpreted a pension plan award handed down by Arbitrator David L. Cole last June to mean that it was required to make pension payments only until Jan. 31, 1948. The union contended that the award provided lifetime payments. Cole, in clarifying his award, supported the union's claim.

The controversy was then placed before Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who ruled that the pension plan entitled "those eligible to receive its benefits to payment for life." About 137 employes are immediately eligible for the pension.

Carey Asks Probe of Negro Housing Ban in Capital

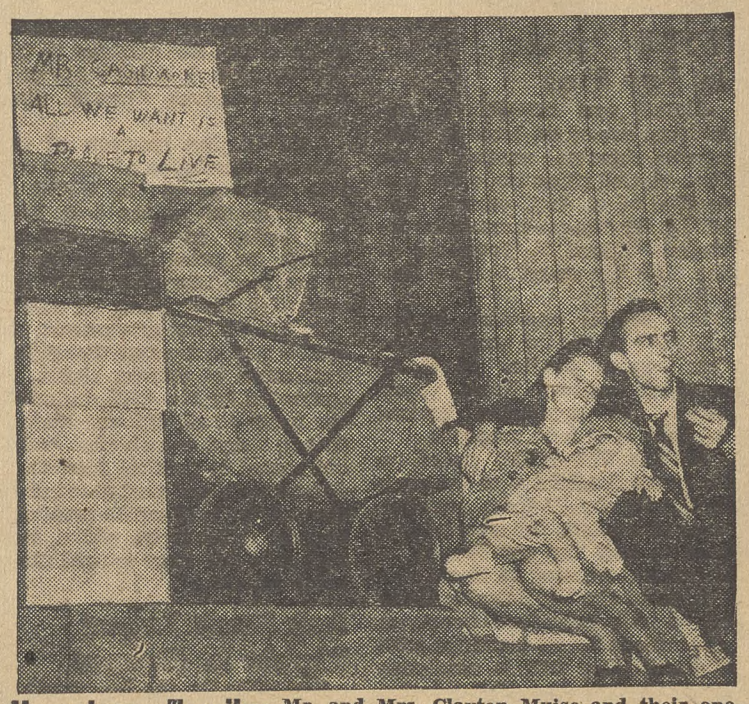
CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey last week asked Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark to investigate the practices of the Washington, D. C., Real Estate Board which have restricted housing opportunities for Negroes in the Nation's Capital. Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, wrote:

"It has been brought to our attention that the Washington Real Estate Board, currently under indictment for violation of the Anti-Trust laws, follows the practice of denying the sale, rental or advertising of property in a so-called white section to colored people.

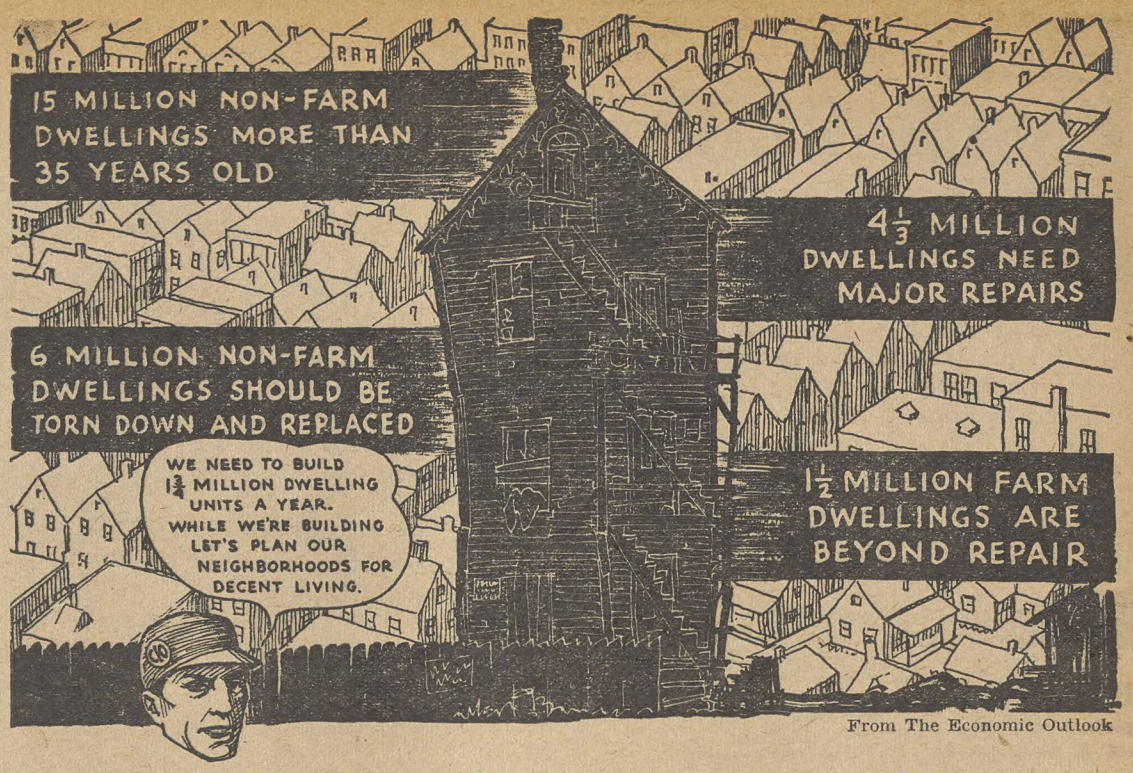
"The Board's constitution states: 'No property in a white section should ever be sold, rented, advertised or offered to colored people. In a doubtful case, advice from the Public Affairs Committee should be obtained.' . . .

"We are of the opinion that the above-mentioned technique along with restrictive convenants and the refusal of financial institutions to make loans to Negroes on property within the so-called white neighborhoods, are a violation of the Anti-Trust Act in addition to being a gross violation of the civil liberties and rights of Negro citizens.

"We are calling this practice of the Washington Real Estate Board to your attention, respectfully urging that this phase of its activities be included in the current scope of legal action engaged in by the U. S. Government against the Washington Real Estate Board."



Homeless Family: Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Muise and their one-year-old daughter Janet who were evicted from their Brooklyn flat wait on the steps of Borough Hall to see Borough Pres. Joseph Cashmore.



From The Economic Outlook

Needed: 1,750,000 Homes A Year

"PUBLIC enterprise" must take over the job of providing the 1,750,000 homes necessary each year to provide America with decent housing if private enterprise continues its failure to meet that goal, the CIO Economic Outlook declares in its current issue.

The publication was issued by the CIO Department of Education and Research in cooperation with the CIO Housing Committee. It said that a combination of forces and events during recent years has "brought this nation today as sorry a housing shortage as it has ever known."

SUPPORT TWO BILLS

Passage of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Bill (S.866), to establish "means for building houses to suit various income groups," and of the Taylor-Douglas Bill for federal aid for self-supporting dwelling units for veterans who can afford a $30 to $50 monthly rent, was advocated by the CIO publication as the best way of meeting the crisis.

"The building industry has demonstrated once again its complete inability to meet the nation's shelter needs. There is no alternative now but to turn to government aid," the Outlook said.

A solution must be found, it added, through "government nourishment, protection and support for mass production of housing." Government aid for factory-built mass production homes, it said, 'is practically the last hope of the private businessman."

BACK PRE-FABRICATION

Noting that a few "pioneers" have developed technical know-how to use the same home-producing methods employed in the construction of autos and radio, the Outlook warned that without such assistance the pre-fabricated homes industry "must experience years of trial and hardship in order to educate communities to systems of planning and developing housing on a large scale.

Community efforts similar to the vast bond issues which financed the nation's highway system and the government land grants to the railroads are necessary to "assure the availability of land and community facilities for the large-scale producer of housing, with no nonsense about antiquated building codes," the Outlook said.

"Many building code provisions today are in a class with the law that, as a safety measure, required a man on horseback, carrying a red flag, to ride in front of every train. Such laws have operated, and still operate, to make housing prohibitively expensive for many families and to keep housing relatively scarce."

ANTIQUATED METHODS

The CIO publication charged that while other trades have forged ahead with new production techniques, "the building industry has clung largely to the handicraft methods which flourished in the days of Thomas Jefferson."

In addition, the CIO bulletin charged that a disproportionate share of new homes are built for upper income families, while families in low income brackets and in minority groups face an acute shortage. The industry has "never learned to build for the mass market," the Outlook charged, and has been "addicted to the 'hand-me-down' theory in housing.

VFW Backs Housing Bill, Asks End of Poll Tax

WORLD War II veterans scored a victory last week at the Veterans of Foreign War national encampment at Cleveland when they obtained top priority for the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill on the VFW's legislative program.

Not only was there intense opposition in the housing committee to reporting out the bill to the convention, but Rep. James Van Zandt (R. Pa.), three-time past national commander, led a fight to have World War I pensions put first on the list.

The stand on the T-W-E bill was opposite to that taken by the American Legion convention of the previous week, where the demands of World War II veterans for support of the measure were pushed aside.

Efforts to nominate World War II veterans for all national officers were stymied. Both Ray H. Brannaman, Denver, and Lyall R. Beggs, Madison, Wis., World War I veterans, were elected commander-in-chief and senior vice commander-in-chief, respectively without opposition. But a World War II vet was named junior vice-commander, putting him in line for the national comradeship.

A resolution offered by the Virginia department "to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting" was approved with only one dissenting vote.

Obviously aiming a blow at Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the VFW urged that a civilian be named to replace Gen. Omar Bradley if he steps down as veterans' administrator.

The encampment also called for increased subsistence ceilings for on-the-job trainees and students as provided in the Kearney bill, dissolution of veterans' "racket" organizations, subsistence for guide dogs owned by veterans blinded in World War II, government awards to paraplegic veterans for specially constructed houses.

The delegates voted for return of atomic energy control to the military, immediate adoption of military training at a special session of Congress, a plan for mobilization of manpower, finance and industry in the case of a national emergency, and immediate authority to the National Science Research Foundation to work on atomic energy and other new war weapons.

Re-elected—Just a few moments before this picture was snapped Louis Hollander (l.) and Harold J. Garno were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, at the eighth annual New York State CIO convention at Saratoga Springs.

In New York State

CIO, AFL Will Unite on Political Action

NEW York City's Mayor William O'Dwyer and prospects of joint AFL-CIO political action in the state next year stole the show last week at the New York State CIO convention at Saratoga Springs.

O'Dwyer lashed out at Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's refusal to provide state finances with which cities could sustain social services and accused the Republicans in Congress of heading the nation toward "a repeat performance of the Hoover panic."

O'Dwyer's reception by the 900 CIO delegates indicated that his appearance may have touched off an "O'Dwyer for Governor" movement in the state. At a dinner given by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' State Political Action Committee, the Mayor received a promise of CIO, and hence American Labor Party, support for any office for which he chose to run.

A unanimously-adopted resolution denounced Gov. Dewey and accused him of permitting his personal ambition to take precedence over the best interests of the people of New York. "Gov. Dewey and his administration," the resolution charged, "have failed completely to measure up to the responsibilities entrusted to them by the people."

An exchange of felicitations between the state AFL and CIO, breaking all precedents, was enthusiastically applauded by the delegates. Joint AFL-CIO political action had previously been endorsed by the State AFL at its July convention.

"A joint political committee would be the best notice to public enemies in Congress and the Legislature that they will have to reckon with 3 million organized workers in New York State," declared Louis Hollander, later elected to his fifth term as President of the State Council. Harold J. Garno was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The issue of continued CIO support of the American Labor Party was resolved, after 2½ hours of heated debate, by a vote, estimated at four-to-one, favoring the ALP. Leaders of the right-wing accused the Party of "communist domination" and proposed instead a State PAC which would endorse candidates in either of the two major parties.

It condemned the use of economic or military pressure by any nation to force its political system on another country, but called on the U. S. to "provide material and spiritual" aid to the war-torn countries of Europe, Asia and Africa "in the fullest measure that our resources allow".

Sugar Workers Join CIO Union

With 15 sugar locals already in the union as a starter, the CIO Packinghouse workers has established a Sugar Division and has launched a campaign to organize the entire industry in this country and Canada.

Alex Summers, a sugar worker from Long Island, has been named to head the Sugar & Allied Division, assisted by four field representatives.

Offers 5c Wage Cut In 3 Mills

The A. D. Julliard Co., manufacturers of cotton gray goods, has proposed to the CIO Textile Workers that wages of 1000 employes be cut 5c an hour in three mills operated by the firm in Georgia.

The union made public a letter from the company reopening the wage question Oct. 12, six months from the date the present contract was signed.

Kenneth Douty, Georgia director for the union, said the reason the company gave for proposal was operating losses at its mills at Aragon, Rome and Dallas, Ga.

He said that the proposal was "the first of its kind in the entire country. We consider it outrageous."

Textile Workers' leaders will meet in Atlanta Sept. 21 to discuss removal of wage differentials between northern and southern mills.

Here's Latest In Union Coops

Two CIO Auto workers locals have come up with something new in union enterprise.

A wholesale grocery store operated by Ford Local 400 at Highland Park, Mich., made its debut last Saturday. The local buys staples and canned goods from seven wholesale concerns and sells them at cost to members.

Staffed by volunteer union members, the store has no overhead, and will be open only on Saturdays.

Local 740 at the Bowers plant in Kalamazoo, Mich., also is doing some selling.

Government surplus sales and non-union competition had cut into the plant's sale of its cigaret lighters and pipes. During the past 2 months, 250 employes have been laid off or placed on part time.

The local has formed a cooperative sales program with the aid of other UAW locals. It sells the goods it produces to other CIO locals.

N. C. Local Wins Raises, Check Off

A contract providing a 10 to 15c hourly wage increase, a 70c minimum for unskilled workers, paid vacations, dues checkoff and other benefits has been signed by Local 71, CIO Wholesale, Retail workers with the Smith-Douglass Co. at Wilmington, N. C.

Sheriff Strikes Union Counsel

"I slapped the hell out of him and kicked him out of my office," bragged Sheriff John B. Harney, Nueces County, Texas, after having beaten Herman Wright, attorney for Local 227 of the CIO Oil Workers.

Wright had come to the sheriff's office at Corpus Christi to protest against strike-breakers, armed with automatics and shotguns, who were being used in the drillers' strike in South Texas.

Sheriff Harney, it turned out, had known about the guns all along. "I told them to get them . . . They are the most beautiful automatics I ever saw," he declared.

Local 227 filed charges of assault, and the sheriff was released under $500 bond.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

As reported in a previous issue, as a result of the Taft-Hartley Act, this column will be devoted to general matters affecting our movement.

In the field of telephone workers, the TWOC-CIO has its machinery in operation and is making satisfactory progress. Following the vote taken by the American Union of Telephone Workers for affiliation, the company demanded new check-off cards be obtained in the name of the union and TWOC-CIO.

It is gratifying to report that approximately within four days of receipt of this communication from the company, the membership of this organization responded splendidly and over 10,000 check-off cards were mailed in. Since that time quite a number of other cards have been turned in giving them a substantial majority, in spite of those who attempted to jeopardize the contract rights of these workers and to their surprise the contract is secure.

At this writing, in West Virginia, local unions of telephone workers are being called upon to express their choice. So far it has been TWOC-CIO. The local union in Charleston leading off.

In the Association of Communication Equipment Workers, they are now taking their vote. The first vote from the Mountain States has been reported and shows 190 for CIO affiliation and 3 against and votes are expected to be taken amongst other groups within the near future and much contact work is being done in other areas from coast to coast.

We appreciate the cooperation given to this committee by the Regional Directors, Councils and International Representatives. But more of this and more assistance by our members in pointing out to telephone workers the advantage of building a strong telephone union affiliated with the CIO are needed. With this help the telephone workers will be stronger when called upon to meet the companies on matters of wages, hours and working conditions and they will be in possession of all available information so that in future matters of this kind the errors of the past can be avoided and greater success obtained.

The committee welcomed all such cooperation. The telephone workers of the nation as an industrial organization affiliated with the CIO can and will be a power for good not only for themselves but for all working men and women and the nation itself.

One of the last election results we received before the Taft-Hartley Bill went into effect was reported by CIO Reg. Dir. I. L. DeShelter, Los Angeles who advises: Miller Maltin Co., Los Angeles, CIO Brewery Workers 16, no union 4, AFL Teamster O. Rep. Robert Person was in charge.

Reports from the field indicate an ever-growing interest in PAC. Many conferences are being held and delegates are expressing themselves in favor of intensified action. Many other labor and progressive groups such as AFL and Brotherhoods express themselves by showing the same keen interest. They recognize that the same forces responsible for the passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill were responsible for the end of OPA and the constant rising of the cost of living, contrary to the false statements they made that with the end of OPA the cost of living would come down. Organizing must continue on unrelentingly—ORGANIZE, EDUCATE, ACTIVIZE.

Three strikes were necessary in Florida, according to State Director Charles Cowl, in order to bring to newly organized workers the rights to which they are entitled. At Orange State Oil Co., whose employes had joined the CIO Transport Workers Union, the company refused to recognize the union and after three days the company agreed to meet with a committee elected by the union and a contract is now being negotiated, according to Charles Smolikoff, TWU regional Director.

At Borden Dairies Co., all 63 of its employes were met with a refusal to bargain by the company. The workers were only out two hours when management agreed to meet and a contract is now being negotiated.

At City Ice & Fuel Co., CIO was certified as the bargaining agent by the NLRB. However after passage of the Taft-Hartley law, the company announced it would have nothing to do with the union. After 2½ days the company relented and since then a contract has been agreed upon and the workers now receive from 17½ to 20c more per hour.

Employes of Weatherford Spring Co., Weatherford, Texas, in one night attained a majority of signed members for the CIO Organizing Committee. The owner, who realized a 100% profit on his investment in 1946 while maintaining an average of 65c an hour, closed the doors. Finally a state legislator arranged a meeting and an agreement was reached calling for management to put the men back to work, pay for all lost time and to consent to an election. CIO Rep. Edw. T. Hamilton and Joseph Sayen took part in negotiations.

UAW Asks GM Pension Plan

THE CIO Auto Workers have asked the General Motors Corp. to reopen the contract for discussion of social security and an old-age pension plan for 250,000 production workers.

In a letter to GM Vice President Harry W. Anderson, Walter Reuther, president of the UAW stated: "At the time of our March negotiations, corporation spokesmen stated that this was a new and complicated subject, and that the parties were not equipped to deal with it intelligently without careful preparation."

Reuther termed U. S. social security benefits "pitifully inadequate."

School days again: These youngsters, untroubled by teacher shortages or child labor problems, grapple blithely with the three Rs.

Work Keeps Million Teen Agers Away From School

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE nation's children trooped back to school last week after summer vacation—all, that is, except the youngsters who have to work for a living.

And, according to the U. S. Labor Dept., there are about a million such boys and girls—a million youngsters between the ages of 14 and 17 who, with the state's permission, will be breadwinners instead of students. An additional million have been granted permits to work part time.

The number of children of 14 and 15 years now working is three times the number employed in prewar 1940, which leads observers to place the blame on rising prices.

Jobs are still fairly easy for boys and girls to find, and this, coupled with the difficulty most workers' families have making ends meet, plus inadequate state child labor regulations, has served to encourage the march away from schools and into the fields and factories.

Are we increasingly becoming a nation of uneducated citizens, many observers are wondering. High school enrollments are a million less today than they were before the war.

Despite the fact that many veterans are availing themselves of the GI educational benefits, young people who were 16 to 24 years of age during the war will have generally less education than they would have had under normal conditions. And the states have taken little or no action toward tightening their child labor laws so that children remain in school at least until the age of 16.

Numerous women's, parent-teacher, labor and education groups have been bending their energies toward getting a standard 16-year old minimum child labor law in every state. So far only 17 states have complied: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The resumption of school brings to mind other deficiencies in our public education systems as well.

- School teachers, despite last winter's rash of strikes and nationwide protests, are still badly underpaid.
- The number of emergency licenses granted teachers who have not completed the minimum requirements (109,500 last year) continues high as qualified teachers leave the profession for greener pastures.
- Federal aid to education, which could erase the vast chasm between the educational advantages available to children in the wealthier states and those available in poorer areas, so far is just a gleam in parents' eyes. A Republican Congress shoved the issue back among those to be taken with a grain of salt, and then went home.

The solution to the Case of the Vanishing Teachers is simple: Mississippi, for instance, pays her teachers an average of $842 a year. Arkansas pays $918. Thirty-three states pay their teachers less than $2,000, and only four have hit the $2,400 goal of the U. S. Office of Education and the National Education Association—California, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

The result, of course, has been fewer and fewer teachers, more pupils crowded in the classroom, lower teaching standards through issuance of more emergency permits, and a severe decline in the potential teacher crop to be found in the teachers colleges.

At a time when we need more and better education, we're getting less of it, education spokesmen say. And then they stress the fact that only Legislatures and Congress can correct the alarming situation — and only aroused voters can help.

Steelworkers Teach Lesson

As the public schools opened in Gary, Indiana, CIO Steelworkers decided to do some educating of their own.

The elementary and high schools were hit by a student "strike" against the admission of 38 Negroes. The Steelworkers entered the dispute with the threat to suspend those members whose children continued to stay away.

Enrollment following the threat rose from 250 to 650.

22,000 More CIO Members in Texas

A gain of 22,000 new members in a year for the CIO Southern drive in Texas is revealed by Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

Co-op School At Highlander

A COOPERATIVE Institute for farmers and industrial workers will be conducted at the Highlander Folk School Sept. 20-21, Myles Horton, director of the school has announced.

The Institute will be conducted in conjunction with a two-weeks Farm-Labor School which began Sept. 14. Courses on such subjects as farm and industrial problems, joint political and legislative activities and community and union leadership will be included.

"Professors" at the school will include Stetson Kennedy, author "Southern Exposure"; J. C. McAmis, TVA Agricultural Relations Director; W. H. Crawford, district director of the CIO steelworkers; Lee Simon, Farm Relations director of the CIO Farm Equipment workers; Homer Ayers, farm relations director of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural workers; J. P. Mooney, southern CIO-PAC representative; William Adcock, manager of the CIO Textile Joint Board, Huntsville, Ala., and Jim Payne, district PAC representative of the CIO Steelworkers.

Win 40-Hr. Week On Great Lakes

Seven shipping lines on the Great Lakes have completed agreements with the CIO Maritime workers which provide a 40-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime. Other companies are falling in line, the union said.

"All these contracts not only maintain the seaman's take home pay but add a minimum of 11% to the wages of all ratings," a union statement said.

"All holidays worked are paid at the overtime rate. A wheelsman can earn $290 a month or more today, which is the highest rate ever paid on the Great Lakes for this rating."

The NMU is negotiating for similar benefits with the Ford Motor Co. for its vessels in Detroit.

Lines already signed for the 40-hour week and 11% raise are the Interstate Steamship Co., Brown & Co., Cleveland Tanker, Lake Tanker, Great Lakes Transport, Inland Steel, and Jupiter.

Engineers Walk Out At Ebasco

Refusal of Ebasco Services, subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share Corp., the world's largest public utility holding company, to "bargain in good faith" provoked a walkout last week of 400 engineering employes.

Local 231 of the CIO Office & Professional Workers charged that the company had "issued a series of flat 'no's' to every union offer" since negotiations began June 30. In addition, the company sought to diminish employe rights in the existing contract, the union claimed.

The strike will halt major power plant installations in this country and abroad.

Get Another 3½

Upstate New York employes of Remington Rand have received a 3½c an hour increase in addition to the 11½c raise won last July after a prolonged strike.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT HAS A NURSERY SCHOOL TO OFFER?

Between the ages of two and five children develop from infants into social beings. Development and social grace come through experiences in eating and playing, through give and take with other children, through learning respect for oneself and others. Nursery schools offer opportunity to learn these things and to develop physical and mental capacity to the maximum. Nursery schools do not take the place of homes. But they do help parents take better care of their children.

—Photo by Charles H. Keller

All 3 Mayoralty Candidates O. K. Garfield, N. J., CIO Plan

A 16-point CIO program for the betterment of Garfield, N. J., has been approved by all three candidates for mayor.

The unusual action came after the CIO interrogated Mayor Ernest G. Branca, Republican incumbent; Democrat Anthony Vecchio, a former Councilman, and Councilman John M. Forhez, Independent, as to their views on the program.

Because all three candidates approved the program, CIO has given no endorsement to an individual. Instead, it has informed its members of the three candidates' stand.

Garfield, in Bergen County, has 28,000 inhabitants, including numerous members of the CIO Textile Workers. The program, as approved by the three candidates, included:

Veterans' housing; establishment of a Labor Advisory Board; labor representation on various boards, including the Board of Education; relief for workers on strike.

Establishment of nurseries for children of working mothers, with the city providing the buildings; organized recreation facilities to combat juvenile delinquency; a long-range program to boost teachers' salaries with the entire school system eliminated from politics.

Expenditure of $25,000 to put the city stadium into shape; free health clinics for "regular checkups"; proper city financing; elimination of unnecessary jobs; revaluation of industrial properties, which are now assessed in many cases at 50% of valuation.

ACW Aide To Wed

The engagement of Robert A. Levin, educational director of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Kay James Warburg, daughter of James P. Warburg, author and financial expert, has been announced. Miss Warburg, whose mother is Mrs. Hunter Galloway, is also with the ACW.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT THE MURDER OF CHARLIE BENTLEY, JIM AND WOODY ARRIVE AT THE HOME OF FRANK IRWIN... PRESIDENT OF THE HAMKER LOCAL AND CLOSE FRIEND OF BENTLEY... AND FIND A STARTLING WELCOME....

JIM BARRY! THE VERY MAN I WANTED TO SEE! I'M GLAD YOU CAME...

YEH? YOU'VE GOT A STRANGE WAY OF SHOWING HOW GLAD YOU ARE!

OH, YOU MEAN THIS GUN? WELL, I'M TAKING NO CHANCES SINCE THEY GOT CHARLIE....

YOU KNOW WHO KILLED HIM?

NO, BUT I KNOW WHO EXPECTS TO BENEFIT FROM HIS DEATH!

LET'S HAVE THE STORY...

AFTER CHARLIE WAS KILLED... I EXPECTED TO GET IT NEXT! SO I SENT THE WIFE AND KIDS TO VISIT OUT-OF-TOWN RELATIVES AND WAITED IN THE HALL EVERY NIGHT... JUST IN CASE I HAD VISITORS...

AND THAT'S WHY YOU STUCK A GUN INTO US DOWNSTAIRS!

RIGHT! YOU SEE... I'VE GOT THE FACTS AND FIGURES CHARLIE PUT TOGETHER TO SHOW THAT HAMKER WAS TRYING TO PUT A PHONEY DEAL OVER ON THE UNION!

THEY KILLED CHARLIE BECAUSE HE HAD PROOF... AND THEY DIDN'T WANT THE MEN WORKING AT THE PLANT TO GET THIS INFORMATION! HAMKER CAN'T LICK THE UNION... ***IT'S TOO STRONG AND UNITED!***

AND HE CAN'T BUY OUR UNION OFFICERS TO SELL THE MEN DOWN THE RIVER! SO HE GOT THEM TO....

WHO'S THE ***THEM*** YOU'RE REFERRING TO?

PROFESSIONAL KILLERS! GUYS WHO'LL KILL A MAN OR A MOUSE FOR 50 BUCKS OR LESS....

AND THEY'RE THE ONES WHO KILLED CHARLIE?

YES! THEY KILLED CHARLIE SO HE COULDN'T PRESENT HIS FACTS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT AND THROW THE TRUTH, RIGHT INTO MR. HAMKER'S FACE!

SO MR. HAMKER HAS BEEN INVITED TO COME TO THE EXECUTIVE MEETING? HM... THAT SOUNDS GOOD!

HE'LL BE THERE.... AND I WISH YOU COULD COME TOO, JIM! I'M GOING TO LAY THESE FACTS BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE! WILL YOU COME?

YOU BET I WILL! I WOULDN'T MISS THE SHOW FOR A MILLION BUCKS! NOW YOU GUYS GO TO SLEEP... I WANT TO READ THROUGH THIS STUFF!

ALABAMA UNIONISTS KILL LITTLE T-H

ALABAMA Labor scored a legislative victory last week when the State House shelved two restrictive labor bills, killing the measures to all intents and purposes.

The House voted, 52 to 30, to postpone consideration of a bill to outlaw mass picketing. The sponsor of the two restrictive bills, Rep. Wallace Malone, Houston County, then moved to postpone indefinitely the second measure, which would have banned the union and closed shops. An overwhelming voice vote was recorded for the delay.

Malone then said he would not call up the picketing bill again. Malone, a banker from the small southeastern town of Dothan, which has very little organized labor, had insisted a closed shop ban was necessary. "But," he said, "I bow to the will of the majority."

Joint legislative work by the CIO, AFL and Brotherhoods, aided by members of various local unions, brought the results. The members of the local unions paid numerous visits to their home district representatives, Malone, after the vote, was quoted as saying: "if all labor leaders were like these fine gentlemen we met in Montgomery, I would say there would be no need for legislation like this."

Secy-treas. E. M. Wells of the Alabama CIO Council headed the CIO's legislative delegation. Pres. Carey E. Haigler and PAC Chairman W. T. Adcock assisted him. AFL representatives were Alabama State Pres. Jack Brock and secy-treas. Hugh Brown. The Brotherhoods were led by J. P. Knight, Lawrence Stevens, Larry Rogers and Charlie Wilson.

Money and Humans Both Rise in U. S.

Money in circulation per capita increased $2.19 between the end of July and the end of August despite an 89,000 increase in population, Treasury figures show.

In circulation at the end of August was $197.69 for every American man, woman and child. The population was estimated at 144,071,000. The per capita rate of money in circulation, however, was somewhat short of the all-time high of slightly over $200 reached last year, when the population was estimated at 141,655,000.

In 1879, when the population was only 48,691,000, money in circulation totaled $16.7 per capita.

Reuther Wins Racial Award

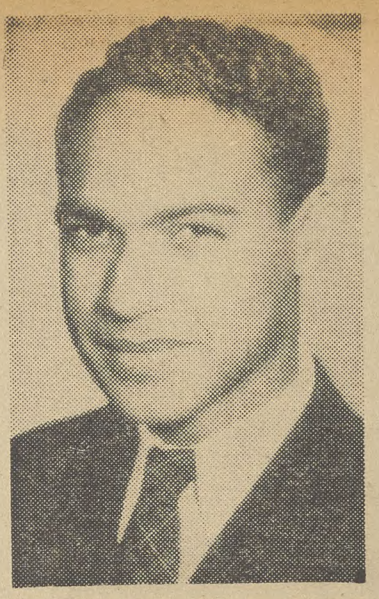
THE award of the CIO Committee to abolish Discrimination will be presented by Pres. Philip Murray to Pres. Walter Reuther, CIO Auto Workers. The ceremony will be held Sept. 18 at Masonic Temple, Detroit.

The award is presented to persons in and outside the labor movement making "the greatest contribution toward the goal of political and economic democracy in the field of race relations."

Six other persons have received the award this year. They are: Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers; CIO Regional Director Michael Mann, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk Univ., and Miss Sara E. Southall, assistant personnel director of International Harvester Co.

One of the several reasons cited by the committee for presenting the award to Reuther is the day-to-day work of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept., of which he is director.

The Department's program bore fruit at Local 662, Anderson, Ind., where the anti Negro bias of white members was ended and negotiations are under way for better protection under the contract for Negro members, and Local 216, South Gate, Calif., where Reuther intervened to change General Motors discriminatory hiring practices.



Reeves R. Taylor, 18, is the first Negro appointed to Annapolis by a Senator. He was recommended by Sen. Green (D., R. I.)

Carey Charges:

NAM Aids Strife

"PROSPECTS for labor-management peace depend entirely upon the opportunity accorded the people of this country to change the program imposed upon our nation by the National Association of Manufacturers," Secy. - Treas. James B. Carey of the CIO declared last week on the American Forum of the Aiir program.

The NAM program, announced in a letter to its members on June 25, 1946, included elimination of price controls, limitation of workers' rights and industry control of government, Carey declared. He added:

"That program is in full force and effect today. It has been achieved by the greatest smear campaign in history, based on information, and directed at government employes, union leaders, and any other group that questioned the divine rights of American management.

"The American worker knows his capabilities as the most efficient individual producer of economic goods on the face of the earth. The treatment accorded him specifically through such measures as tht Taft-Hartley Law is causing him to lose confidence in his government and in American management.

"Labor-industry peace can be based only on free democratic processes and sufficient purchasing power in the hands of the people. American workers will not abandon the fight for these things, and they will not abandon the traditional American formula of rebelling against tyrannical dictatorship."

Scholarship Won By CIO Man's Son

Oscar S. Kaye, pharmacist member of the CIO Retail Drug Store Union, Local 1199, New York City, is boasting about his son—and plenty of reason for so doing.

Alvin M. Kaye, 16, was graduated in June from high school, magna cum laude. He won these scholarships: the Pulitzer, four years of biology research at Columbia Univ., plus $1000; the State, worth $1400 and offers from Cornell and Syracuse.

OIL UNION APPEALS T-H COURT TEST

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

THE CIO Oil Workers are appealing to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to see whether the affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law can be made effective before Aug. 22, date on which it went into effect.

The test comes on a Deep Oil election, ordered several months ago by the former National Labor Relations Board. The election was held and the ballots were in the hands of the regional NLRB office before Aug. 22. But, the new board ruled that the ballots could not be counted because CIO had not filed non-communist affidavits.

OWIU filed suit in Federal Court to force the completion of the election, contending that it was held under the Wagner Act and that the ballots would have been counted before Aug. 22 had it not been for the national board's ruling.

Federal Judge T. W. Davidson ruled that Congress had a right to legislate the non-communist affidavits, under the constitutional clause regarding preservation of the form of government. OWIU contended that it was not seeking a ruling on the question of constitutionality, but only on the matter of the Taft-Hartley Act's retroactivity.

"OWIU," said Pres. O. A. Knight, "will resist legally any act of Congress which presumes that all labor unions are subversive. If this ruling is permitted to stand, it will mean the impairment and injury of legitimate labor organizations which have long led the fight for the American standard of living for the famiies of American workingmen.

"Prices will continue to soar while wages are beaten down. In this connection we note that butter is selling at $1 a pound in Fort Worth this morning, while Deep Oil employes, affected by this decision, are unable to obtain union representation which would improve their economic condition. That is the real significance of this case."

Race And Color Question Stricken From Census

THE Inter-American Statistical Committee, which will conduct a Western Hemisphere census in 1950, has stricken inquiries as to an individual's race or color from a proposed basic questionnaire.

The action came as a result of the protest of a delegate from Mexico at the committee's recent meeting in Washington. The sessions of the statisticians were the first held since before the war.

The Mexican delegate's stand was backed by the United States' delegate.

The Costa Rican delegate caused a controversy when he opposed the use of military or police personnel as "a pernicious thing." The Argentine delegate rose in opposition, stating that while he was at the moment in civilian clothes, he was "body and soul" a military man, and that such duties were an accepted procedure in his and many other countries.

The Costa Rican apologized, but said he was proud of the fact that his country had more school teachers than soldiers.

Under the standard proposed census questionnaire, every person in the Western Hemisphere will be classified by age, sex, place of birth, citizenship, marital status, educational level and employment. According to Calvert L. Dedrick, chairman of the Inter-American group, there are some difficulties remaining because certain newspapers in Latin countries oppose the census.

"Mattson, put down that copy of The CIO News—you dirty liberal!"

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The CIO News

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1947 82 NO. 38

Murray and John Green:

DENOUNCE 'CALLOUS' REFUSAL OF BETHLEHEM TO ARBITRATE

PRES. PHILIP MURRAY and Vice Pres. John Green have condemned the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company for its refusal to arbitrate a dispute that has kept 30,000 men idle for 89 days.

Murray declared that Bethlehem's attitude in the strike of CIO Shipbuilders has created "a grave situation which is endangering the Nation's economy and seriously threatening our plans for aiding the stricken peoples of the world."

PHILIP MURRAY

Green, president of the union, asserted at a press conference that the big steel shipbuilding company is holding up 75 vital vessels which are in its yard, and that the corporation's attitude has driven thousands of men, who form the nucleus of the industry's working force, to seek other employment.

Murray, stating that he was "profoundly shocked" at Bethlehem's attitude and its "callous disregard of the welfare of its employes and the public," declared "its refusal to accept arbitration provides convincing proof that it is more interested in prolonging the dispute than in reaching a settlement."

STATING that IUMSWA has "done everything it possibly can to bring the dispute to an end," Murray also called on the Navy and Maritime Commission to "support our position that the dispute be ended promptly through arbitration." He pointed out that "scores of large merchantmen and warships are now out of commission and the manpower which builds and maintains the ships is being dissipated. You can't replace the brain muscle and loyalty of such workers for a long time."

Still out on strike as the CIO News went to press were 30,000 Bethlehem workers and 4,000 at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Kearney, N. J. Originally 60,000 had struck.

Shipyard Strike Facts

On Strike: 30,000 CIO Shipbuilders.

Affected: 11 Bethlehem Steel yards in Quincy, Mass.; East Boston, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Staten Island, Baltimore and San Pedro.

Strike began: June 26, 1947.

Issues: Bethlehem's insistence that wage increases go only to hourly-paid workers, thus hitting thousands of piece and incentive workers; Company proposal of wrecking working conditions, such as vacations, seniority, piece and incentive work, grievances and refusal to arbitrate.

Green revealed that IUMSWA, which originally asked for a standard pattern from all East Coast yards reduced its Bethlehem proposals before and after the strike started. Originally, IUMSWA sought a 25c increase, six paid holidays, a welfare fund, severance pay, liberalized vacations and other gains.

IUMSWA's compromise proposed a 13c-an-hour rise, another 1.8 cents an hour to wipe out inequalities, six paid holidays and liberalized vacation credits. All other contract terms would remain.

BETHLEHEM not only rejected that proposal, Green said, but demanded an emasculation of the contract which would have placed the workers in a worse position than before they had a union.

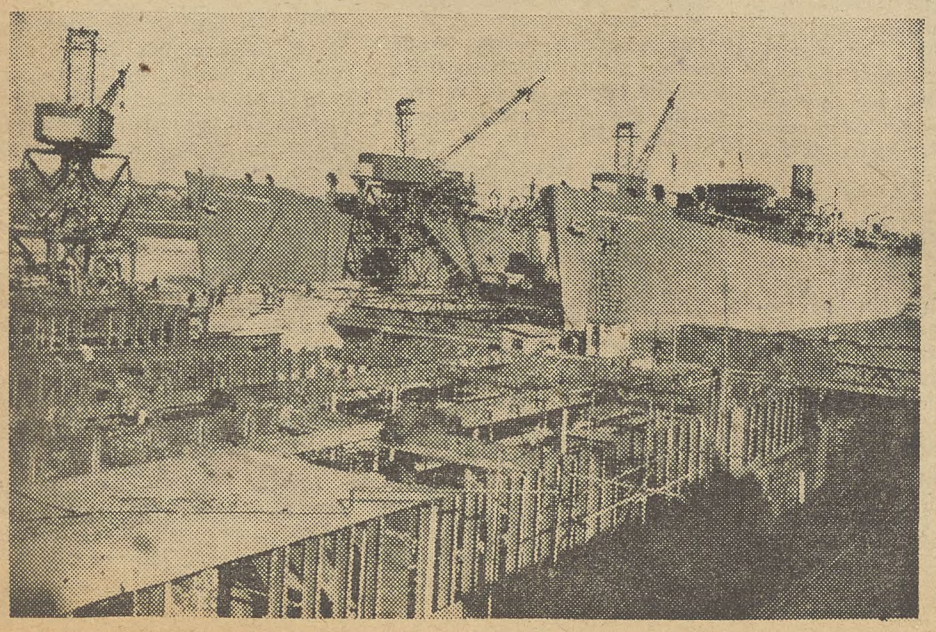
Green said that conferences between the union and the company, and later with Federal conciliators and mediators present, had "resulted in all the giving on our side." He related how M. H. Goldstein, IUMSWA counsel, had told Joseph M. Larkin, Bethlehem industrial-labor relations vice president at $138,000 a year, that if Larkin would accept arbitration, Goldstein would attempt to sell it to IUMSWA. Larkin rejected that. He also finally rejected a suggestion by Goldstein that the issues be presented to an outsider to get his reactions. Final rejection came after Larkin suggested a compromise, under which William E. Simkin, former chairman of the Shipbuilding Commission of the War Labor Board, would study the issues. But, under Larkin's suggestion, only Bethlehem's proposals, and not IUMSWA's, would be submitted.

JOHN GREEN

Green also revealed that Bethlehem, along with other industry representatives, had rendered worthless the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, by refusing to appear at meetings. The Committee, set up under the tripartite Zone Standards Agreement, was to have made a wage review on Jan. 1, 1947, but lack of a quorum prevented that. Before that, IUMSWA had been through more than 13 years of litigation with Bethlehem before the U. S. Supreme Court, the NLRB and the War Labor Board. Because of the boycotting of SSC by Bethlehem, its employes had been barred from a much-needed wage increase for months, he said.

He accused Bethlehem of starting picket line trouble and of trying to promote a back-to-work movement by inviting the leaders, who are in charge of groups of 12 workers, to desert the union and deal separately with management. He also pointed to a Massachusetts injunction against picketing, secured while Bethlehem ostensibly was seeking a peaceful strike settlement.

Green also revealed that IUMSWA and its Local 1 had arrived at an agreement with New York Shipbuilding, Camden, N. J. The agreement, which would end a long strike upon acceptance by the workers, provides for a 12-cent-an-hour across-the-board rise for hourly workers and an 8½% increase in piece rates. The boost establishes a rate of $1.50 for master mechanics. Other contract provisions are continued. There are 3,800 workers affected. Todd, Maryland Drydock and Alabama have made similar settlements.



TODD SHIPYARD: SETTLED AND IS PRODUCING FOR U. S.

BETHLEHEM (QUINCY): REFUSES TO ARBITRATE AND END STRIKE.

NLRB EXTENDS T-H DEADLINE

THE National Labor Relations Board and General Counsel Robert M. Denham have jointly announced that the deadline for filing of union affidavits and financial statements has been extended from September 23 to October 31.

The ruling applies to 5,000 cases pending before the board.

The AFL convention will open Oct. 6 and run through the week of Oct. 13. The CIO convention will be held the week of Oct. 13.

On Sept. 4, the CIO officers, meeting in Pittsburgh, took no action on Denham's ruling that all officers of the parents labor bodies—CIO and AFL—must sign Taft-Hartley Law non-Communist affidavits before any constituent union and locals could avail themselves of the facilities of NLRB. Unions and local officers also would have to sign.

ON SEPT. 12, the AFL Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, climaxed a week of sessions by announcing that the 15 officers would not sign. It was reported that John L. Lewis, a vice president, had refused to comply and that, therefore, this others perforce would have to refrain.

Text of the NLRB-Denham statement:

"It is our desire that every labor organization be given the fullest opportunity to qualify under the provisions of the Labor Management Act in order to be able to utilize the machinery set up by this statute.

The Regional and sub-Regional offices have accordingly been authorized, where requests for such extensions are based on reasonable grounds, to extend to Oct. 31, 1947, the application of notices heretofore given.

"Requests referring to cases now before the Board will receive similar consideration by the Board in Washington."

The action came after attorneys for the CIO asked the NLRB for an extension. Joseph Padway, general counsel for the AFL, has declared he will, in the name of the AFL Teamsters, test the Denham ruling legally. The Teamsters have signed the affidavits.

EARLIER, last week, the NLRB triumphantly came out with the news it will hold its first referendum on the union shop.

The referendum, to be held under 9 (e) (1) of the T-H Law, will determine whether employes of the J. M. J. Products Co., Belleville, Ill., want a union shop.

The election, to be conducted with the fanfare of a first-night production, will be among five eligible employes!

The union involved is the unaffiliated International Association of Machinists. The machinists are about the only large union utilizing the services of the board.

Denham's ruling on signings is challenged sharply by the co-author of the T-H law, Sen. Taft (R., O.). Taft took a little time from his political tour of the West to say there was no "legislative history" behind Denham's ruling. Sen. Aiken (R., Vt.) termed the non-Communist section of the law "silly" and perhaps unconstitutional.

Taft also brought down the howls of business backers of the GOP when he indicated he might be in favor of relaxing the ban on the closed shop.

'May I Have This Waltz, Bob?'

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), co-sponsor of the T-H Act, has been invited to a CIO dance!

Three New York locals of the CIO United Retail Employes hasten to say that they want Taft to meet some 1200 employes "and see for yourself how they feel about your new labor law."

Taft: Do It My Way

Senator Taft (R. Ohio) who has been given credit generally as the executioner of OPA, offered a six-point program as his method of cutting prices:

(a) U. S. should work to stabilize wages and prices at about 50 to 60% above 1939 figures, since "it must be recognized prices will not return to prewar levels; (b) further reduction of Federal spending and taxes; (c) reduction in exports of products short in this country; (d) "undoubtedly there have been some excessive profits" so he agrees with Pres. Truman that education of such profit-makers is necessary; (e) discouragement of further wage increases "to the extent they mean increases in prices." He urges a 60-cent minimum wage rate; (f) "campaigns for the voluntary rationing of products like meat."

He presented the points at San Francisco.

IAM Officer Quits Over Affidavit

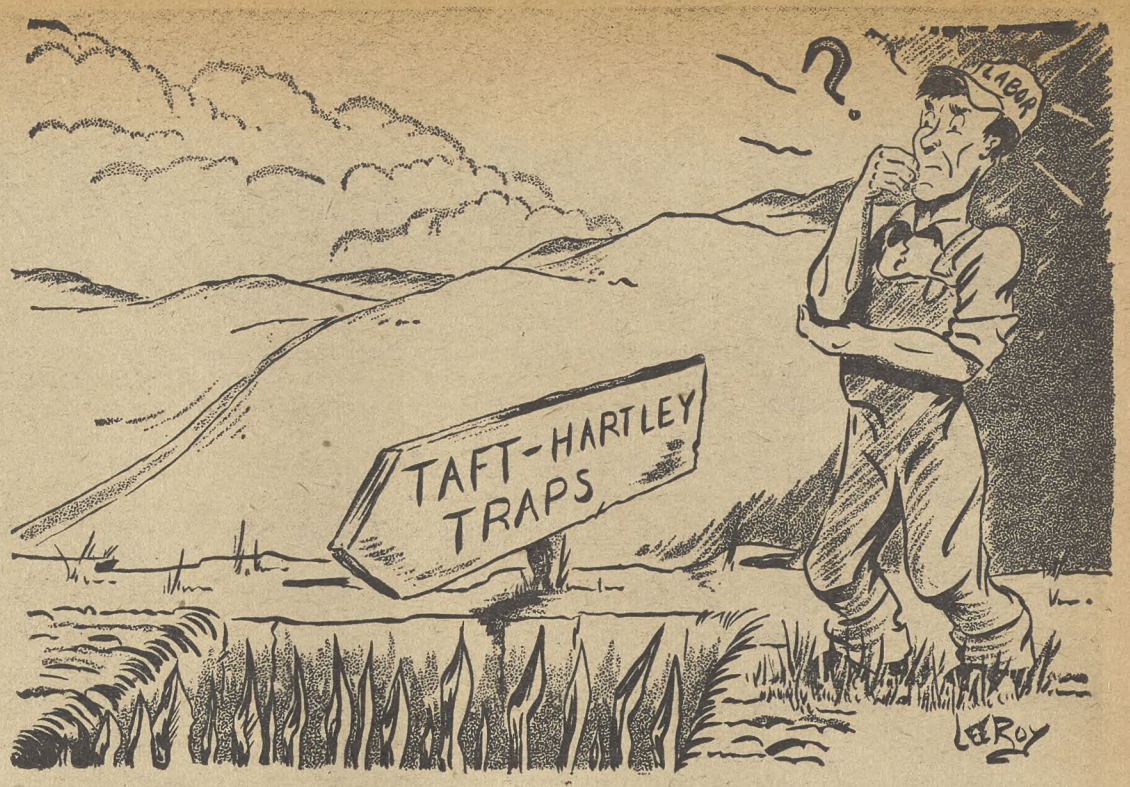
Ernest F. Normandin, declaring he is not a Communist and never has been one, has resigned as president of Local 681, International Association of Machinists, unaffiliated, rather than sign the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

"I feel this requirement is unconstitutional and violates my rights as a citizen of the U. S," he declared. The IAM's international officers have signed the affidavits and have urged local officers to follow suit.

Evade T-H Law Langer Urges

Sen. Langer (R., N.D.), one of three Republican Senators who voted against the Taft-Hartley Law, has advised labor that it should evade, but not violate the statute.

Langer, addressing the Indiana AFL, urged all labor to "present a solid front" in opposition to the law and recommended that "now is the time" for unions to begin preparations for the 1948 campaign.



Lawyers Call T-H Act 'Suicide' For Unions

SOME points of guidance for unions groping through the jungles of anti-labor legislation are listed in "Analysis of the Taft-Hartley Act," a new 48-page CIO Legal Department pamphlet which deserves a place in every union library and on every union officer's desk.

Throughout the pamphlet—written by General Counsel Lee Pressman and Assistant Counsel Eugene Cotton and Frank Donner—runs a constant warning that unions involved in NLRB procedures must act carefully and cautiously to avoid the score of pitfalls written into the 64-page law.

Many CIO unions, the analysis points out, have decided that Labor Board procedure has become so "complicated, cumbersome and anti-union, and the entire Board has been so drastically changed into a tool of employers, that it would be suicide for our unions to attempt to use the Act to enforce our collective bargaining rights."

"It should be emphasized that this is not a decision to violate the law."

A decision not to make use of Labor Board facilities "would be based upon the conclusion that it is our legal right to decide that the law has been made absolutely useless for unions . . ." Such a decision does not violate the law, in the same way that one does not violate any law by not suing one's next door neighbor when his kid breaks a window.

Boss Shows Hand

"An employer who insists on getting us involved in the machinery of the new Act for this purpose is only making clear the fact that he wants to resist and delay recognition, and hopes for a possible slow death for the union."

Practical difficulties of protecting union rights are clearly demonstrated in the section on union security clauses. The pamphlet lists 10 steps that must be taken before a union can "legally" ask an employer for a union shop or for a maintenance of membership provision.

In such a case the union must have been designated as representing a majority of its members; must file with the NLRB a petition for a special election on the union security question; must show that at least 30% of the workers in the bargaining unit wish the union to seek a security clause; and must win a majority of votes of all employes—not merely of those who vote in the special election.

To reach even that stage, the union must file data with the Secretary of Labor on its structure, organization and procedures; make certain that its international union has taken similar steps; must file a financial report with the Labor Dept.; have its international union also file financial statistics; prove that both the local and national union have distributed the financial data to every member of the union; and show that officers of the local and national union and the CIO have filed so-called non-Communist affidavits.

How To Get A Copy

Copies of the "Analysis of the Taft-Hartley Act" can be obtained from the CIO Publicity Department, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices —15c a copy; 50 for $6.25; 100 for $10; 500 for $45.

Lawyers Confer On T-H Problems

Lawyers from nearly 30 CIO affiliates met in Washington September 6-7 to study new moves in the handling of Taft-Hartley act problems.

The group, called together by General Counsel Lee Pressman, studied cases now in the courts and outlined general plans for future constitutional tests of the anti-labor law.

Attending the meeting were Frank Donner and Eugene Cotton of the CIO Legal Dept., and counsel for unions in the following industries: Electrical, communications, clothing, furniture, textile, auto, maritime, brewery, government, lithographers, shipyards, food, farm equipment, office, oil, rubber, fur and leather, mine mill, utility, telephone, transport service, and the CIO Organizing Committee.

Employers Free

After all these steps, the union can ask for union security—but there's nothing to compel the employer to grant that demand. And if he does, the only reason a person can be discharged by the employer upon request of the union is for non-payment of dues.

The CIO Legal Dept. analysis declares: "In net result, the (union security) clause has no more, and to some extent less, value than a check-off arrangement."

Further—a union which gains a security clause is subject to unfair labor practice charges by the NLRB if that agency feels its dues or initiation fees are excessive.

Since this type of unfair labor practice charge can be issued only against unions having contract security clauses, the pamphlet points out:

". . . It has no effect on any union which simply decides that the union security provisions permitted under the Act are meaningless and useless, and therefore makes no attempt to go through these procedures or to secure such provisions."

The pamphlet contains detailed analyses of every phase of the Act. In each section it indicates what the unions are compelled to do under the law, what they may do if they wish to use NLRB facilities, what employers may do to them, and possible future NLRB judgments on a variety of issues.

A very complete index makes the pamphlet very handy as a union member's guide to his rights—and his lack of rights—under every section of the Taft-Hartley law.

Union Slashes Prices: Local 400, of the CIO Auto Workers, operates this store, which sells groceries on a non-profit basis, with members working without pay. The local says the savings to members amount to approximately 25%. UAW Pres. Walter Reuther says the union plans to open other stores and induce other groups to be customers.

Public Interested: Signs carried by these pickets outside the Federal building in Boston where price hearings were held by the Congressional sub-committee indicate that the public is for more action and less talk.

PRICES HAUNT YOU EVEN IN SLEEP

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

PRICES. Prices. Prices. The word plagues you when you go into a store. It screams at you from newspaper headlines. It snarls from the radio. You hear it in the hum of your train. It haunts your sleep.

And well it might. The price spiral is shooting upward with record rapidity, as is shown by:

1. Labor Department statistics, which revealed that prices for foods and farm products had jumped to all-time highs. Dun & Bradstreet's index agreed, if any further proof was needed.

2. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of 900 wholesale commodities was up another 1.6% (compared to 0.6 the previous week) to 157.4% of the key year of 1926. It was the 11th consecutive weekly rise, the ninth consecutive postwar high, 29.3% above a year ago. It was only 5.9% below the all-time peak of May, 1920.

Prices had even the Republican politicians worried. Sen. Taft, complaining people had misunderstood his "eat less" statement, mumbled that President Truman was to blame for today's high costs, for Truman had vetoed the Taft-inspired "OPA" bill in the spring of 1946 . . . Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.) admitted that prices were high, and that they were likely to have political repercussions, but he declared he didn't think prices were any higher now than they would have been in the black market if OPA had been continued. (Major OPA protections died June 30, 1946, when Taft refused to let his Republican majority continue them.)

Congressional price probers started their treks in various parts of the country, only to be met with angry words from housewives, unions and consumers' groups.

FOOD: BLS showed that wholesale farm products had risen 2.7%, surpassing the all-time high mark of March 15, 1947. Wholesale food prices rose 3.9%, exceeding the previous all-time peak of Oct. 19, 1946.

Mayors of New York and other cities (including Washington's non-elected elders) suggested to restaurants that they return to two meatless days per week. That would be a further blow to housewives, many of whom have decided to eat out because they can't afford choicer cuts and feel that the lesser cuts are too high.

Taft was not the only one urging "eat less," but others, including Agriculture Secy. Anderson's department, urged it with more finesse. What Anderson's group said was, eat less extravagantly and less wastefully.

Individual prices:

CORN: Up.

WHEAT: Up.

MEAT: Up.

HIDES: Up.

FATS AND OILS: Up.

RAIL FARES: Presumably about to rise.

PROFITS: The Joint Congressional Committee on the economic report showed the following statistics:

While average profits of all industries was 111% higher in 1946 than in 1940, food corporations were up 212%. But, with the cutback in wartime taxes, 10 selected food processors gained 64% profits between 1945 and 1946. The 10:

Armour (meat), Borden (milk); Continental Baking Co., General Foods, Natl. Biscuit, Standard Brands, Swift (meat), Corn Products Refining, Natl. Dairy Products and Ralston Purina.

Food chain store figures also make one sit up. Here are net incomes, after taxes, of these five popular chains:

(In millions of dollars)

	1940	1945	1946
American Stores	1.	2	8.3
Food Fair	0.7	0.9	3.6
Atl. & Pacific	18.3	12.3	30.2
Kroger	4.6	5.6	9.4
Safeway	4.8	5.1	11.4

The price hearings:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: The CIO and housewives highlighted the first hearing of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

State CIO President Frank J. Benti, after listing a few examples of price rises, declared:

"The situation has become intolerable. We demand an immediate special session of Congress to get action now. We have seen our standards of living impaired by uncontrolled inflation. We have waited long enough for business men to heed the call for voluntary restraint. There is only one effective way to control inflation: the Government must control prices and ration scarce commodities."

(There was considerable difference of opinion among labor leaders on the subject of Congressional action; many, having no hope that the 80th Congress would do anything constructive, are demanding an immediate conference of industry, agriculture and labor to seek voluntary price reductions and relief. Others feel Congress is the only solution.)

Benti asked the Congressional Committee: "What is responsible for this intolerable situation and what can be done about it?" He gave his answer: "We have heard it said that labor is responsible. Let us look at the record: gross hourly earnings of U. S. factory workers have increased from $1.084 in June, 1946, to $1.234 in July, 1947, a rise of 14%. During this same period, the prices charged by our employers have gone up 35%. So, for every 1% wage increase, wholesale prices have been raised by 2½%.

"You do not have far to look. I call your attention to President Truman's Mid-Year Economic Report:

" 'From the first half of 1946, to the first half of 1947, compensation of employes increased from an annual rate of $112,800,000,000 to $125,300,000,000, an 11% rise. In the meantime, corporate profits reached the unprecedented level of $29,000,000,000 before taxes, a 68% jump from the previous year and 11,600,000,000 after taxes, a 63% increase.' "

Benti warned: "We of the CIO will not stand by and see our wages cut by exorbitant profits and prices."

BOSTON: Sen. Francis Myers (D., Pa.) and Rep. Edward Hart (D., N.J.), minority members of the Eastern sub-committee, complained after four days of hearings that no one had yet been willing to accept responsibility for contributing to rising living costs.

Myers was a quipmaster on one occasion.

Chester Smith, economist of the United Farmers of New England, declared it would be "disastrous to lower retail milk prices now because the pressure to buy would be so great that there wouldn't be enough to go around."

"That," Myers retorted, "is just another way of saying we're going to get as much as the market will pay us."

A founder of the famous "Newburyport Plan" blamed an organized campaign of "debunking" by business organizations for failure of that Massachusetts cut-prices program. The witness, Norman J. Randall, specifically mentioned the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. and the National Dry Goods Association.

CIO on the Ball: Pres. Frank J. Benti of the Rhode Island CIO Council testifies at the first public hearing conducted by the congressional price committee at Providence... He urged that a special session of Congress be called to re-establish price controls and rationing.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster — John Green — Emil Rieve
Joseph Curran — Allan S. Haywood — Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald — Walter P. Reuther — R. J. Thomas

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

Asst. Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher

Asst. Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan

Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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THOSE PAY CUTS

AMERICAN workers have been getting a pay cut every week for more than two months.

There is every indication that this will go on for some time. No relief is in sight.

If the trend continues at the present rate much longer, American workers will find themselves in about the same economic position they were back in 1939.

That is, they will unless they receive another round of pay increases.

Wage earners didn't get their pay cuts at the places they work but at the stores at which they have been buying. They got them a little at a time—on one item after another.

We, of course, could use a fancy term and say that American workers have been the victims of shrinking purchasing power. It's easier just to say bluntly that prices have gotten out of hand.

Profits, on the other hand, have been doing OK. They've been going up—and up—and up. They haven't suffered any shrinkage. They're setting all-time records.

A few of the nation's newspapers, who learned a lesson from the "era of beautiful nonsense" that came before the depression of the 30's, are throwing their support behind moves to halt inflation.

Most papers, however, are silent or are saying editorially that "something ought to be done about it." They're not charging bluntly—as we are—that a large portion of industry is making no real effort to prevent price increases.

Neither are they charging—as we are—that much profit-making has turned into outright profiteering.

It's easy to figure out what will happen in the future—unless the increase in prices is halted, and halted quickly. Working men and women, through their unions, will demand wage increases. They will have to do so if they maintain a decent standard of living.

Then the now-silent newspapers will swing into action. Their pages will be filled with dire warnings that the unions are "forcing the nation into uncontrolled inflation."

It would be better for them—and for the nation—if they would turn their editorial fire loose now and aim it at the real culprits.

Hoover's Green Apples?

We nominate for the quip of the week:

On America's Town Meeting of the Air (ABC), Rep. Howard H. Buffett (R., Neb.) blamed the present high prices on the New Deal, beginning with the "pump-priming" of 1933. He said it was all like a child eating a green apple. It tasted good at first, then came the belly-ache.

Agriculture Secretary Clinton Anderson shot back: "Are you, as a Republican, referring to the green apples that veterans and other unemployed persons had to sell at street corners during the Hoover depression?"

New "food" crisis: GOP Congressmen are having great difficulty eating the words they used when arguing that death of OPA wouldn't cause undue price increases.

Republican diehards are appalled because Senator Taft indicated he had an open mind about the closed shop.

NAM Talks Beautifully But Behaves in Same Old Way

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AMERICAN industry is on the spot—and you can take NAM's own word for it.

Of course the National Association of Manufacturers doesn't put it so bluntly. It uses these words:

"Industry today faces a challenge of more serious portent than any it has had to meet in the long history of hard testing.

"This challenge comes not from ideological opponents; not from a handful of power-hungry labor leaders; not even from the Communists and their dupes, the Collectivists—although all of these groups continue their anti-business drive relentlessly."

THEN NAM really lays it on the line, in these words:

"The new challenge comes from the overwhelming majority of the American people; from those who believe sincerely in our traditional way of life. It comes straight from the sole and final judge of the nation's destiny—the American people themselves."

NAM goes on to say that in the elections last November the public gave a "mandate" to the Government and in effect said:

"We are tired of government regimentation and boot-strap economics. Let's see what business can do to lead us to better days. Let's give business a fair chance to prove that our way of life is better than any other system in the world."

NAM goes even further, by warning that—

"Businessmen can either accept or ignore this challenge. They can display real industrial statesmanship or, through apathy, complacency or fear, drift into some form of statism with the tide that has already engulfed most of the world.

"But businessmen cannot evade the issue. Public opinion is going to make a decision. What industry does and says today will do much to determine the future of private enterprise and the destiny of our country."

Yes, NAM has summed up the situation beautifully.

BUT what does NAM propose to do about it? What has NAM already done to encourage the "industrial statesmanship" that is so badly needed?

What is NAM doing now to throw public support behind industry and the private enterprise system?

When you find the answers to these questions you get the idea that NAM is more interested in publicity than in performance and that it is talking out of both sides of its mouth.

Either that is true—or NAM does not understand the problems that are troubling the nation.

THE National Association of Manufacturers, which led the fight against OPA, misled the public regarding what would happen to prices after controls were removed.

Constantly increasing prices cause the people great hardship and concern. Many are beginning to believe that industry would risk a major depression rather than start a campaign for price reductions.

NAM said that "governmental control" must go—then it threw its support solidly behind the union-strangling Taft-Hartley Act.

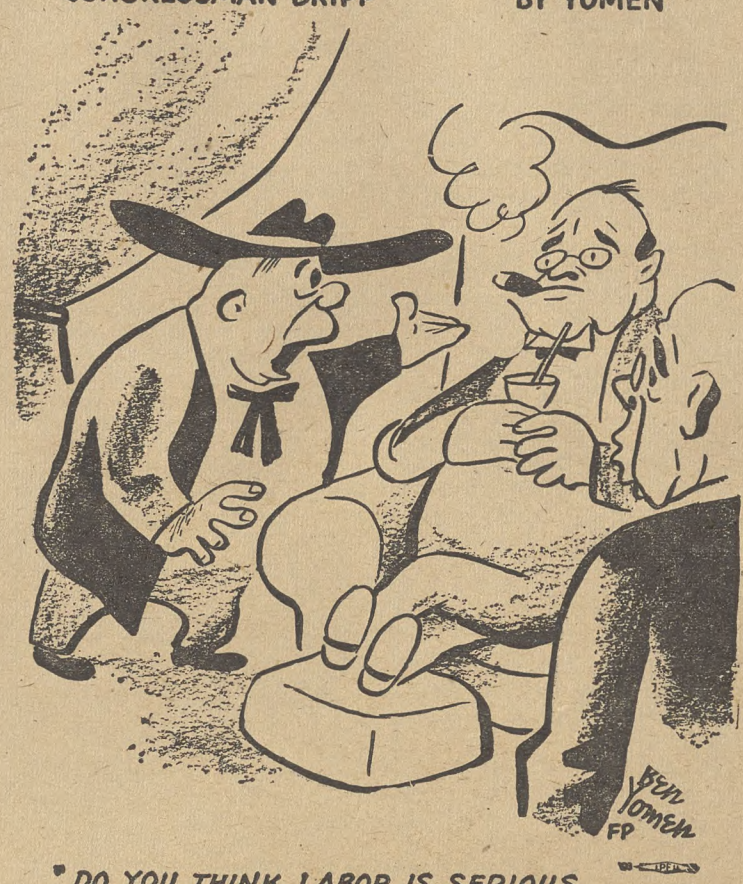
Housing is a major problem. NAM is doing virtually nothing to help solve it.

ONE of the world's most efficient publicity machines is operated by the NAM—and this machine is getting ready to operate at full speed.

It will pour out millions of words about the glories of the "traditional American way"—but more than words will be required to win the public approval that NAM says industry wants.

The public would like to see some action to prove NAM means what it says.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — BY YOMEN



"DO YOU THINK LABOR IS SERIOUS ABOUT POLITICAL ACTION?"

Scarcity Plot Charged

PRESIDENT WALTER P. REUTHER of the CIO Auto Workers charged last week that the management of the automobile industry is "an equally guilty partner with the steel industry in a conspiracy of planned scarcity in America."

"If the automobile industry is not guilty of this charge, let them prove it to the American public by assuming active public leadership in the fight to expose the program of planned steel scarcity and aid in breaking this critical bottleneck," Reuther said.

The steel shortage endangers world peace, Sen. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) declared later in the week in a radio address. He said:

"When the managers of the steel industry decided not to expand steel production, but rather to increase the price of what they produce, they placed a restriction on the economic expansion of America.

"It will be felt by people everywhere, and it will prevent the U. S. from achieving the new record production so necessary to win the peace."

Reuther claimed that although the auto industry is one of the most vitally affected by the steel shortage, "not one automobile manufacturer, with the exception of Henry Kaiser, has raised his voice in protest."

"Instead of positive action to correct the situation, the auto manufacturers announce another layoff due to steel shortage—with pious regrets, of course—slap another increase on the price of cars and rake in the most enormous profits in the history of the industry," Reuther said.

"It appears that auto management, like the steel industry, prefers restricted production, high prices and high profits to full production and full employment. They have evidenced a complete lack of concern for the effect of their position on their employes, their customers and on the economy of the nation.'

Industry and Union Ask Entry of DPs

The State Dept. was requested last week to bring to America skilled tailors now in European displaced persons' camps. The move was urged as a means of relieving the manpower shortage in the clothing industry.

Signed by Jacob Potofsky, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Raymond H. Reiss, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association, the joint appeal stated that the skilled workers were necessary for expansion of the industry.

They said the DPs would "be in our own enlightened self-interest as well as an act of simple humanity.

"Clothing employers in 26 states of the union are prepared to make commitments for jobs for these workers. This will insure decentralization of this proposed working force, preventing congestion in any one industrial community. This distribution, also, will avoid intensifying the present housing shortage."

And There It Was, In Black And White

THE grievance session was deadlocked and neither side seem willing to budge an inch.

The Newspaper Guild committee insisted that a man joining the Merchant Marine be granted the same job protection as one going into the Army and Navy.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania publisher said the Guild was making an unreasonable request. Men going into the Merchant Marine got "big pay," they said, and weren't entitled to benefits accorded employes called into the "regular" services.

Tempers became a bit heated. Words flew thick and fast.

Nobody could visualize a quick or satisfactory end to the deadlock.

REPORTERS acquire odd habits. Some of them make "doodles" on copy paper while they're talking over the phone. Others roll paper into little wads and toss them at wastebaskets.

A reporter on the Pennsylvania paper at which the dispute arose had a habit of clipping out stories and editorials. He'd just cut them out and tuck them away.

Nobody seemed to know just why he did it or understand his selection of clippings.

Perhaps it was just a hobby—and if it was, it was a hobby that paid off.

THE reporter who saved clippings was getting ready to sail with the Merchant Marine. He thought he was entitled to a guarantee that his job would be waiting for him when he got back—if he got back.

The Guild felt the same way about it—and was willing to put up a real fight for him.

Management said it wanted to be patriotic and was willing to "take care of" returning soldiers and sailors—that is, sailors who served in the U. S. Navy.

Any others would just have to get along as best they could.

Neither side was willing to give in.

THE clipping-saver eventually "saved" the situation.

He seemed to recall something that bore directly on the situation. An editorial, maybe.

He thumbed through his clippings. Finally he found it read it over, and smiled with satisfaction.

He got in touch with Guild committee and placed his evidence before them. They smiled too, because they believed they had the "ammunition" they needed.

THE Guild went into action immediately It issued a mimeographed bulletin stating its position in the matter and quoting from the clippings the clipping-saver had produced.

A copy of the bulletin was sent to the publisher, who had not been sitting in on grievance sessions.

Events that followed indicate he read it and was impressive—so impressed that he got in touch with his representatives and told them a thing or two in no uncertain terms.

ANOTHER meeting—and it was soon apparent that there had been a change in management's thinking.

The new thought on management's part was that it would be a good idea to provide the same job protection for Merchant Marine men as for those going into the Army and Navy.

The deadlock was broken. A contract was signed.

The clipping?

It was an editorial strongly lauding the Merchant Marine—and it had been cut from the newspaper on which the clipping-saver worked as a reporter.

NO WONDER

Murray Warns Labor Will Use Every Moral Means to Kill T-H

AMERICAN workers "will use every legitimate, legal and moral method available to bring about the complete repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the retirement from the Congress of the unfit and misled legislators who enacted that measure."

That prediction was made last week by CIO Pres. Murray in a speech before a three-state discussion meeting conducted by the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Grand Rapids, Mich.

In a slashing attack on profiteers and anti-labor propagandists, Murray charged that the nation's present inflation has been brought on by "the wanton and vicious behavior of greedy, grasping men who measure success in life by their own success in acquiring and holding intact as much as possible of the good things of life.

"THE working man has been traduced and slandered," the CIO president declared in a discussion of the Taft-Hartley act, "and the whole people has been reduced to a state of economic illiteracy.

"The American people simply have not been given the facts on our economy. Production is invariably discussed in confusing terms, and yet we know that production of goods is at an all-time high.

"High prices are attributed in slanderous terms to the man who works for a living. High profits are cited as a patriotic accomplishment."

Citing the varied devices incorporated into the Taft-Hartley law to tie up labor unions and cut their effectiveness, Murray added:

"Spokesmen for the CIO say without fear or trembling that there are certain phases of the Taft-Hartley law which will be resisted through noncompliance on constitutional grounds.

"EFFORTS will be made, of course, to brand us as rebels against our government. We are not in resistance to our government; we are endeavoring to make that government fill its proper function under the democratic process, and certainly its highest function is protecting the rights of the people."

Murray voiced suspicions that "little or nothing" could be accomplished by a special session of Congress to solve current economic and social problems until there had been a common program of action worked out by representatives of labor, business, agriculture and government.

"Certainly the Congress could and should make a contribution in setting things aright, but Congressional action can come only after certain other things have been done. There is no better machinery for the solution of the whole problem than a return to the accepted, established and legal democratic processes that distinguish our government above all others.

"WE therefore call upon the industrial leaders of this nation to meet with the representatives of organized labor and work out in full and frank discussion, and in good faith, a formula which all of us can make known to the Congress as the desires of the American people."

At stake in the present crisis, Murray pointed out, is not only the welfare of American citizens but the peace and well-being of the world.

"The people have needs; they want to satisfy those needs; to be able to do so they must have in their hands the needed purchasing power," he noted.

Guilty!

MORE than 20,000 business establishments were found last year to be violating the Wage and Hour Law.

These represented 51% of the 40,350 establishments inspected by the Wage & Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor.

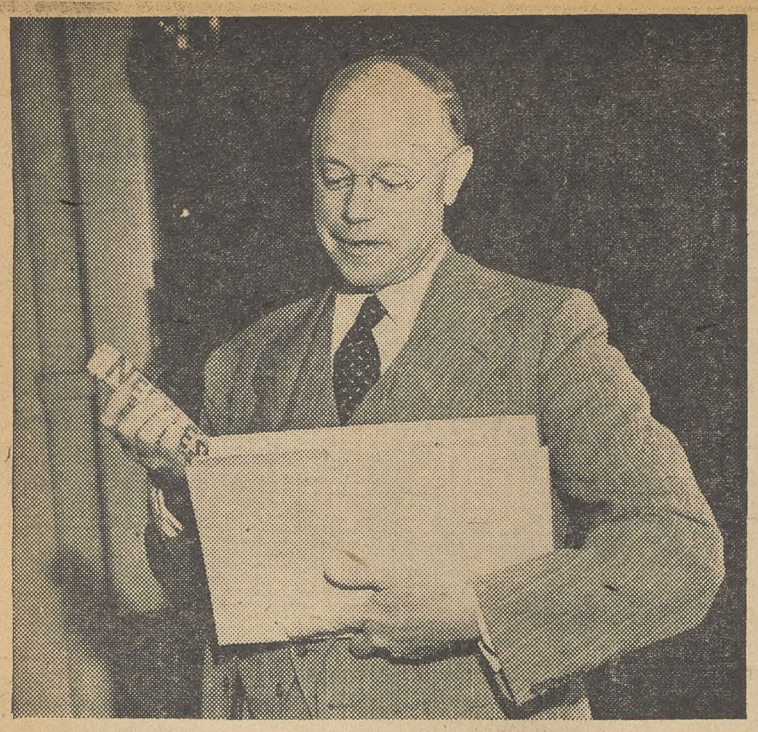
More than $18,000,000 in illegally withheld wages were "discovered."

Child labor law violations affecting 942 minors were found in 185 places.

That's what the Division reported recently—and it added that it could not achieve "genuine" enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act by making inspections at so few places.

"If we had an adequate enforcement staff, the violating employers would soon see that they could not get away with what they do now and would start complying," a Labor Dept. official said.

A recent severe cut in the Department's budget will curtail the Division's work considerably.



Sweet, Isn't He: **Sen. "Eat Less" Taft munches a candy bar to fortify himself against hunger as he prepares to read a script to the Calif. State Bar Association. Earlier Taft, who obviously is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency, suggested that people "eat less meat and eat less extravagantly."**

SPEAKER MARTIN JOKES ABOUT SPECIAL SESSION IN PRICES

HIGH prices are a subject for good-natured laughs, but do not justify calling a special session of Congress, it was made clear last week at a press conference called by House Speaker Joseph Martin (R., Mass.).

Asked whether he thought the price situation might mean a special call to the legislators, Martin said, "The administration has said nothing to me about it." Then he just grinned when several newsmen exploded with: "You've heard about them, haven't you?"

When a feminine reporter asked how Martin would answer complaints on high prices during his September and October speaking tour through the midwest and far west, the speaker quipped: "Well, that depends on how they come up."

Martin added that he was open minded on calling Congress back to cope with problems of foreign aid, saying he would "approve a special session if the administration could prove it was necessary."

Martin's speaking tour, starting Sept. 23 in Chicago, will be devoted to "talking about the 80th Congress" at Republican rallies.

Says Argentine Beef Needed Here

A call for the immediate resumption of importations of Argentine beef in cans was issued last week by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) to remedy the U. S. shortage.

Pointing out that Argentine beef is shipped boned and canned and presents no danger of hoof and mouth disease since the germ resides only in bone, Celler said imports from July 15 to Aug. 1 were only 108 pounds.

At the same time, 200,000 pounds of Argentine beef came to the U. S. for military use, but this was not subject to the excessively high tariff of 6c per pound.

Celler said the tariff rate serves "to bolster the cattle bloc, the most powerful and rapacious bloc in the world" and that "its back can easily be broken by the importation of Argentine beef."

FE Workers Meet Continuously

Local 236, CIO Farm Equipment Workers, was engaged last week in a "continuous meeting" at the Louisville plant of the International Harvester Co.

The meeting is demanding that Louisville FE workers get the same pay as other workers in Harvester's plants outside Chicago.

Press Anti-Union, Survey Shows

The American press is becoming more anti-labor each year, according to a survey of daily newspapers by James S. Twohey Associates. "Labor Day of 1945 was the last year that the press majority indulged in platitudinous praise of labor," the newspaper analysts reported. "This year a critical or condemnatory tone is adopted toward labor by 59%, while only 13% follow a friendly line and 27% are unclear or mixed."

HITS WHEAT PRICE BOOST

SECRETARY of Agriculture Anderson said last week that he thought some price increases in recent weeks were unwarranted and that some dealings in the wheat market had been "unrealistic."

Discussing the wheat supply and the export program, Anderson said that "the facts in the wheat market are that we have a very heavy supply." Grain traders generally have blamed the demands of the export program for much of the price rise of recent weeks on the exchanges.

Anderson said that the wheat crop was estimated at 1,410,000,000 bushels. He said that normally, the United States uses 750,000,000 bushels for food, stock feed and seed, leaving about 650,000,000. From that amount, he said, 400,000,000 bushels could be exported and still leave a 200,000,000 bushel carryover for "good housekeeping."

"I have felt for a long time that the pressure on the wheat market was unnecessary," Anderson said.

He said he believed the drop in prices on the Chicago Board of Trade late last week was a result of traders realizing that there were still 200,000.000 bushels of wheat less to toss on the market.

When he was asked whether he considered the advance in grain prices unwarranted, he explained his views of the trading situation and finally answered yes.

Anderson said there had been many stories of the tremendous grain exports to Europe and of the shortness of the European crops. He said he felt that publicizing the large amounts of wheat on hand in the United States would help bring prices down.

He admitted that it is a "hard thing" to give a housewife assurance on price questions, but he emphasized that the supply of food in the United States is "fully ample for all our needs and the export program."

Quit Buying Meat

The beginning of a consumers strike against choicest cuts of meat because of high prices was reported late last week in New York City.

"Take your time. Prices are still going up."

Pres. Henry Beitscher of the Washington, D. C., Industrial Union Council, said that he would force a test case of the Federal loyalty program by refusing to state his union affiliation. He is an employe of the Commerce Dept.

Freight Rate Boost Proposal Attacked

Chief Attorney James Knudson of the Agriculture Department last week asserted that a boost in railroad freight rates would set off a "chain reaction of inflationary consequences."

He testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the request of the railroads for freight rate increases.

The carriers have asked an immediate 10% boost until the ICC can consider their larger request for a 27% increase.

Knudson and Frederick Hamley, representing State railroad commissions, said the railroads face no financial emergency justifying the immediate 10% hike.

Knudson told the commission the United States is confronted now with the same economic situation that developed after world war I. Unless the inflationary trend is halted soon, he warned, a severe economic recession will follow.

Higher freight rates at this time, he said, would "release a chain reaction of inflationary consequences."

"No financial emergency has been shown such as to justify the absolute necessity of interim relief," he said.

Hamley agreed that the carriers had failed to prove their need for emergency relief. He reiterated his belief that the roads overlooked important factors in estimating expenses and revenues for the second half of 1947.

75 On Strike in S. F. Against Sears

About 75 employes of Sears Roebuck, San Francisco, walked out last week after 3½ months of negotiations failed to bring company agreement for continuation of seniority, the union shop, hiring hall and six paid holidays.

The CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen accused the company of deliberately stalling on negotiations on a contract until union shop and other restrictions of the Taft-Hartley became effective. This contract expires in June.

The company had offered a 4c hourly increase in return for the union's giving up job and union security.

World Labor

LATIN-AMERICAN UNIONS are voicing sharp opposition to plans of the AFL to sponsor a dual trade union organization south of the Rio Grande. A meeting has been scheduled for January in Lima, Peru, where the AFL hopes to create a new Pan-American Federation as a rival to the powerful Latin-American Federation of Labor.

In Bolivia last week the Bolivian Federation and its La Paz council repudiated Serafino Romauldi, traveling agent for the AFL, and invited him to get out of town. The unions described him as "dangerous to Bolivian labor."

At Havana, the Cuban Federation of Labor charged the government of Pres. San Martin with increasing hostility to the island's unions. Iazaro Pena, secretary of the federation, predicted that Martin may soon make a deal with the AFL to recognize a small labor group as the official union movement and to illegalize the federation.

He said that radio facilities are being denied to union spokesmen, labor groups are being persecuted and that workers must rally quickly to protect their interests and bona fide organizations.

★ ★ ★

JAPANESE UNIONS are planning new wage demands to meet the problems of workers squeezed by rising prices, according to Allied Labor News reports from Tokyo.

Since last spring's projected general strike was called off just before the deadline, unions have been quiet, ALN said, but an end to the breathing spell appears imminent.

With wages pegged at 1800 yen a month, prices on both the official and black markets have risen drastically.

★ ★ ★

RETURN TO PALESTINE of the 4,400 Jews deported by the British government to an internment camp in Germany was demanded last week by CIO Pres. Murray in a wire to British Foreign Minister Bevin.

Pres. Murray's wire was sent at the request of the National Committee for Labor Palestine, composed of leading union officials. He told Bevin that the British action is "a violation of all dictates of man's concern for suffering humanity" and urged adoption by the British government of a "sane policy of justice and humility toward the Jewish cause."

★ ★ ★

POLAND'S LABOR UNIONS have doubled pre-war membership and now number more than two million workers, the Polish Information Service has announced. About half a million eligible persons still remain to be organized.

The Textile Workers Union, functioning in one of Poland's most important industries, has completed about 95% organization of its field.

One reason for the tremendous gains is the post-war unification of Polish labor. Before the Hitler invasion, the country had nine separate trade union central organizations, while in the textile industry alone 13 separate unions competed for the workers' favor.

All 36 unions affiliated to the Central Trade Union Committee are now of the industrial type, like CIO unions, with all employes in the industry belonging to a single organization.

Union Told To Unseat Foes

'IF LABOR IS TO SURVIVE'

THE political drive of Minnesota's Twin Cities is being spearheaded by James M. Shields, who resigned as Regional NLRB director in protest against the Taft-Hartley Law.

Two large united labor rallies were held in Minneapolis and the State capitol at St. Paul, on the other side of the Mississippi.

At St. Paul, Shields was flanked by Walter J. Smith, State CIO president; Della Ryan, secretary of the United Labor Rally; Edward C. Esholdt, AFL; Gerald J. O'Donnell, AFL Trades and Labor Assembly president, and Edward Baisden, president of the St. Paul Industrial Union Council. Smith and Esholdt were co-chairmen of the meeting.

In Minneapolis, backing up Shields were: Robert I. Wishart, president of the Hennepin County CIO; Walter Frank, AFL chairman of the Joint Labor Tax Committee; Hubert Schoen, chairman of the State American Veterans Committee, and Mayor Hubert Humphrey.

Shields launched an attack against Minnesota's Sen. Joseph Ball (R.) and denounced the "Ball-Taft-Hartley Law" as the magna carta of union-busting bosses, company finks and labor spies.

Shields declared: "For 10 years (during which time he was Regional NLRB director), I have been, under the Hatch Act, permitted to express myself politically only at the polls.

"Now, I've been de-Hatched and I'm hoping to say what I damn please. I'm going to fight this infamous law until it is repealed.

"Unseat the Congressmen and Senators who gave this law birth. This is a herculean task. It must be done if labor is to survive."

Mayor Humphrey's appearance was important because of a recent State Fair poll which showed a lead for him over Sen. Ball, who comes up for reelection next year.

Humphrey has indicated he will seek the Democratic nomination to oppose Ball. The mayor told the Minneapolis rally that no one was to blame for what the last Congress did but the people, who failed to get out the vote. He warned that that must not happen in 1948.

The meetings decided to utilize every union officer, steward and committeeman to do ward, precinct and house-to-house campaigning. The union officials' homes also will be used for neighborhood meetings.

Wisconsin

The CIO Auto Workers, Electrical Workers and Steelworkers are among the unions spearheading PAC's drive in Wisconsin.

Here is a preliminary glance at what's what:

Auto Workers: 24 Wisconsin members came back from the UAW Political Action Techniques School, at Waukegan, Ill., determined that they will not "Miss the Date in '48." The meeting drew up plans for organizing PACs in each local, county, city, town, ward and precinct. A novel approach was suggested under which visits would be made to farm areas to see what agriculturists think and to attempt to find a common meeting ground for farmers and labor.

Locals 75, 699, 248, 395, 396, 180, 82, 391, 244, 172, 173 and 72 are included in the UAW locals participating in political action. Those locals are in Milwaukee, La Crosse, Racine and Kenosha.

Electrical Workers: Local 1111 has issued leaflets to every worker in the Allen-Bradley shops. All types of PAC literature is being distributed.

Glamor is a part of the campaign, too. On Oct. 3, Local 1111's big free dance will be held.

At the affair will be 35 Allen-Bradley Glamor Girls, who will pass through the crowd selling PAC buttons for a buck each.

Local 1113, UE, has collected six times as much in PAC contributions as it did last year.

Steelworkers: Local 2181 has set up sort of a super-PAC committee. The group, with 32 members, will handle publicity, collection, registration and neighborhoods.

Hiring Declines In Manufacturing

Hiring in manufacturing industries during July bucked the seasonal trend of other years, to drop to a 6-year low mark, a report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows. The record of 48 workers hired for every 1,000 employes is a drop from 55 in June. In 1946 June hiring was 67 and July was 74 per 1,000 workers on the payrolls.

In July 1947 fewer workers quit their jobs proportionally than in any month since the end of the war, with the exception of Dec. 1946. The slight drop from June in quits reflects also a change in the seasonal change of former years, when workers were more likely to leave jobs voluntarily.

Hiring went down in almost every major section of the durable goods field, whereas hiring in textiles, leather and tobacco hiring rose during the month. Overall hiring was slower among women workers.

Farmers Interested: Palmer Weber, CIO-PAC research director, tells a panel of union and farmer representatives at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., about the PAC program. Left to right, James Payne, District 35 of the CIO Steelworkers; J. P. Mooney, PAC field representative, Weber; Tom Ludwig, Tennessee Farmers Union organizer; Alton Lawrence, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Russell Allen, AFL Retail Clerks, Chicago; H. N. Harley president of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative, an affiliate of the Farmers Union.

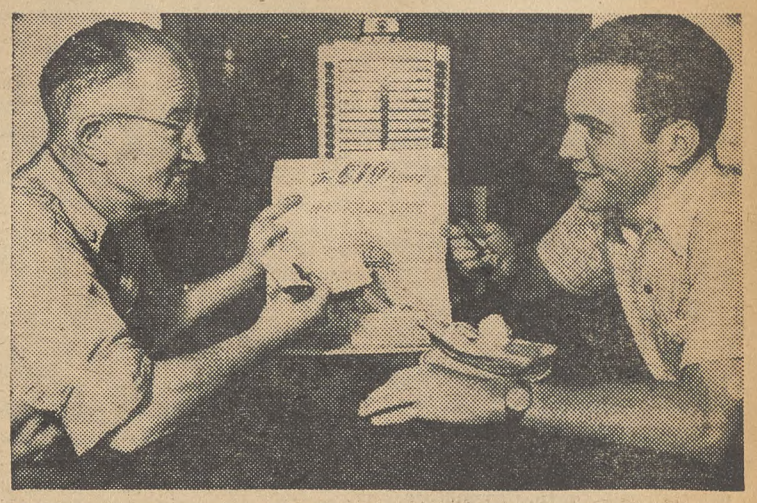
CIO Strikes Swank Phila. Hotel

The dowagers who live permanently at Philadelphia's swank Bellevue-Stratford Hotel were having a hard go of it last week end when 700 employes, members of Local 356, CIO Hotel and Restaurant Workers, struck.

According to Anthony D'Elia, president of the local and chief bellboy at the hotel, the strike was precipitated by a demand of the hotel that persons accused of drinking or other actions could be fired summarily without any chance for the union to protect them. D'Elia says the union members, some of whom have been with the hotel for many years, should have their "day in court" in arbitration. There are 900 guests at the hotel.

All-Time High

CANADIAN trade union membership reached an all-time high of 831,697 at the end of 1946, the Dominion Ministry of Labor reports. The figure is up some 15% from the wartime peak achieved in 1944.



Eschews Banana Splits: Vernon, Local 662, CIO Autoworkers, (left) who gave up banana splits to give $1 a week to PAC for 20 weeks, is trying to convince Bill Dodds, education director of the local, to do likewise.

" And please give the NAM what it needs most—a conscience."

BREWERY WORKERS LOCAL BACKS COMPULSORY VOTING

The CIO Brewery Workers, Local 343, has projected a mandatory voting system for its members which it hopes will become accepted labor policy in Minnesota, where the local is located, and elsewhere.

The proposal calls for each worker to be given a card to be signed by a state election judge attesting that the bearer has cast his ballot. The plan is now being sent to all locals of the Brewery Workers union and will be laid before the state CIO convention in Hibbing late in October.

If the convention acts favorably, use of the cards may spread throughout the state as labor seeks to get out its vote.

Author of the plan is John H. Wyant of St. Paul, research director for Local 343. To members of that international union, voting is serious business. Thousands of them were voted out of jobs when the prohibition amendment was adopted.

As a protection against this happening again and as a step toward good citizenship, the union's constitution provides that all members must be citizens or undergoing naturalization and must vote when physically able. Failure to do so means suspension from the union. Similar provisions are in the by-laws of Local 343.

To make sure its members voted, the local has been checking the records at a cost of from $60 to $100 per election. Because of the cost and the possible congestion if all unions tried this, Wyant developed the card system.

This card is three by five inches, has a picture of the flag in the upper left and carries the legend: "Americans that vote keep faith with those who fought to give them that privilege." Below that is room for the voter's name and the signature of an election judge.

As penalties for non-voters, Wyant suggests a variety of methods, including fines, suspension and public listing in union halls.

Denver Cops Bar Strikebreaking

The Denver police, who have broken strikes in the past, will stay out of labor-management tangles as long as John O'Donnell remains police chief.

The new police head made his announcement after striking members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers protested a policeman's attempt to encourage a back-to-work movement at the Riggs Optical Co.

"We're not going to take any part on either side in a labor dispute," said O'Donnell. "We're going to be equally fair to the union and management." In addition, he promised not to limit picketing.

The offending policemen was reprimanded.

RUBBER: WHY NOT TRY OUT LAW?

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

TRYING out of the Taft-Hartley law by labor was urged by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of CIO Rubber Workers at the union's 12th annual convention in Boston last week.

Emphasizing that the law is "the most important problem we have to face," Buckmaster declared:

"It looks to me as if labor will have to get into this thing and get its cases before the Board. Then if the Board bogs down, labor will be better able to challenge the rightness of the law and get the support of the American people. It will take more than labor to change the Hartley-Taft law."

He charged the mind of the public had been "poisoned against labor" by an NAM propaganda campaign, and said that labor itself "has done a bum public relations job."

"In some instances," he said, "unions have adopted, like some businesses, a 'To hell with the public' attitude."

Urging an intensive relations campaign by labor, Buckmaster said, "Labor can and must show that the objectives of organized labor are the objectives of the American people."

MEMBERSHIP in the Rubber workers last year reached an all-time high of 220,000, officers reported on the first day of the convention. The union was organized originally with a membership of 2080.

Rep. John McCormack, (D., Mass.), former majority leader, got a standing ovation from the 555 delegates as he lashed the H-T law as "repressive and punitive." Branding it as "iniquitous," the former House majority leader said, "Representatives of special interests sat in with Republican Congressmen in writing this bill." He named "a man from Chrysler" as one of this group.

McCormack said Republican had scuttled moves for an improved wage-hour law at the last session. "They say they'll introduce one at the next session," he said, "One for 60c an hour. Too little and too late."

The Massachusetts Congressman pointed out that whereas only 800,000 workers are aided by the 60c provision, nearly 3,000,000 would benefit from a 65c minimum.

"Who has the audacity to state that 65c an hour is too high a wage for an American workingman?" he asked.

McCormack blasted moves for a third party as leading "to the destruction of the progressive movement in this country. There are reactionary Democrats, but the Democratic party is organically progressive, while the Republican party is organically reactionary," he told the delegates.

In one of its first actions, the convention voted to place the union's field staff on seniority. The URWA is believed to be the first union in the country to take such action.

THE UNION'S constitution was amended to make an objective "the six hour day and the 30-hour week with wage increases to compensate for the shorter time so that there will be no reduction in weekly earnings from such action."

Reports by the New York Times and the Boston Herald that the resolutions committee had unanimously endorsed a resolution commending the House Committee on un-American Affairs were bitterly denied and branded as "flight of fancy" by Buckmaster on the convention floor.

The stories also told of an "anti-Communist" caucus whose purpose was to "purge from high office in the union" those "suspected of being Communist sympathizers."

"I deeply resent the efforts of anyone to say that this union is divided on the issue of communism," continued Buckmaster. "I say it is a lie! It has never been an issue in the organization."

The union's three international officers—Buckmaster; H. R. Lloyd, vice-president; and Charles Lanning, secy.-treas., were re-elected.

Utilities Attack Public Services

Publicly-owned utilities are in for a frontal attack sponsored by privately-owned power concerns.

Nearly 200 private organizations last week decided to launch an aggressive program designed to reveal the "waste of public funds at Government power sites that duplicate the lines of private power companies."

The decision, following a period of many years in which the private concerns took no public stand, apparently came as a result of the industry's conclusion that it has many friends among Republicans in the 80th Congress.

No indication was given by the 200 companies as to how they arrived at their charge of Governmental waste, but it was said that evidence to back up the stand would be sought between Sept. 25 and Oct. 5.

Hiring Rates Drop

Factory hiring rates throughout the country dropped in July to the lowest point for any July since 1940, the Labor Dept. reported last week.

Vermont CIO Backs PAC

THE Vermont State CIO Council, holding its annual convention at Burlington, last week placed political action and worker education at the top of its program for the coming year.

A unanimously-adopted resolution urged all-out support of PAC as an antidote for the Taft-Hartley Act. Another resolution created a workers' education fund, financed by a per capita levy of one cent.

Among the speakers on the two-day agenda were John Brophy, national director of CIO Council; Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director of CIO-PAC; Frank Fernbach, national CIO Education Dept.; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, head of the Federal Council of Churches; Rev. William A. Tennien; Tim Flynn, member of the national CIO organizing staff, and William Gilbert, CIO Furniture Workers.

The 110 delegates returned Council President John C. Lawson and Secy.-Treas. Daniel Dyshlevich to their posts by acclamation.

Health Co-Op Asks T-H Law Repeal

A national health cooperative recently became what is believed to be the first non-political, non-labor national group in the country to call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Without a dissenting vote, 300 delegates to the Cooperative Health Federation's second annual convention at Elk City, Okla., adopted resolution calling for repeal of the T-H Act and condemning House Small Business subcommittee, headed by Rep. Ploeser (R., Mo.), for the manner in which it is investigating cooperatives.

Among the delegates, mostly farmers, were two from the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes in St. Louis, Mo.—Harold J. Gibbons and Max Voras. Harry Read, assistant to CIO Secy-Treas Jamos B. Caroy, appeared before the group's labor committee.

Unanimity: Without a dissenting vote Pres. Jack Kroll and Secy.-Treas. William Lavelle are returned as heads of the Ohio State CIO Council during its 9th annual convention at Cleveland last week.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Last week the Ohio State Council held its convention in Cleveland. The representation exceeded any other previous convention held by the Council. Ohio ranks as one of the best operated Councils in the country. The delegates assembled realized the inequities contained in the Taft-Hartley Act and what it means to them and their unions.

The writer addressed the convention immediately following the statement of one of the authors of this vicious bill, Senator Taft, in which he advocated that the solution to high prices is that everybody eat less. So, now we have his program—more production; more profits; less purchasing power and less food for the workers.

Politics came in for serious consideration by the delegates and a determination that in order to protect their wages, working conditions and their union that they must become seriously involved in the political arena.

Jack Kroll, chairman of PAC, is president of the Council and William Lavelle is secretary-treasurer.

There are no elections under the Taft-Hartley Act to report. That condition undoubtedly will continue for sometime. Here are three victories without resorting to this anti-labor law:

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports two elections; (1) Steelworkers won by a vote of 100 to 10 among the employes of the Arizona Iron Works, Phoenix, Arizona. The election was conducted by Rabbi Krohn following a 6-weeks' strike for recognition. USA Dist. Dir. Charles Smith and USA Reps. Robert Keyes and Herb Finley were in charge.

Oil Workers Local 28, Long Beach, Calif., entered into a signed agreement with the representatives of the Continental Oil Co., in which both sides agreed to abide by the results of the vote. The election was conducted by Carl Fletcher, Assemblyman from the 71st Dist. in Long Beach and editor of the AFL Central Labor Councils official newspaper in Long Beach. The results were OWIU-CIO 26, no union 18.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., reports a victory for CIO Chemical Workers in an election conducted by the N. J. Mediation Board at the River Plate Import and Export Co., Newark. CIO Rep. Peter J. Flynn conducted the organizational work and the CIO received 28, no union 1.

Not governed by the T-H Act, our Railroad Workers Union under the direction of Brother A. B. Martin report another fine victory for their organization amongst the blacksmiths of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The results were CIO 199, AFL 76. This organization is making splendid progress and is now seeking an election amongst the boilermakers.

In West Virginia, as reported in this column last week, the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee moves along. More locals have voted for CIO affiliation.

Chief Counsel Denham for the NLRB, is living the life of Riley. (probably Gerard Reilly, who with the NAM is included in those who suggested this stab-labor-in-the-back piece of legislation). He has nothing to do but meet company and independent unions and figure out how Senator Ball and Congressman Hartley can collaborate with him to influence additional and impractical rulings that are not contained in the law, as bad as it is. It is reported if he keeps this up, he will have no difficulty in being confirmed by reactionary Senators

Organized labor throughout its history has had to meet and overcome terrific odds. Repression and persecution, deprivation and the loss of human lives—it can, it must and it will find a way to overcome these repressive measures.

Ohio State CIO Convention Centers Fire on Taft

CENTERING its fire on native son, Sen. Robert A. Taft, whom it summoned to "come home," the Ohio State CIO Council in convention last week resolved to circulate petitions demanding the Senator's resignation.

The 1052 delegates charged Taft with "disservice to Ohio and the Nation" and called for an end to his "philosophy of government which is predicated on the bitter assumption that government is of big business, by big business and for big business."

The Council adopted a resolution which warned that "if the existing political parties fail to heed the urgent demand of the people for a liberal national program it can be expected that workers and progressive citizens everywhere will turn to enlightened and progressive leadership which it may find."

Four national CIO leaders addressed the convention: PAC Director Jack Kroll, also president of the state Council; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Director of Councils John Brophy and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood.

"Labor never gets anything unless it fights for it," Carey said. "That's as true for political action as for contracts." Predicting that Taft would not be the GOP presidential candidate, Carey stated that "his supporters are ashamed of his record."

Brophy, calling for a special session of Congress to reinstate price control attacked the Republican leadership as offering "nothing but restraint and self-denial as a corrective for inflationary prices . . . Price control will not obtain by moral suasion."

Taft's "eat less" cure for high prices was characterized by Haywood as "his new economy." He added: "Taft, who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, doesn't know or want to understand that it takes food to produce more."

Swell Strikers' Ranks: Faced by the need of wage increase, these employes of the Burns Packing Co., Ltd., and Canada Packers, Ltd., join the workers at Swift Canadian plants who have been on strike four weeks. The Packinghouse Workers say that the strike spread because Burns and Canada Packers "saw no useful purpose in bargaining beyond a five-cent-an-hour wage increase." The union rejected the proposal that provincial authorities be allowed to settle the walkout.

Union Solidarity: CIO Packinghouse workers from Canada Packers, Ltd., led by Walter Daly (right) joins strikers from Swift Canadian Packing Co. to form a picket line "stretching clear across Canada." Some 14,000 UPWA Canadians are out in a strike which has shut off three-fourths of the Canadian meat supply. Also on strike are CIO workers from Burns Packing Co., Ltd. They are out for a 40-hour week and to improve their less than $35 average wage. Lloyd Fell left) leads Swift pickets.

PICKET LINE 'CLEAR ACROSS CANADA'

By NORMAN DOLNICK

WITH a picket line "stretching clear across Canada," 14,000 CIO Packinghouse Workers are engaged in what is probably the largest industry-wide strike in Canadian history.

Estimates are that the UPWA strike shuts off three-fourths of the entire Canadian meat supply.

The strike, now in its fourth week for some 3,000 Swift Canadian workers, was precipitated by a company lockout at New Westminster, B. C., and the suspension of 14 stewards and top union officers at Toronto, UPWA reported. The company's actions occurred while it was negotiating with the union for new contracts.

Two weeks later, the Swift pickets were joined by 11,000 strikers from the Burns Packing Co., Ltd., and Canada Packers, Ltd., who hit the bricks when the company declared that it "saw no useful purpose in further bargaining."

The Canadian packinghouse workers were negotiating for a 17½-cent-an-hour average wage increase, a 40-hour week and other contract improvements. The top company offer was for a five-cent raise. Swift offered three cents.

Under their present wage scales the average Canadian packinghouse worker earns less than $35 a week.

A comic note was hit in the Swift negotiations when it became apparent to union negotiators that the Company representatives were only acting as messengers from officials not at the bargaining table.

The mystery cleared when top negotiators from the Swift Chicago office were seen in the same hotel where the union and company were meeting. The Swift behind-the-scene maneuvers are "only part of its persistent campaign to maintain the slim fiction that the United States and Canada plants are under different management," UPWA officials said.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, negotiating for the union, issued a press statement declaring that "the union is in the position of attempting to bargain with a little man who isn't there."

Helstein proposed to bargain directly with "the men who call the signals for the company," but his offer was rejected.

In an effort to get a speedy settlement of the packing strike, UPWA Vice-Pres. and Canadian Director Fred W. Dowling proposed that the union and companies apply jointly to the Dominion government for the appointment of a conciliator.

This proposal was turned down by the companies, which said they favored conciliation by the seven provinces affected by the strike.

Intervention by the provincial governments "would give a free hand to vicious labor restricting laws in provinces such as Quebec and British Columbia which would drastically curtail the union's activities for a successful strike," the union said.

Furthermore provincial conciliation would virtually destroy the union's national agreements with each of the three companies.

"No, Francois, that'll never do as a wedding cake. I know it gets monotonous but you must continue the traditional type."

Catholics Study Industrial Peace

Amity between labor and management will be the theme of the convention of the Catholic Committee of the South, which opens Sept. 23 in New Orleans. The organization is made up of clergy and laymen interested in solving problems of labor organization, collective bargaining, wages and prices, rural life, housing and other social and economic phases of the South.

William L. Connolly, of the Bureau of Labor Standards, will represent Labor Secretary Schwellenbach at the convention. Thomas Reid, of McCormick Co., Baltimore, will speak for management. Other speakers include the Revs. Vincent O'Connell, S. M., CCS general chairman, and George Higgins, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Msgr. Luigi Ligutti, of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference; Neill McLean, credit union expert.

Building Workers Far Below War

Construction expenditures and employment both reached a postwar peak in August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics says. But, despite that rise, there are still a half-million fewer workers employed in construction than there was at the wartime peak of August, 1942.

Texas Keeps Labor From Higher Pay

Thousands of Texans and Mexicans are being prevented from leaving their state to get higher wages in the cotton fields of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The office of State Labor Commissioner M. B. Morgan has posted deputies on the State line, halting trucks loaded with migrant workers. The object is to enforce requirement for licensing of labor recruiters.

"I was here first!"

FDR Recreated

OUT of the fabric of history, the makers of "The Roosevelt Story" have cut the cloth for a magnificent picture.

They have taken the events that make men's lives and pieced them together to suit the people.

It is a people's picture in every sense of the word. One has only to contrast the defiant, aggressive, progressive spirit of the late President with the status of things under the present Congress to realize to what state our affairs have fallen.

Again, it is a people's picture. The people do the speaking.

The camera sweeps over the life of Roosevelt through the eyes of every steelworker, every seaman, every farmer, every shopkeeper. It never loses focus as it traces the dramatic rise of the New Deal and the opening of a new era for labor and the American people.

It won't be a popular picture with the conservative elements. They will call it a political documentary, unentertaining and idolizing.

Yet, any democratic person with a conscience, with a thought to his country's welfare, with a thought to his vanishing pocket-book, will sit through it engrossed by the march of events, fascinated by the life of this man who in the words of his opposition "betrayed his class" to fight for the rights of man.

Agree or disagree with Roosevelt, the story of his life is far better "entertainment" than most of the blown-up pap presented on the screen today.

THIS admittedly affectionate review of FDR's life starts with his funeral and the sorrowing faces of America's millions. Narrated by actors representing various people, it reviews his chilhood, his marriage, his rise in politics and the great Roosevelt tradition initiated when he took over the presidency.

His leadership in the fight againt depression, for public works such as the TVA Norris Dam, his fight for social security and the Wagner act, and finally the climactic fight of his career against fascism—all this makes memorable film history. His prophetic words, his urgent pleas for peace, prosperity and security are heard once again on the screen. They sound good.

"The Roosevelt Story" stands out as the people's verdict on a great President. It is a "must" picture for every democratic American.

Let us hope it is the first in a series to send democracy's light through today's darkness.

Hit Police Actions In New Orleans

The mayor of New Orleans last week was urged to halt police brutality and "indiscriminate and unjust arrests" of merchant seamen in the city.

A wire sent to the mayor, following a membership meeting in New York of the CIO Maritime Union, condemned the arrests as "part of a plan of intimidation of union members designed to smash growing unity of white and Negro workers in order to weaken trade unions."

Approximated 100 seamen have been jailed for as long as 60 days on a charge, in most instances, of "vagrancy," a union spokesman said.

Ask FBI To Skip Application Photos

The CIO Public workers last week requested FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to abolish use of photographs on job applications used by his agency.

The photographs "can only serve to aid the growth of discrimination against minority group job applicants," Thomas Richardson, international vice-president of the union, wrote Hoover.

The Civil Service Commission some years ago abolished use of the photographs when it was discovered that it provided means of discriminating against Negroes by some government officials, the letter pointed out.

Most jobs in the FBI are not under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

French Thank CIO for Gifts

IN the last year, CIO has sent nearly 30,000 CARE food and clothing textile packages to war victims in a dozen countries overseas. The other day the tide was reversed—CIO got a package from Europe.

It came from France, and it was filled with several hundred letters from French trade unionists and their families who had received packages. Every letter was brimming over with gratitude for the life-giving supplies sent to union members through CARE by the National CIO Community Services Committee.

This flood of grateful mail came to Irving Abramson, a vice president of CARE and national chairman of CIO-CSC, and it was contained in a carton that had once held CARE food.

It was written on pages torn from notebooks, on business cards, on picture postcards; it was written by men, by women, by children, by former resistance fighters, by widows of men who had died fighting the Nazis, by war orphans.

One note came on a mourning card from the parents of a youth killed at Buchenwald. A 13-year-old girl whose family had received one of the CARE packages expressed her thankful mood in a gay water-color painting of a French landscape.

CARE, a non-profit, government-approved organization, offers for guaranteed delivery a standard food package, special food packages for Eire and Britain, a kosher food package, layette, infant and baby food packages, cotton, woolen, blanket, household linen and knitting wool packages at $10 each; 25-pound flour package, $4; 10-pound lard package, $4. Orders may be mailed to CARE, 50 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y.

Woman Winner Of Health Award

A WOMAN has for the first time won one of the American Public Health Association's Lasker Awards.

Dr. Alice Hamilton, who has spent most of her 78 years fighting occupational diseases, is one of five who will receive $1,000 and a gold statuette at the association's annual meeting in Atlantic City Oct. 9.

For many years connected with the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Dr. Hamilton's major contributions to workers' health were an analysis of silicosis, dread miner's disease, and studies of dangers in the rayon industry.

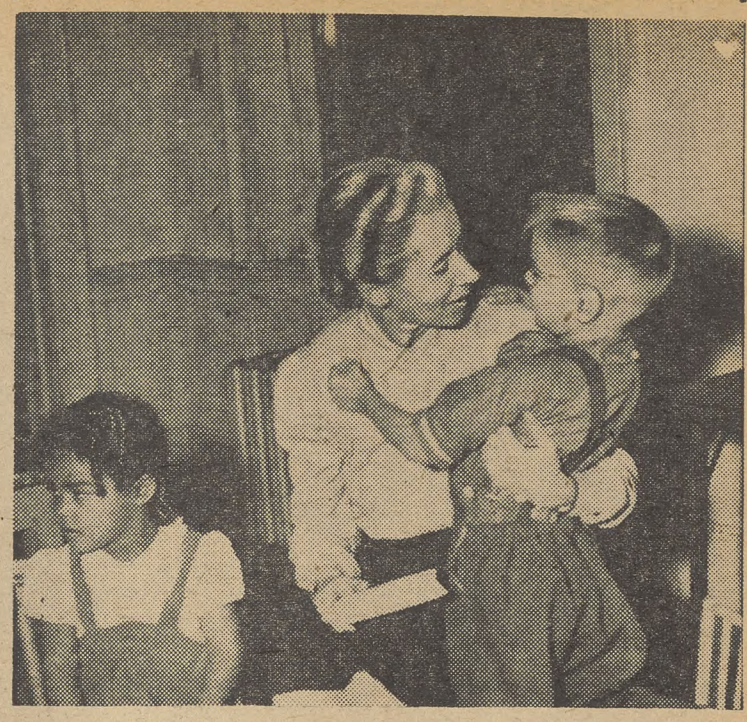
In the first world war she risked her life visiting plants manufacturing explosives. Her studies extended to such industries as lead smelting, the making of white lead, glazing and decorating pottery, printers and painters trades, the manufacture of storage batteries, enamelling of bathtubs and sinks, the compounding of rubber goods and aniline dye works.

Dr. Hamilton was also the only woman ever appointed to the League of Nations and the first woman professor at Harvard.

Voting Time Off

A clause has been inserted in the CIO Textile Workers' contract at Johnson & Johnson in Chicago which provides for 2 hours off on election days with pay.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Alschuler



"You Be My Mommy Till My Mommy Comes"

His Mother, like million other women in the United States, is employed. She has to work. He has to be cared for. It is high time that we—all of us together—planned adequate children's centers to care for the millions of other children like these two. If we care deeply enough and work hard enough, we can get health, education and recreation programs for all of our children. For the sake of your children and all children, join in working for more and better child care programs.—Photo by Helen M. Post

SPONGE FISHERS JOIN A UNION—STEEL

THE sponge fishermen of Tarpon Springs, Fla., have organized and petitioned a CIO union for a charter. The union is the Steelworkers.

Facetiously, the fishermen explain that they use steel hooks in gathering the sponges—hence the Steelworkers. Seriously, the explanation is that several hundred of the men engaged in the industry formerly worked in northern steel mills and are familiar with the union.

Commenting on the incongruity of sponge fishermen in a steel union, Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, said, "The deciding factor in selecting the union in which a group shall be placed is the desire of the people themselves. In this case, the membership want Steel—and that is what they shall have."

Affiliation of the sponge fishermen with CIO follows closely on the heels of the organization of a cooperative exchange to sell their product direct to retail outlets.

The new local will take in all persons who make their living through producing sponges—boat owners, captains, divers, deck hands, warehousemen and laborers approximately 1000.

The fishermen explained to Charles L. Cowl, CIO director for Florida, that they need the backing CIO can give them in obtaining protective federal legislation. National CIO and Steel Washington representatives will help the fishermen in their fight for a protective tariff on sponge importations. Cheaper Mediterranean sponges have flooded the market, forcing prices down. A delegation, sent to Washington to plead for a higher sponge tariff, previously met with no success, it is reported.

NORTH CAROLINA

The new National Labor Relations Board will be by-passed in an agreement at High Point, N. C., between CIO and management to hold an election for bargaining rights without the entanglements of the Taft-Hartley Act, North Carolina CIO director William Smith has announced.

The Carolina Spring Co. and the CIO Furniture Workers have agreed to a secret ballot by the company's employes to determine their bargaining agent, Smith said. The election will be conducted by a representative of the North Carolina Dep't. of Labor, the Mayor of High Point and a member of the city council or a local minister.

("This is further proof that good labor-management relations can be maintained without recourse to the red tape of the Taft-Hartley Act," said Bittner in a statement from headquarters in Atlanta.)

"The company agrees to recognize and deal with the union if it wins the election," Smith said.

Demands Stronger Labor Voice in UN

Organized labor should be given a stronger voice in the United Nations to help save world peace, a UN rally at Tarrytown, N. Y., was told last week by R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the CIO and the Automobile Workers.

Full recognition of the World Federation of Trade Unions—with which CIO is affiliated—will encourage confidence in UN among the working people of the world, Thomas said. His speech was part of a week-long celebration of the UN by what has been described as a "model town."

"The labor movement has learned well the lessons of the two decades between World War I and World War II," Thomas said. "It has learned that the causes of war lie rooted in national oppression and economic insecurity.

"It has learned that Fascist conquest of the people of Spain or Italy or Germany or Argentina leads to wars of aggression."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE FRANK IRWIN... PRESIDENT OF THE HAMKER LOCAL OF THE UNION... AND WOODY SLEEP... JIM STUDIES THE FIGURES GATHERED BY THE MURDERED CHARLIE BENTLEY.....

BENTLEY CERTAINLY DID A WONDERFUL JOB... I THINK I'VE GOT HIS STORY PRETTY CLEARLY NOW....

AND THAT MORNING....

WELL, JIM... YOU SPENT THE WHOLE NIGHT OVER THESE FIGURES... WHAT D'YA THINK NOW?

I'VE GOT THE WHOLE PICTURE... AND I THINK WE'LL GIVE MR. HAMKER A REAL BATTLE!

I'M GOING TO WORK AS USUAL.... NOTHING WILL HAPPEN TO ME AT THE FACTORY.

OKAY, FRANK. WE'LL MEET YOU TONIGHT AT THE UNION HALL.

WHAT DO WE DO NOW, JIM? GONNA FOLLOW UP A CLUE ON WHO MURDERED CHARLIE BENTLEY?

I'M AFRAID NOT, WOODY. I'M GOING TO GET ME SOME SLEEP... UNTIL THE MEETING TONIGHT!

HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY

THAT NIGHT, AS JIM AND WOODY ARRIVE AT THE UNION HALL.....

GOSH... IT SEEMS LIKE THE WHOLE UNION IS DOWN HERE TONIGHT!

IT'S ONLY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING TONIGHT.... LET'S GO IN!

YOU ALL KNOW WHY WE'RE MEETING TONIGHT. SO, WITHOUT WASTING ANY TIME, I'M GIVING THE FLOOR TO MR. HAMKER... WHO ASKED TO BE PERMITTED TO COME HERE AND GIVE YOU HIS STORY PERSONALLY.

I'M NOT GOING TO BEAT AROUND THE BUSH, MEN. MY COMPANY IS ON IT'S LAST LEGS... AND UNLESS YOU HELP ME... WELL, WE'LL ALL BE OUT OF JOBS! I'M NOT ASKING MUCH... JUST A SLIGHT CUT IN WAGES.... A VOLUNTARY CUT!

A SMALL SACRIFICE ON YOUR PART... JUST A REDUCTION OF FIFTY CENTS A DAY... IN SHORT TIME WILL PUT MY COMPANY BACK ON IT'S FEET! THE CUT WILL BE RESTORED AS QUICKLY AS I CAN AFFORD IT....

THANK YOU FOR PUTTING THE CASE TO US SO CLEANLY, MR. HAMKER. AND NOW, WE'LL HAVE A SPEAKER WITH ANOTHER OPINION... *I GIVE THE FLOOR TO....*

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...CHARLIE BENTLEY!

WHAT?!

BU.... BUT CHARLIE'S DEAD!!

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

ATTACKS PLAN TO CURB AIR WAVE FREEDOM

CIO will fight efforts to limit its freedom of expression on the nation's radio waves, Publicity Director Allan L. Swim has notified the annual convention of the Natl. Association of Broadcasters.

He wired a vigorous protest to NAB Pres. Justin Miller against proposals in a new industry code which might limit the ability of unions to present dramatic sketches or other forms of entertainment on either free or purchased radio time.

Similar criticism of the proposed code was voiced at the convention in Atlantic City by Allen Sayler, radio expert for the United Automobile Workers, which has already received licenses to operate FM stations in at least two cities.

The proposed industry code, which was placed before the NAB meeting for approval, would give radio station managers an "out" for banning programs on controversial or political issues which may be presented as news or entertainment.

Such a policy, Swim warned the NAB, would "leave labor unions with no method for presenting its views on the air except through constant reliance on speeches, forums or interviews.

"It would deny to labor the highly effective radio techniques used by corporate advertisers throughout the vast majority of broadcasting hours each week.... We do not intend to abandon those legitimate techniques of presentation in presenting our message to the American public."

The proposed code has several sections which could be used to limit labor broadcasts.

It recommends that "no dramatization . . . should be permitted" of either political or controversial questions. "The material," according to the proposals, "should be presented in a straight-forward manner to appeal to the intellect and reasoning of the listener, rather than to his emotions."

In another section the code recommends that all reference to controversial public issues "should be confined to periods or programs specifically designed for that purpose." Such programs, it adds, "should be clearly identified as such and no techniques should be permitted which may mislead listeners to believe the program is of a news, entertainment or other character."

Adoption of such provisions in the code, Swim said in his wire to the broadcasters trade association, would give stations incentive to limit unions to "speeches, forums or interviews."

CIO at The Fair **The Iowa State and Des Moines CIO Councils put on this interesting exhibit at the State Fair. Standing are two members of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. James McDonnall and Mrs. Lewis Moore, who worked at the exhibit, together with other members. Those seated are visitors. "The Meat of It," on the sign at the lower left, is a CIO Packinghouse Workers' contribution to the exhibit. Other literature, including The CIO NEWS Voting Guide, was distributed.**

Reduce Pension Age For ACW Members

Beginning next year, workers in the men's and boy's clothing industry may retire with a union pension at the age of 65, says a joint announcement of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association.

The retirement age has been 70. Financed by the employers, who pay 3% on their weekly payrolls, the Amalgamated Insurance Fund provides retirement benefits matching dollar for dollar old-age pensions received under Federal Social Security.

Bilbo Aide Backs Rankin Candidacy

"He knows the game without having to be told," declared J. O. Day last week, endorsing the candidacy of Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.) for the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.). Day was Bilbo's executive assistant..

Rankin, like Bilbo, has opposed abolition of the poll tax and other anti-discrimination measures.

A Best Seller

The House document, Fascism in Action, has climbed near the top of the Govt. Printing Office best seller list within three and one half weeks of its appearance.

Outlining the methods by which fascism came to power in Germany, Italy and Spain, the booklet was the idea of Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.)

Did you like this issue of

The CIO News

718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

If so, let us hear from you:

I enclose $1.00 (Canada $1.50) for which please send The CIO NEWS each week for the coming year to the following address:

NAME.....

Please Print

STREET.....

CITY..... **Zone**..... **State**.....

Win Total Hike of 28c

HARMONIOUS labor-management relations last week won for 3,000 employes of the Lever Brothers Co. a 12½c pay increase plus union security.

Manufacturers of such products as Pepsodent and Lux, the company concluded a uniform agreement with three unions, newest of which is the CIO United Chemical Workers.

The CIO union at the Hammond, Ind., plant, recently certified as bargaining agent, will receive in addition to the general increase, raises averaging 15½c an hour which were received by the other unions last March. This made a total increase of 27½c for the Chemical Workers.

"The new agreements," commented Howard Jones, representative of the CIO chemical workers, "represent collective bargaining at its soundest and best. The way in which these agreements were formulated can well serve as a model to management genuinely seeking industrial peace."

The Taft-Hartley Act prevented the CIO union from securing the union security accorded the other groups. Since the Chemical Workers contract was not signed until after the Aug. 22 deadline fixed in the T-H Act, the union must take part in a National Labor Relations Board election to secure a union shop.

The CIO agreement at Hammond provides the checkoff and sole bargaining rights in addition to a waiver by the company of the right, under the T-H Act, to sue for wildcat strikes.

CORRECTION

The CIO NEWS last week, in giving a partial list of participants in the Highlander Farm-Labor School, erred in its identification of Lee Simon and Homer Ayers. Simons is farm relations director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers and Ayers is farm relations director of the CIO Farm Equipment workers.

CIO Exhibit Outstanding At Iowa State Fair

THE CIO is there to stay at the Iowa State Fair.

The Iowa State and Des Moines CIO Councils jointly sponsored an exhibit at the fair and plan to make the sponsorship an annual portion of labor's educational drive.

The exhibit was so successful that the CIO's supply of literature was virtually depleted—and there were three tons of it before the fair started.

One outstanding feature of this exhibit was the polling of visitors on their attitude towards recent anti-labor laws and state income tax. The results show that Taft-Hartley and Iowa Gov. Blue may be all blue come November, 1948, according to James McDonnall, organization director of the Des Moines Council.

The people who voted their opinions came from 195 different cities and towns in Iowa. The largest number of votes were cast by farmers and they were followed by other occupations in the following order: Labor, professional, business and students. Women of all groups voted similar to the men of each group except that most of the "no opinion" group were women.

Results of the polls:

POLL NO. 1

Do you approve of action that has been taken by the Republican-controlled State Legislature in allowing your state income tax to be doubled next year?

No	**83.4%**
Yes	**12.4%**
No opinion	**4.2%**

Do you approve of the action of the Republican-controlled legislature and governor in passing the first anti-labor legislation ever to be enacted in the state of Iowa, despite the fact that Iowa ranks near the top in good labor-management relations?

No	**71%**
Yes	**19%**
No opinion	**10%**

Do you think the laboring people's standard of living is such that they should be shackled with the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law?

No	**75.6%**
Yes	**16.5%**
No opinion	**7.9%**

Don't you think Labor and Management in Iowa are doing a good job of building up good relations?

Yes	**61.7%**
No	**26.4%**
No opinion	**11.9%**

POLL NO. 2

Do you think Labor and Management in Iowa are doing a good job of building up good relations?

Yes	**41.7%**
No	**40.7%**
No opinion	**17.6%**

A member of the Iowa Legislature suggested that before passing restrictive labor laws that a legislative committee be set up to work with both management and labor between sessions for the purpose of drawing up a bill that would be fair to all concerned.

Good	**87.9%**
Bad	**4.7%**
No opinion	**7.4%**

Pay Still Low

As late as October, 1946, 1,020,000 factory workers still received less than 65c an hour, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

High Prices Rob Tot of Milk

One woman witness at the Boston price hearings demonstrated dramatically what the high cost of living has done to her and her family.

The mother, Mrs. Mary Carlson, one of a long line of price-protesting women, put her 4-month-old child on the committee desk and testified the infant had never tasted whole milk or butter. He has had only canned milk and oleomargarine.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00 A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON., D. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1947 82 NO. 39

Murray To President Truman:

ACT NOW ON PRICES!

This is the letter sent by CIO President Murray on Sept. 25 to Pres. Truman, asking for quick action to halt the rising spiral of prices:

"OUR national economy, at the moment, is in dire danger. The nation is caught in the iron grip of skyrocketing inflation. Responsible spokesmen of industry and government within recent weeks have confirmed the fears expressed by our labor organizations that if the present drift is permitted to continue, we can anticipate an inevitable savage depression.

"Millions of Americans, to meet their everyday living expenses, have seen their hard earned savings disappear.

"The prices of food, clothing and other necessities are beyond the financial reach of the average housewife.

"SEVERAL congressional committees are now engaged in the absurd process of holding hearings in various sections of the country to investigate the high cost of living. In our judgment this procedure is but a shallow endeavor to divert the attention of the American people from the unscrupulous action taken by the 79th Congress in abolishing all price control, and from the failure of the 80th Congress to take any action during its first session to protect the people from the ravages of obvious increasing inflation.

"Expressions of pious hopes under the present circumstances are an insult to those who are suffering because of our present economic plight. It should be clear to all that we are now faced with a most shocking demonstration of an orgy of heartless profiteering at the expense of all the people and with an indifference to the outcome for our nation.

"IF any relief is to be afforded the American people, and our obligations to the suffering people abroad are to be met, immediate and effective governmental action must be taken.

"On behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I recommend to you, Mr. President, that you convene, through your Council of Economic Advisers, the leaders of industry to place before them the dangers which now confront the nation as a result of skyrocketing prices and monopolistic profiteering.

"In addition, and of paramount importance, I very sincerely urge that you issue a call for an immediate special session of Congress for the purpose of enacting legislation to re-establish price control and rationing for food, clothing and other necessities of life, and impose full taxes on extortionate profits."

CLEVELAND HOUSEWIVES PROTEST HIGH PRICES AT CONGRESSIONAL COST OF LIVING HEARING

UNION-RUN STORES HELP CUT PRICES

THE CIO United Automobile Workers in Detroit set off a movement that spread rapidly when its Ford Local 400 at Highland started selling case lots of canned goods and other nonperishable stuff to its members on Saturdays at wholesale prices.

On the first day of operation, Saturday, Sept. 6, Local 400 sold out its entire stock as quickly as it could be handed out. Customers stood in line for hours before the store opened

The new co-op plan for mass sales of cut-rate groceries was worked out by the Co-op Committee of the UAW executive board in consultation with national co-op leaders at a conference Aug. 14, at the FDR-CIO Labor Center. Four cities in Michigan—Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Lansing—which have city-wide cooperatives, were selected to test out the plan.

After Local 400's store started at the local hall, other UAW locals took up the idea. Presidents of 40 locals met in Detroit, Sept. 17, and approved a plan to finance warehouses to handle case lot purchases of foods and other commodities for sale at cost.

To finance the project, the presidents decided to ask the membership of their locals to authorize loans amounting to $1 per capita, for acquiring warehouse facilities and for working capital.

UAW Pres Walter Reuther said that the union would give organizational assistance to locals in other areas throughout the country to develop wholesale facilities for pooled purchasing.

Reuther said that plans had been worked out at the local president's meeting for distribution direct from warehouses and through buying clubs, as well as through sales at local union halls.

"This is an emergency program," he declared. "It was recognized by all those attending our conference that these are practical steps to provide immediate relief from high prices.

Plans similar to the UAW's are now under way in other parts of the country. In St. Louis, the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Employes announced that on Sept. 29 a store stocked with staple groceries and some household applicances will be opened as a temporary expedient to combat the high cost of living.

Any union member, CIO, AFL or independent, may buy at cost at the store, Union Director Harold J. Gibbons said. Housewives may qualify by showing their husbands union cards, he explained

IN North Carolina, William Smith, State CIO director, announced last week that plans were under way to open union co-op stores in Elizabeth City and Laurinburt. The stores will handle food products and later may carry hardware, furniture and other products.

The Los Angeles CIO Council reports that it has taken action to establish union non-profit cooperatives in the area. The Council states that 200,000 leaflets were issued recently to CIO members urging them to support the plan.

Additional plans brewing in the East are reported by the Cooperative News Service, New York. Auto Workers and Textile Workers in Connecticut and New Jersey, states CNS, have asked Eastern Cooperatives, Inc., for help in handling case lots

Farm Co-Op Sales Over $6 Billion

Farmer cooperatives did a total business of more than $6 billion last year, the largest amount in history, and increased their membership by half a million, according to a U. S. Dept. of Labor report issued by the Farm Credit Administration.

Marketing and purchasing cooperatives together now have a membership in excess of five million, the report stated.

CIO Broadcasts Return To NBC, Sunday, Oct. 5

CIO comes back on the radio Sunday, Oct. 5, with a regularly-scheduled series of "America United" broadcasts to be heard over the National Broadcasting Co. network.

The programs are scheduled each Sunday at 1 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. They can be heard at noon in the central time zone; at 11 A. M. in the Mountain area and at 10 A. M. on the Pacific coast.

Many stations transcribe the broadcasts, however, and play them later in the day. Local papers or stations affiliated with the NBC network should be consulted for the exact time of the program in each locality.

In presenting "America United" for a 13-week period, CIO will bring to the NBC microphones leading spokesmen for labor, industry and government to discuss principal issues of the day. The October 12 program, to be broadcast from Boston, will give listeners a "preview" of the problems to come before the CIO convention during the following few days.

The America United broadcasts feature easy, informal talks on the issues facing the general public. Speakers are not permitted to use manuscripts, and the discussion produces a give-and-take atmosphere at bringing out facts and the viewpoints of the various groups represented at the microphone.

Time for the broadcasts is made available by the National Broadcasting Co. as a public service. Direction of the programs is revolved among labor, farm and business organizations. CIO will arrange the broadcasts until the end of the year.

Warn Industry, CIO Urges

PRESIDENT Truman has been urged by CIO to convene, through the Council of Economic Advisers, industrial leaders and place before them the dangers confronting the nation from skyrocketing prices and monopolistic profiteering.

The CIO Full Employment Committee in a statement submitted to the council, warns that the nation's economy is headed for "inevitable collapse" unless drastic steps are taken immediately. Emil Rieve is administrative chairman of the committee.

"The further inflation gets out of hand now the worse will be the collapse that follows," the committee stated. "Failure to take audacious action means that the misery and chaos of a future depression will have a greater impact upon our daily life than ever before in history."

Danger signals which warn that the temporary props are failing are beginning to appear. Employment, production, sales, shipments and rate of new orders are all on the decline, says the CIO Committee.

"The speculative price situation and the prospective development of a foreign aid program to carry out the Marshall plan are temporary props. Should foreign aid not develop, the other economic props, already weakened, will not be sufficient to sustain our economy. It is even highly questionable whether a foreign aid program will, in itself, be sufficient to maintain full employment, full production and maximum purchasing power."

Action recommended by the CIO to the Council calls for immediate steps to prevent the food problem from becoming more critical by the calling of a special session of Congress to develop price and rationing controls.

Other measures recommended are an all-out attack upon monopolies to prevent them from curtailing production and distribution and from refusing to increase capacity; a program to expand capacity in our basic industries, particularly steel; a housing program for the construction of 1,750,000 homes a year for the next ten years, and taxation on speculative, excess and undistributed profits.

Shopping Bag Story: Shopping bags told the consumers' story at Congressional price hearing in New York. Housewives came to the hearings (upper picture) with slogans painted on the family grocery carriers. League of Women Shoppers, through Mrs. N. Feldman (lower photo) brought in groceries at 1939 and 1947 prices. Congressmen were reminded that prices are heading for the stratosphere.

Mystery of Armour's Penny

ARMOUR Meat Packing Co. claims that it makes "only" 1.8c profit on each dollar of sales.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders, chairman of the Joint Congressional sub-committee investigating prices in the East, is shedding tears over that 1.8c. How can Armour be expected to reduce its prices under these circumstances? he wants to know.

Here's the answer:

The meat industry, according to an Office of Price Administration report, was accustomed to making .8c on the sales dollar in the prosperous prewar years of 1936-39. The 1.8c profit of today represents a 125% increase.

Actually this method of computing profits is misleading, as even the Federal Trade Commission, in its "Report on the Meat Packing Industry," pointed out some years ago.

"The packers make use of the word 'cent,' 'fraction of a cent,' 'only a few cents' . . . in the knowledge that the public regards a 'cent' as a very small element of value," the FTC claimed.

Actually, the Commission continued, "this practice obscures the real facts as to profits" because "a profit of a cent per unit, far from being a small profit, may be an exorbitant profit."

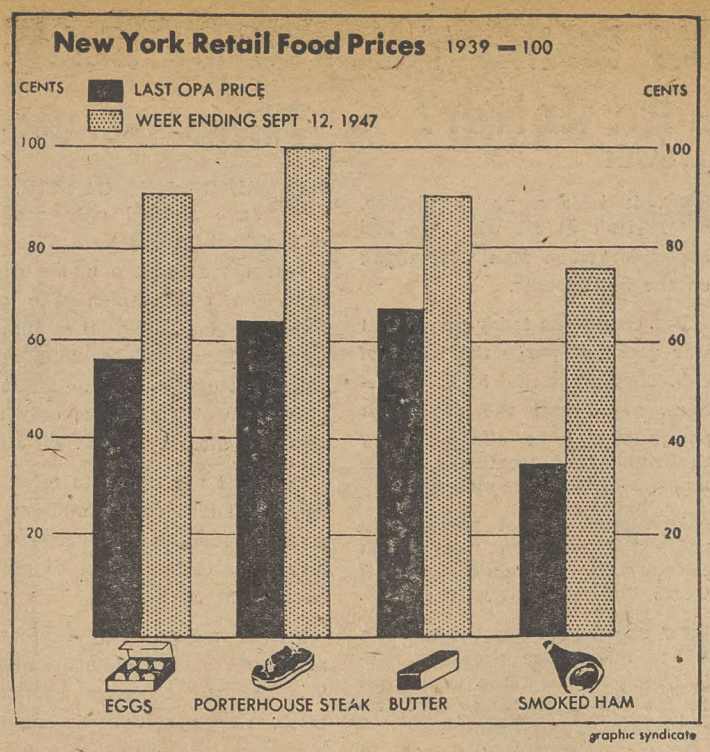
The reasonable method of computing profits is by "aggregating such profit and comparing it with the capital invested in the enterprise."—especially in an industry like meat packing which "does a large volume on a small investment."

Arithmetic lesson:

Armour's rate of return on its net worth, as quoted by Flanders, is 10.9%. A good rate of return is generally considered to be 6 to 8%.

Net Armour profits after taxes were $9 million in 1945, $21 million in 1946.

Of no apparent concern to Sen. Flanders was one Armour cost item: $1,197,696 in salaries paid to 45 directors and top officers. This one bill is almost as much as Morrell Meat Packers nets in a year.



TRUMAN NAMES MURRAY TO FOOD COMMITTEE

PRES. Truman last week appointed CIO Pres. Philip Murray to a Citizens' Food Committee, which will develop a domestic food conservation program.

Truman urged the committee to start working immediately in order to save food at home which can be used to alleviate the food shortage abroad. Charles Luckman, president of Lever Bros., is chairman of the committee.

Truman also said he had an open mind on a special session of Congress, but called on the American people to begin an immediate program of voluntary food conservation by wasting less.

Truman left it up to Congress whether food-rationing and price controls would be restored.

Other price activities last week:

H. C. L. The Labor Dept. announced again that prices had gone up, for the 12th week in a row. The new postwar peak was 158.1% of the 1926 average of wholesale prices, a rise of 0.4% over the previous week.

The index was 27.7% above the corresponding week a year ago and only 5% below the all-time peak of 1920. Dun & Bradstreet's index showed a drop.

CONTROLS: Marriner Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve System, announced he favors a return to wartime economic controls if they are necessary to aid Europe. He said wartime controls and taxes had been removed prematurely.

FREIGHT: The Interstate Commerce Commission approved increases in railway express charges ranging from 53.51% down to 0.52%.

The rate rise is expected to bring in an additional $61,254,000 in annual railroad express revenues.

FISH STORY: Interior Sec. J. A. Krug's recipe for solving the price problem: "Eat Fish". (In fish-conscious Boston breakfast menus showed fish cheaper than eggs.)

NAM: The NAM News, official organ of NAM, last week finally recognized criticism of NAM's prediction that the end of OPA would find prices adjusting themselves with increased production.

NAM said the prediction still holds and that its critics were mouthing "sheer nonsense" and "bare-faced lies". It did admit, however, that production of manufactured goods is up—"way up".

30 States Hit Labor

Thirty states, out of 45 whose legislatures met this year, passed measures restricting union activity, the U. S. Dept. of Labor announced last week.

CIO Spokesmen Testify

CONGRESSMEN HEAR 1947 FACTS OF LIFE

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WHODUNNIT? Who's responsible for the high cost of living?

Out to lay a finger on the culprit or culprits, six Congressional "detectives," members of a Joint House-Senate Sub-Committee investigating prices, questioned CIO witnesses in New York City last week.

"Big business profiteers, speculators, and a Congress which killed OPA last year," New York State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander, told the probers.

Earlier New York housewives and veterans had made the same charge. In Providence, R. I., and Boston, Mass., the committee had heard the same answer from everyone except big business spokesmen.

CIO Remedy

"Put up the red light quickly, or we will have a destructive hurricane that will make 1929 look like a gentle wind," Hollander warned. "That red light must be an emergency session of Congress to restore price control and rationing . . ."

In addition, the CIO leader urged:

- Re-imposition of excess profits taxes.
- End speculation on foods by eliminating margin trading.
- Immediate establishment of a 75c minimum wage to give immediate relief to those hardest hit by rising prices.

The suggestion to restrict speculation, urged by other witnesses as well, bore immediate fruit. A wire, signed by all six Congressmen, sent to President Truman the next day, asked for immediate measures to restrain speculation on the nation's grain and commodity markets, recommending an increase in the cash margins required.

Observers noted, however, that the Government has no legal control over margin requirements for exchanges as it has over those for the stock market. The Congressmen hoped government experts might be able to discover "something."

The threat to free speculation drew a worried protest from J. O. McClintock, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. "The speculator actually renders a service," he insisted.

Defends Corporations

Consumers were skeptical that much would come of the Congressional hearings, since four of the six investigators had opposed price and rent controls in Congress, had supported the Taft-Hartley bill, and in their questioning of witnesses appeared more anxious to pin the "profiteering" tag on organized labor than on corporations.

Ignoring Hollander's charge that corporate profits had increased 70% over the 1945 wartime peak, a figure based on President Truman's Mid-Year Economic Report to Congress, and discounting figures cited by other CIO witnesses to prove that wage increases had lagged far behind both profits and prices, the Senator repeatedly asked one question:

"How can Armour and Co. (meat packers) reduce its prices, for instance, when it claims that only 1.8c out of each sales dollar goes to profits?"

"Subpoena their books!" challenged Hollander, Saul Mills, Greater New York City CIO aide and CIO Transport Workers Counsel Harry Sacher.

"When housewives pay over a dollar a pound for ground steak, I know Armour and Co. is making a helluva lot more than 1c!" snapped Saul Mills at one point, as housewives and workers in the audience cheered.

But the Congressmen didn't have the power of subpoena, the chairman protested.

"Oh, it doesn't have the power to subpoena?" Sacher retorted. "Then, gentlemen, I submit that this investigation is a fraud!"

Twenty minutes later Sen. Flanders returned from a conference with the committee's counsel to eat his statement. The committee did have the power to subpoena, after all, he stated.

(In the background during the frequent crossfire, Rep. Robert F. Rich (R., Pa.), himself a textile manufacturer, was angrily hammering. "Are you impugning the purposes of this committee? Do you mean that these [corporate financial statements] are dishonest?")

At one point Rich asked Hollander for the name of a small retailer about whom the CIO official had related an instance of price gouging—"so that we can discover the profiteers. Give us names . . ."

"I mentioned Swift and Armour," was the heated reply. "I gave you names. But you don't want to investigate the big boys. You just want to jump on the little fellows!"

(Later questioning by reporters brought an indication from the committee that no investigation of the "big boys" would be undertaken.)

Sen. Flanders, however, was willing to admit to profiteering in the steel and auto industries. "I am thoroughly in sympathy with you in believing that the rises in the price of steel and automobiles were unjustified," he told Saul Mills.

'Eat Less' Unpopular

Every CIO witness who took the stand blasted Sen. Robert A. Taft's "eat less" cure for high prices.

"We don't have to be told to eat less," said Mills. "Working people have been doing that for quite a while." Hollander had previously cited results of a CIO survey last year which showed that 78% of all families questioned were buying less milk than before price controls were dropped; 73% were buying less eggs and 89% were buying less butter.

But Rep. Clarence Kilburn (R-N.Y.) was unimpressed by the picture of workers' privations.

"If it were possible to restore price controls, would you be in favor of any kind of control on wages?" he asked.

"I cannot recall any period in this country when wages were ahead of prices. Wages have always lagged behind," Mills replied. "You give us price controls that work, then show us where wages are out of line and we'll agree with you."

Prices Bite Man

Members of the Congressional Joint sub-committee investigating prices in the Midwest felt the pinch of high prices as they opened hearings in Cleveland, Ohio.

Trying to make ends meet on his $6 per diem, Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.) said his $9 hotel room for himself and his wife put him in the red $3 at the start of each day.

Rep. Henry Talle (R., Ia.) moved into a "little bitty" hotel room to cut down expenses.

Rep. Walter Huber (D., O.), whose expenses are running to $15 a day, was incensed at being charged 15c for a cup of coffee.

'Look At the Records': Louis Hollander, head of the state CIO in New York, talked blunt facts when he appeared before the Congressional price hearing in Manhattan last week. Stop fussing around, and investigate the meat packers' profit statements, Hollander (left) told Sen. Flanders (right, at mike) in the course of some hot interchanges.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Joseph Curran — Allan S. Haywood — Frank Rosenblum
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Asst. Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher

Asst. Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan

Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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IT IS OUR BUSINESS

Somebody needed to say it, and David E. Lilienthal did—bluntly.

He characterized as "dangerous nonsense, dangerous to genuine national security, the growing tendency in some quarters to act as if atomic energy were none of the American public's business."

Lilienthal, chief of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, said that the public must learn the essential facts about the atom. Then he added:

"If schemers, or fools, or rascals or hysterical stuffed shirts get this thing out of your hands, it may then be too late to learn what it is all about."

What Lilienthal said is of great importance to the man on the production line, to the woman in the kitchen, to the store operator, to the youngster in school.

It is important because atomic energy can be used for great good or great evil. It can be used to make life more pleasant, or to kill and maim. It can be used for the good of the many or for the profit of the few.

A huge amount of public money was used to develop the atom bomb, designed to kill quickly and to help end a war. In building the bomb scientists unlocked secrets of a whole new world.

Lilienthal wants the public to share to the fullest the benefits atomic energy will make available. He wants the new "atomic world" to aid all of civilization.

But there are schemers, fools, rascals and hysterical stuffed shirts who would like for atomic energy to be controlled by the military or by private interests.

They would like to seize for themselves or for their particular groups the right to determine how it will be used.

This they must not be permitted to do.

20,000 Guilty

More than 20,000 business establishments violated the Wage-Hour Law last year and illegally withheld more than $18,000,000 in wages.

That's what the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor reported recently—and it admitted frankly that the law had not been enforced rigidly.

To our way of thinking, 20,000 law violations constitute a major scandal, and the withholding of $18,000,000 in wages from American workers is quite a swindle.

We can imagine what would have happened if 20,000 labor unions had been found guilty of sharp financial dealing. Great condemnation would have been heaped on them—and justifiably so.

That's one reason we were so interested in noting the great calmness with which the press and radio accepted the Wage-Hour Law report.

And we'd like to know what the number of violators would have been listed at if the Wage-Hour Division had had an adequate enforcement staff.

Without comment, we pass on the statement of a pun-making colleague who said, "The new NLRB is loaded with Denhamite."

The man with a grievance put it aptly when he said he wanted to engage in some corrective bargaining.

What Are YOU Doing To Make World a Bit Better?

By ALLAN L. SWIM

EMPLOYMENT in the United States is at a record peacetime high, and production is on the increase.

Profits in most industrial and business fields are enormous.

A majority of the farm population is reaping a rich "cash" harvest.

Most workers are receiving a higher rate of pay than they ever did before.

These things, considered individually, undoubtedly sound good—yet things are in a pretty bad mess.

THE comforting peace that was to come with the end of bloody conflict has not arrived.

Many of the people in this country are still ill-housed and ill-fed.

The average working person has trouble making ends meet financially.

Across the oceans are millions who face a winter of cold and hunger.

And in the U. S. there are a million children who didn't go back to school this year because they had to work.

THE Communists are trying to dominate the entire world and destroy the capitalistic system, say those who oppose Russia.

The "capitalistic imperialists," say the Communists, are engaged in a cruel expansionist movement that may lead to another war.

Abroad there is hysteria born of fear—and at home there is fear born of hysteria.

Too many rightists are calling the liberals "Reds" and too many leftists are hurling charges of "fascism" at the conservatives.

American citizens whose patriotism has never been questioned are being asked to sign "loyalty" pledges, and "witch hunting" has become a popular pastime.

NO, it isn't a pretty picture. It isn't at all what we had hoped for when men were dying on the battlefronts.

But conditions today prove that war does not purge the world of evil. They prove that hate, intolerance, greed and the desire for power cannot be eliminated by the signing of treaties and the issuance of idealistic statements.

Additional conflict would only make the situation worse. You cannot cure an ill child—or an ill world—by flailing it with a stick.

NO one person has the solution to all of our problems. Nobody knows when the world will return to something that resembles health and sanity.

Very few persons will agree on what's wrong, and there is even less agreement on what should be done.

About the only thing that seems certain is that the world's big trouble is the sum total of the little troubles of millions of individuals.

This being true, individuals—the "little" people of the world—can do much individually to straighten out our affairs.

THIS means there is an important job for you and me—for all of us.

Wasting less food here will mean more to eat for Europe's hungry millions.

Refusal to up prices just because the traffic will stand it will cut down the danger of disastrous inflation.

The substitution of reason for blind prejudice will curb intolerance.

The farmer, the laborer, the business man, the industrialist and the professional man can make a worthwhile contribution.

After all, it's better to make a contribution to peace and understanding than to war.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — BY YOMEN

"SO LONG AS THEY JUST KEEP "INVESTIGATING" HIGH PRICES, EVERYTHING'LL BE FINE."

Roger Babson Thinks It Over

"DURING MY CAREER, I have studied only profits, wages, bushels and tons. Friends, I fear there are too many other American businessmen who are like me, forgetting the human values. This may explain why we do not understand the millions of wage workers whose only assets are their boys and girls.

"Today I am trying to think of them and also of the millions of starving families in Europe who love their children just as much as I loved Michael."

Those sentiments, expressed somewhat surprisingly by Roger W. Babson, business commentator, whose column is carried by many newspapers throughout the country, were brought forth, he says, by the death of his 18-year-old grandson, Michael, who was drowned in Lake Sunapee, N. H., while rescuing a girl.

Babson explains that one reason for mentioning his grandson's death, "is to apologize for my habit of discussing World War III as if the money cost and property damage are of primary consideration.

"Heretofore, I have figured which is cheaper in dollars—to help out Europe now or to fight now. I have not considered the millions of good boys who would be killed in another war.

"Again I fear there are too many other businessmen — and perhaps labor leaders too—who are as ruthless as I have been in thinking too much of the dollars involved and not enough of the human lives. Anyhow, I am a changed man today."

IF World War III comes, Babson continues, "we will be told that it is a fight for 'democracy against dictatorship.' But since losing Michael, I have been wondering if there is not a more underlying reason for today's troubles.

"May not property, stocks, profits and wages be one reason for the struggle between America and Europe?

"If we would be willing to sacrifice some of our wealth—in a big way—perhaps Russia would have to call off her gangster methods. This does not mean that we would pay tribute, as a cowardly nation, to Europe, but it would be licking these dictators by giving up our luxuries for awhile in order to raise the standard of living abroad. . . .

"Before losing my grandson, I was all for fighting now and 'cleaning Russia up'; but today I think there may be a better way. Besides, do wars ever settle great questions when ideologies are involved?"

Has Polio Poster For Use By Labor

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has designed a poster for special use by unions.

The poster outlines in capsule form symptoms of the disease and measures to be taken when they appear. They may be obtained in any quantity without charge by addressing James J. Herkenham, Jr., Director, Labor Service, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York.

Timely Leaflet Turned the Trick

HE'S one of those old-timers who learned long ago that you sometimes have to play according to the rules others make—regardless of how you feel about it.

He prefers to do things the nice, gentlemanly way, but he can get rough if he has to.

He's a thinker-upper of fancy schemes, some of which click and some of which backfire.

This is the story of one that clicked.

THE CIO organizer (whose name is not used because of his present assignment) knew he was going into a tough situation.

A group of workers had asked him to help them set up a union in a typical textile town. He didn't know too much about the textile industry, but he decided to give it a try.

Mill management, however, had decided long ago that it wasn't going to have a union around if it could help it. And it was willing—perhaps anxious—to play rough.

The organizer made some progress at first, then his campaign got on dead center and wouldn't move.

APPARENTLY this was what management had been waiting for. It decided to act and act fast. After all, hadn't mill officials worked out a sure-fire plan? It was a plan that had worked successfully elsewhere.

Soon the nucleus of the union would be destroyed and the organizer would leave town.

But somebody talked when there should have been silence—and news travels fast in a textile town.

THE organizer learned what was about to happen and it worried him.

"If they get by with it I'm through," he told himself. "I'll just have to fold up my campaign. But wait a minute! Maybe I can beat them at their own game. Maybe . . ."

He thought his scheme over for a long time, then decided to gamble on it. After all, he had nothing to lose.

And, then, nobody likes to take a licking.

THE nearest available mimeograph was miles away, so the organizer got into his car and drove off.

He worked for a long time over his little creation. It had to be just right. He could go so far—and not a bit farther.

Finally he had it. He cut the stencil, ran the paper through the machine, bundled up his leaflets and headed back for the town from which he had come.

The next morning he stood at the plant gate and handed a leaflet to each worker who entered.

BY the end of the day the organizer was sure that he had won. It would be only a question of time—and a lot of hard, fast work.

Workers started signing membership cards. Large groups turned up at meetings. An election was held and the union won by a comfortable margin.

Several good contracts have been negotiated since then, and the organizer is still working in the same section of the country.

WHAT turned the trick? The organizer explains it this way:

"I learned that on a certain morning management would pass out a nice pay raise and then put out a lot of stuff about "You don't have to join a union to get decent pay around here'.

"So I put out a leaflet—on that 'certain' morning—saying that although the union wasn't completely organized it already was so strong it was going to get a pay raise that very day for all of the mill workers."

SHARPENING THE AXE

As Predicted, T-H Act Brings Major Dispute To Town

BACKERS of the Taft-Hartley Act said their measure was designed to promote management-labor peace, but—

Within two weeks after the act became law the usually quiet town of Salem, Ind., had a major dispute on its hands—a dispute that involved an anti-picketing injunction, the dynamiting of a workers' home and the calling out of state troopers.

United Furniture Workers (CIO) won a bargaining election, 252 to 155, at Smith Cabinet Co. three days before the Taft-Hartley Law became effective.

The union, however, was denied certification because neither it nor the CIO had filed the statements and affidavits necessary before a union can obtain services of the "new" NLRB.

Company Pres. Chester Smith refused to recognize the union, and two weeks later the workers walked out.

THEN, according to Federated Press, Company attorneys got an injunction restraining mass picketing at the plant and three workers were cited for contempt of court under the restraining order. A series of altercations followed, in one of which a piece of dynamite was thrown near a worker's house.

Most serious clash came when union members from Louisville, Ky., drove in to help swell the strikers' picketline and became involved in a fight with some scabs. Washington County Sheriff Orval Hamilton forced the Louisville workers to leave town.

Then followed an appeal from Mayor O. L. Cook to Gov. Ralph F. Gates (R) to send in state troopers. The troopers arrived the next day, restoring an uneasy truce.

T-H Act 'Immoral'

"The only guarantee of full production that American industry can have will be the assurance that the American worker shares equitably in that production," Rev. Vincent J. O'Connell, general chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South, said last week.

The Taft-Hartley Act, Father O'Connell said, is based on two false assumptions: the moral error that an employer's right to a profit is as great as his workers' right to a living wage and the factual error that labor organization is as powerful as management organization.

The statement was made at a labor-management session during the CCS's three-day convention in Charlotte, N. C.

Recipe For Chaos

REP. Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi didn't quibble about it. He simply stated:

"You labor people know perfectly well that it would be better for three members of a family to work for low wages than for one to work for a high wage."

He said, further, that Mississippi was attempting to attract new industry and that labor's drive for good wages was "standing in the way."

These views were expressed to 11 Amalgamated Clothing Workers members from New Albany, Miss., who went to Whitten's home in Charleston to get his views on organized labor.

Sue Herrin, head of the ACW delegation, said following the meeting:

You can guess what ACW's reply was.

Rail $ Up 1925%

Class 1 railways reported a gain in profits of 1925% in the first seven months of 1947 as compared with the similar period last year, the Labor Research Association's Railroad Notes have revealed.

The roads cleared $243,000,000 this year as against $12,000,000 in the first half of 1946, the figures show. Western railroads accounted for half of the total profits this time. Last year, they had only 12.5% of the total.

Pressman To Bar Group:

LABOR BOARD SWINGING AXE

EVENTS during the past three months have borne out completely the warnings sounded by organized labor prior to passage of the Taft-Hartley Act last June, the American Bar Association was told last week by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman.

In a debate with Labor Board General Counsel Robert Denham before the ABA's section on labor law, Pressman charged:

- Powerful propaganda interests have sought to smear unions for violating the section of the T-H Act prohibiting political expenditures—although a violation is the only method of bringing the issue to the U S. Supreme Court.
- Efforts to provide a basis through collective bargaining for good labor-management relations without recourse to court damage suits have been falsely labeled as "violations" and "evasions" of the law.
- The Board, acting at the behest of employers against unions, is invading jurisdictions which it never touched when unions were not liable to government prosecution.
- The Board is rapidly sinking in an administrative morass because it must enforce an "unworkable statute."

Although Sen. Taft has claimed that the T-H law will not be an issue in the '48 elections, the ABA convention showed unprecedented interest in the new law The Section on Labor Law—of which Pressman is a council member—drew record-breaking crowds of attorneys for the discussion, and the Section elected the CIO attorney as its representative to the House of Delegates, the top convention body of the bar association.

PRESSMAN'S statement lashed out at "ill-considered" charges that unions conducted themselves improperly in refusing to comply with the ban on political expenditures.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he said. "It is in the best traditions of sound Americanism to refuse to submit to the repression of civil rights."

Pressman also pointed to misrepresentation of policy adopted by many CIO unions to gain protection against damage suits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

"How can unions be attacked because they seek to include in collective bargaining contracts specific clauses which would prevent an employer from securing huge money damages against the union?" he asked. "The sole purpose of such clauses is to create a machinery for the adjustment of all differences within the framework of the contract itself. This was the basis of liability before the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, and there is nothing in the Taft-Hartley Act which requires a union to expose itself to a greater measure of liability

"It is a strange thing for those who profess to believe in collective bargaining to object when unions insist that the collective bargain include an exclusive arrangement for disposing of all differences between the parties.

"It is wildly inaccurate to suggest that these clauses have as their purpose the evasion of the law. They are designed to protect the interests of the union's membership, to promote industrial peace, and to eliminate a device for destroying collective bargaining and unions themselves."

SHARPLY attacking the T-H Act and its administration Pressman charged that NLRB General Council Denham in his talk to the Bar Assn., had so construed the Act as to make it even more repressive than the language of the Act warrants.

"There is a provision in the Taft-Hartley Act which authorizes the Board at the discretion of the General Counsel to obtain injunctions against either employers or labor organizations.

"This is in addition to a provision which requires the General Counsel to obtain injunctions against certain unfair labor practices by unions. Yet, in the remarks of General Counsel Denham before the American Bar Assn. he has clearly indicated that even the former type of injunctions will be brought exclusively against unions.

"I believe that Mr Denham's interpretation of this section of the Act is wholly erroneous. It could only have been arrived at as a result of a deliberate design to further warp and distort an already one-sided statute for the purpose of making it an exclusively pro-employer anti-union weapon.

"In the first injunction proceeding under this Act, Denham's office has filed for an injunction to prevent an AFL union from conducting a claimed secondary boycott against a small specialty shop in Chattanooga, Tenn., which installs floors and wall coverings in houses.

"In all of the 12 years of the existence of the Wagner Act there was never an attempt by the Board to assert jurisdiction over establishments of this kind. When unions filed unfair labor practices against employers of this size and type the Board consistently declined jurisdiction.

"This first legal proceeding by General Counsel Denham indicates a determination to apply injunctions in a field completely local in character.

"Senator Taft only recently has professed a concern for the preservation of states' rights. Is states' rights a legitimate concept only for the purpose of protecting employers?"

Wage-Hour Legal Cases Double

Suits claiming violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act have doubled in the past two years according to a report of the administrative office of the Federal Court system issued at the opening session in Washington of the annual Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Court Judges.

Mask-erade: **Sen. Robert (Eat Less) Taft received a true Hollywood welcome when he arrived in Los Angeles on his western speaking trip. These masked members of the CIO electrical workers, together with workers from other L. A. unions, greeted the Senator with placards and funny faces.**

"And just because you've worked here 30 years is no reason why you can come in late!"

T-H Act In Action

THE real nature of the Taft-Hartley Act is becoming increasingly clear.

Two recent actions taken by the NLRB General Counsel reveal what the law may have in store for organized labor.

In one case a group of printing shops filed an unfair labor practice charge against the Intl. Typographical Union, claiming that the organization had refuse to engage in collective bargaining. The ITU has adopted a policy of not entering into contracts, fearful of law suits and other claims by employers and has stated that it will instead publish the conditions of work pursuant to which its members will work.

Fast Against Labor

The important thing to note is that within a week or two of the filing of such charge, the regional director of the Board, under the direction of the NLRB general counsel, issued a complaint against the union.

The experience of all unions under the Wagner Act, and particularly within the last few years, has been that months elapsed before the Board issued complaints based on charges filed by unions against employers. But the new Board, under the Taft-Hartley Act, when requested by employers to take action against a union, finds it particularly simple to act with dispatch, through the immediate issuance of a complaint.

In part, this may have been due to the fact that immediately after the filing of the charge, Gerard Reilly—former member of the Board, advisor to Senator Taft on the T-H Act, and attorney for the employers—called on Mr. Denham, the General Counsel of the Board.

In another case the members of a local carpenter's union refused to work on a building job where materials were being installed by a company with the use of non-union workers. This latter company filed a charge against the carpenters' union claiming that the union was engaged in a secondary boycott in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Upon the mere filing of the charge, under provisions of the T-H Act, the NLRB General Counsel filed a complaint in federal court requesting that a temporary injunction be issued compelling the carpenters to continue on the job with non-union workers.

This action revives the practice of vicious federal anti-labor union injunctions directed against peaceful activities of union where they seek merely to protect the living standards of their members.

Shows True Nature

The company (involved in this case) was engaged in a type of work which under the Wagner Act had been considered of such a local character as to prevent the Board from proceeding against an employer when charged by a union with an unfair labor practice. But under the same set of facts where the Board formerly refused to proceed against employers, the Taft-Hartley Act, as construed by the Board and its General Counsel, directs the issuance of injunction against the labor union and its members.

These recent actions should dispel the illusion carefully developed in recent weeks by the proponents of the Taft-Hartley Act that it in no way interferes with the rights of the members of labor organizations, but merely curbs the so-called power of labor leaders.

UE IN COURT AGAINST RAND

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week filed an injunction suit against the Remington Rand Co. seeking to restrain the company from "breaching" its contract with Local 334 in Illion, N. Y.

The union charged that the company was refusing to recognize the UL as the sole collective bargaining agency, even though a one-year contract covering employes at the ABC Division at Ilion had been signed Feb. 13, 1947.

On Sept. 8 the company posted a bulletin board notice reading: "We have no collective bargaining contract in this plant with any union."

Supreme Court Judge Bernard Botein set Oct. 8 as the date for a hearing in which the company will be asked to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as Amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946

Of THE CIO NEWS published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1947. District of Columbia, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Allan L. Swim, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE CIO NEWS and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912 as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933 and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor Allan L. Swim, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington, D. C.; Managing editor, none; Business manager Richard E. Bauer 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent of more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington D. C.; Philip Murray Pres.; James B. Carey, Sec.-Treas., Vice-Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green Allan S. Haywood, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum and R J. Thomas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given, also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 132,281. (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

(Signed) ALLAN L. SWIM

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1947.

(Seal)

Margueretа N. Carroll, Notary Public
(My commission expires 12-14-49)

UE ADMINISTRATION AND CRITICS CLASH

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE CIO Electrical Workers, holding the largest convention in its history, last week adopted a strong political action program, demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and severely censured the group known as UE Members for Democratic Action.

The political action and T-H resolutions were adopted unanimously. The censure motion passes on a roll-call vote, 3817 to 596.

The convention, held at the Bradford Hotel, Boston, also re-elected the three general officers —Albert J. Fitzgerald, Julius Emspak and James J. Matles; heard political action addresses by former Vice President Henry A. Wallace and PAC Director Jack Kroll, and adopted new minimum contractual standards.

The motion censuring UEMDA, which is headed by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey—a delegate from UE Local 101, and Pennsylvania CIO Secy. Harry Block, came after a long debate. The resolution was in the form of a majority report of the Resolutions Committee.

Cite Many Charges

The resolution accused the UEMDA of receiving "financial support from outside the Union", of seeking "the help of employers for the furtherance of its factional advantage", of "concealing plots of their secessionist supporters", of having "no program other than red-baiting and disruption", of having "agreed to the speed-up and giving up other contractual gains.

The resolution then called for "dissolution" of the committee and urged UE members "to repudiate them and drive them out of leadership, and, if they persist in their disruption, to drive them out of the Union."

Carey and William Drohan, of Local 1102, St. Louis, offered a substitute minority resolution, which asked: "What higher objective could any group have than that of keeping our union on a sound democratic tarde union basis, free from control by the Communist Party? No resolution was ever adopted by the UE threatening to drive out of the union Commists or even to resrtict their meeting togther".

The Carey-Drohan resolution further said: "It should be sufficient to recall that the Communist party officially in its publication endorsed the Bedeaux System for American industry even though the author was a notorious Fascist."

The resolution ended by urging that the convention "establish a committee to review whether the Communist adherants are accorded privileges that are denied the non-Communist UE members."

Considerable Debate

Under the convention procedure, adopted unanimously on the for or against either resolution, with the majority to be voted on first.

In the debate, a number of delegates spoke on both sides of the question. Carey and Block led for the minority, with Matles and Fitzgerald replying.

PRES. ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
Re-Elected By UE

Block, pointing out that he had been president of District 1 until 1946, declared his group was a strong believer in democracy. "At our caucus last night," he said, "known Communists were present and were not asked to leave. We are not secessionists. We are staying in UE and taking it."

Carey, who was president of UE until 1941, when he was defeated by Fitzgerald, started by denying a charge, made by John Gojack, District 9, that he had supplied information to Drew Pearson, who carried a column charging that Communists were active in UE.

Carey read a letter from Pearson, in which the columnist denied receiving any information from Carey and stating that the two had never met.

Carey accused Fitzgerald, Matles and Emspak of failing to carry out CIO policy on "the resent and reject Communism" resolution adopted at the Atlantic City Convention last November.

"I will place my union record alongside that of anyone in this room and defend it with pride and honor," he declared. "I oppose purges of any kind. I'll remain in this fight regardless of any purge attempts. I am not frightened."

Matles declared "There are two phases of fighting in this union; one is the frontal attack by employers, the other is the stab in the back by UEMDA."

"Carey and Block are poisoning the minds of our members and the public", he said. "It is all right for them to oppose us, but they should give reasons.

"If we were devoting our time to getting more pay for Joe Stalin, or six paid holidays for Molotov, or if we were wasting union money on too many pie-cards, they might have a point. But, we aren't.

"Their only issue is 'respectability'. Well, we don't want their brand of respectability."

He criticized several other CIO officers, without mentioning names. In answer to Carey's charge of failing to carry out CIO policy, he said that the relationship of UE to CIO was not the same as the relationship of any local to UE.

He criticized the National Planning Association, of which Carey, and Cio President Murray are officers, as sponsoring "speedup" proposals. He noted that Carey is a member of Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee, "but we don't brag about it."

"We are not going to let Jim Carey be our yardstick for Americanism," he asserted. "Each of us has his right to decide for himself what a good American is."

Officers Re-Elected

Fitzgerald, also replying to Carey's charge that UE was not following CIO policy, read a statment from Pres. Murray to the last UE convention, held in September, 1946, at Milwaukee.

He said the statement proved Carey a "liar".

On the following day, the UE convention overwhelmingly defeated a demand by Carey that it adopt the "reject and resent" policy of CIO. Instead, the delegates condemned "witch hunting."

Fitzgerald defeated Block for the presidency, 3941 to 493. Emspak defeated James Click, Local 1102, St. Louis, by 3872 to 787. Matles won over Bartholomew Enright, Local 456, Jersey City, 3953 to 504.

The convention was attended by 498 delegates and 36 alternates, representing 330 locals.

The convention heard Russ Nixon, UE legislative representative, charge that officers and members of UE had been barred by the Navy Department from working in plants or departments of plants manufacturing secret military equipment. He said it was part of the Government's current "loyalty" drive against persons suspected of being Communists or Communist sympathizers.

ALTHEA B. STEWART
A member of UE Local 128, Allentown, Pa., is shown as she told the convention delegates about the recent Congressional election in the 8th Pennsylvania District.

Nixon mentioned RCA, Camden, where he said the president, vice-president and shop steward of Local 103 had been barred from certain departments, although they had free access to the same secret sections during the war.

He said similar incidents had occurred at the Westinghouse plant in Baltimore, the Sylvania factory, Kew Gardens, N. Y., and the Sperry Gyroscope plant, Long Island City.

The convention then unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing "Gestapo-like inquisitions" and "thought control."

The political action resolution, adopted with a loud shout, called for a reversal of the 80th Congress' record.

It criticized the Republican Party as having "shown itself to be the unashamed agent of big business." It also said the Democratic Party has "failed to form a bulwark against this reactionary attack on the people and has compromised and agreed with Wall Street's main proposals."

"Wherever the major parties fail to bring forth candidates who will act and fight on behalf of the people," the UE said we shall use the independent political force we are building to support independent progressive candidates."

Kroll declared the "only thing which stands in the way of American monopoly is the strength and power and will of the common people.

"The only thing which will stop them from accomplishing their desired objectives is the same kind of fighting campaign that sparked the election of Roosevelt in 1944. If we want a Congress of men and women who will act to repeal the T-H law, then we must begin now today, to achieve this goal."

Nixon, in a report, gave the delegates a preliminary report on PAC contributions. To date, this year, $70,000 has been donated by UE members. That is twice the total for 1946, Nixon said.

Honor LaGuardia

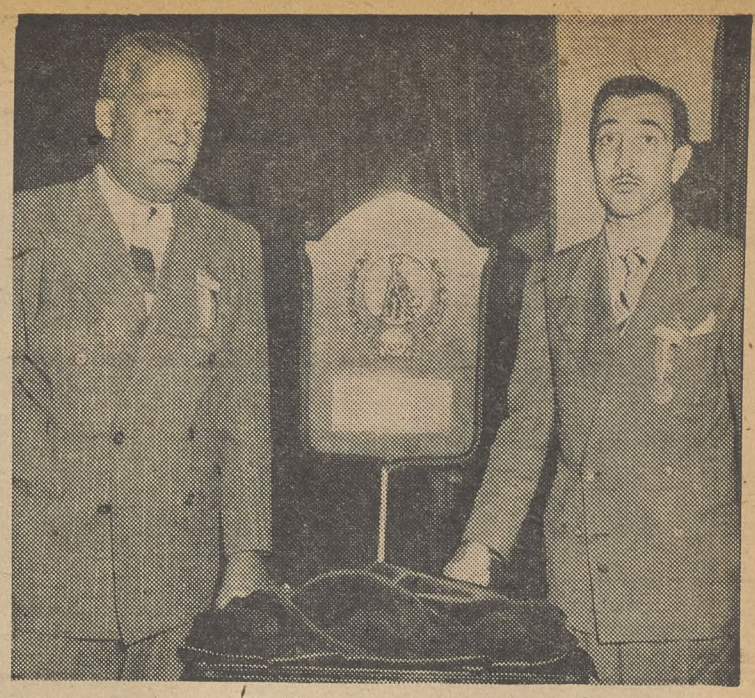
Just before voting, the delegates stood silent for a minute in tribute to Fiorella LaGuardia, whose funeral was being held in New York.

In his address, Wallace took the theme, "you cannot separate foreign and domestic issues."

Here are the highlights:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: "The war that is being bred for us must be stopped. The U S., with all its wealth, with our arsenal of atomic

(Continued on Page 10)



Honor Martyr: Wesley Mitchell (left) and Tony Cooke stand beside the UE's plaque honoring Mario Russo, a UE member killed during a strike last year.

UE in Tribute to Mario Russo, Slain While Picketing

THE CIO Electrical Workers' convention paid tribute to the memory of Mario Russo, a member slain while performing Union duties.

Ruth Young, general secretary of UE District 4, unveiled a placque in honor of Russo. She declared he was murdered by an "armed thug" during the Phelps Dodge strike at Bayway, N. J., last year.

Russo, a veteran of three and one-half years in the Army, was 27 and left four children. He died of his wound Sept. 23, 1946.

UE and CIO members all over the country have contributed to a trust fund for Russo's widow and children He was a member of Local 445 and was doing picket duty in the strike of Local 441.

"Mario died a martyr for his union," Miss Young said. Tony Cooke, president of Russo's local, and Wesley Mitchell, who was chairman of the Bayway strike committee also spoke in tribute to Russo.

Vacations on Rise In Electric Union

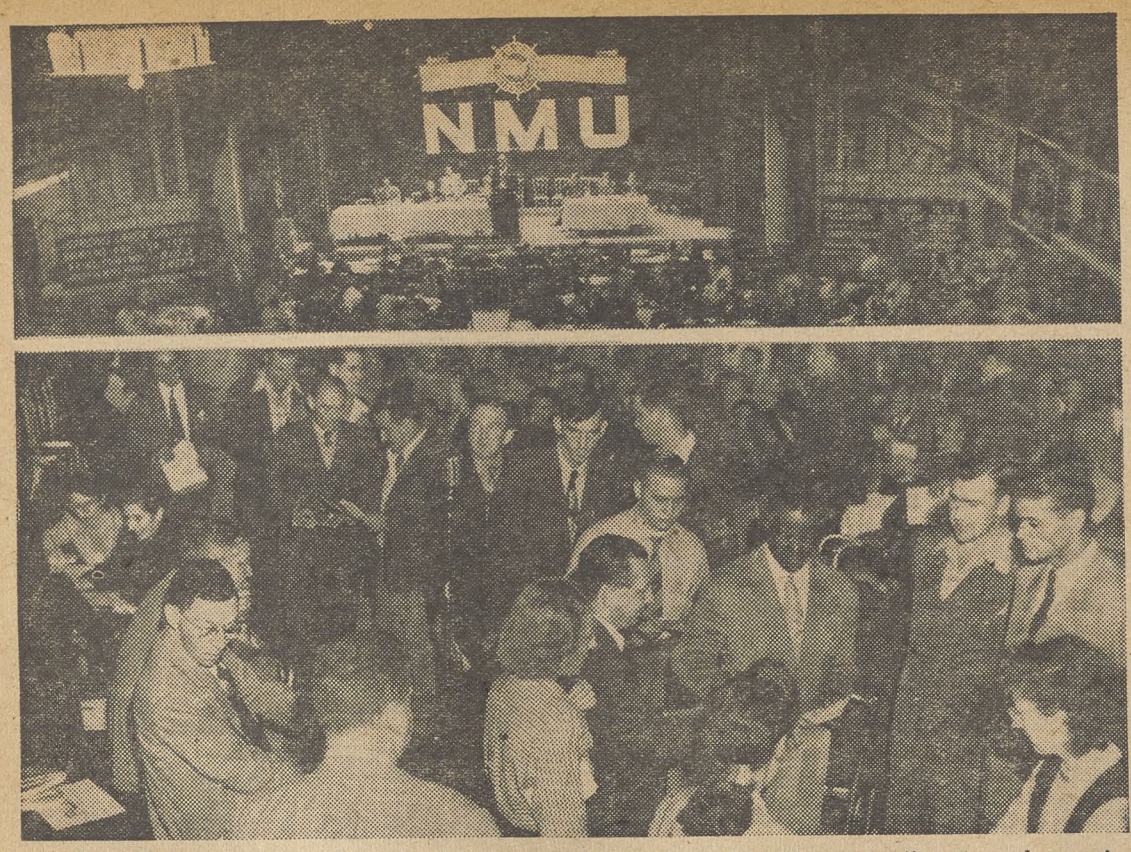
Five-year vacations have shown a sharp increase in one year for the CIO Electrical Workers.

In 1946, 12,000 workers received three weeks' vacation after 20 years. At the convention last week, it was announced that now 246,000 receive the three-weeks' vacation.

UE Gains 29% In Membership

The CIO Electrical Workers announced that their membership has increased by 29% since the 1946 convention and now stands at above 600,000.

The report of the general officers said that "reconversion membership losses have been regained and UE membership is now 1% higher than the previous wartime peak (1944) attained by UE."



Seamen Meet: National Maritime Union ... ed its sixth convention in New York, with Taft-Hartley questions and internal problems up for discussion during two-week sessions. Upper photo shows the convention stage; lower picture, delegates line up to vote for members of the credentials committee, which had to report before the convention could start its business.

NMU Parley Takes Up Policy Work

THE sixth convention of the CIO National Maritime Union, largest in the history of the union, devoted most of last week to procedural matters.

As The CIO News went to press, the convention—held in New York City—was tackling program and policy matters.

Joseph Curran, NMU president, in his opening address, demanded the "wiping out of the Taft-Hartley law and winning of increased living standards and better conditions on American ships."

Curran said it was up to the delegates to see that out of the convention comes a unified program which truly represents full protection for the membership, full participation in CIO and full political activities which will advance the cause of peace throughout the world.

The convention on its first day ran into parliamentary tangles after voting on several motions. Sec. Ferdinand Smith raised a point of order that only action that could be taken before the delegates had been constituted was the selection of a credentials committee.

Legal advice was asked of NMU General Counsel William L. Standard. He ruled that the business of the convention could begin only after a report—partial or full—of the credentials committee. Curran, in the chair, then ruled all previous business out of order.

The convention then voted to set up a credentials committee of 15.

ELECTED to the committee were nine delegates opposed to Curran and six of his adherents. Curran characterized the nine as "promoted by the Communists." (The New York Times later reported that the margin of control had been narrowed to 8 to 7 by the "conversion" of one of the delegates.)

Curran overruled a decision of the credentials committee that one round-trip at sea within the last 60 days was sufficient to qualify a seaman as a delegate. The convention upheld Curran's ruling that the NMU constitution required a member be at sea for 30 days during the two months before the convention if he is to be a delegate. Approximately 50 members were said to have been denied seats by this ruling.

ON the opening day of the convention, delegates cheered a statement by Ted Kheel, director of the New York City Labor Relations Division, that collective bargaining could not work under the T-H law. Kheel is a former official of the National War Labor Board.

"There is just one necessary important ingredient to make collective bargaining work in this country," Kheel said.

"That simply is the disposition on the part of management and labor to get together. Where there's a way, and we found it can be done without rules, without restrictions, without regulations and without the provisions of the T-H law."

On Yom Kippur, the delegates stood in silence for a minute in tribute to the millions of Jews who were victims of the war.

Shoe Union Girds For Walkout

The CIO Shoe workers began preparations last week for a strike against the Intl. Shoe Co. on Oct. 1, barring an agreement on wages in the meantime.

The union is demanding an 18½c hourly increase for 13,000 shoe workers in 39 plants of the company. Union President Raymond Swansen indicated that the Shoe workers would be agreeable to a "reasonable" offer, but stated that the company had refused to make any offer.

"We want to get organized!"

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports that after one-week strike, the Kentucky Paper Box Co., and Finger Paper Box Co., of Louisville, recognized the CIO paperworkers as the collective bargaining agency. Intl. Rep. Forest Calvert was in charge.

Chairman Thomas E. Andert of the Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee advises that pursuant to an agreement with the Co-Optical Company in Chicago, an election was held amongst the employees, with a bank teller used to conduct the election. The results were CIO 15, No Union 11. Organizer Bill Widman was in charge.

President Ernest Hebert of the Barbers & Beauty Culturists, advises that an election for certification was held in St. Paul, Minn., by a labor conciliator with the CIO receiving all the votes cast.

A consent election to determine a collective bargaining agent among 43 employes of a sport goods factory at Shamokin, Pa., was won by the CIO without recourse to the NLRB. CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh of Wilkes-Barre directed attention to the fact that a petition to the NLRB was filed last February for the same plant, Weaver-Wintark, at Shamokin, but no action had been taken. After a majority of the employes had appealed to CIO, Field Rep. Frank D. Vrataric and a committee of the employes walked in to the plant manager and demanded recognition. The manager finally agreed to hold a consent election with the Burgess of Shamokin Thomas Landy, serving as impartial third party. The result of the election was CIO 27, Against 11. This thereby accomplished for CIO what had been impossible for 8 months while CIO officials waited in vain for NLRB to take action on a petition. The contract will be negotiated by representatives of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers Intl. Union.

Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig of Philadelphia materially assisted Local 520 of Philadelphia in concluding a very important victory in its negotiations for a new contract, obtaining a 20c per hour wage increase; six paid holidays; 8-hour guaranteed call-in time pay and has maintained its union shop. Since 1941 the CIO has gained for the employes, an approximate hourly wage increase of 70c.

Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee advises that the sponge fishermen of Tarpon Springs, Fla., have organized and petitioned a CIO union for a charter—the United Steelworkers of America. The fishermen explained to Charles L. Cowl, Director for Florida, that they need the backing of CIO and are familiar with the Steelworkers, they use steel hooks and want the Steelworkers' affiliation.

N. C. Director William Smith announces that the Carolina Spring Co., and the Un. Furniture Workers, CIO, have agreed to a secret ballot by the company's employes to determine their bargaining agent. The election will be conducted by a representative of the N. C. Dept. of Labor, the Mayor of High Point, and a member of the city council or a local minister. This is further proof that good labor-management relations can be maintained without recourse to the red tape of the Taft-Hartley Act. J. R. Light, CIO organizer assigned to High Point, represented the union in negotiating the election agreement. The company agrees to recognize and deal with the union if it wins the election.

The writer was invited to Portland, Oregon, to meet with the Executive Officers and Council of the United Telephone Employes of Oregon, Inc., on Friday, September 19th, at a meeting of the Executive Board they decided to recommend to a meeting of the Council, that night, to affiliate with the TWOC-CIO.

The writer addressed the Council and a vote on affiliation was taken, resulting in a 2-to-1 majority in favor of affiliation.

The following day an Organizing Committee was set up for the purpose of bringing this action to the membership who will vote on it. The Organizing Committee is headed by CIO Reg. Dir. Al Hartung as chairman and Cecil Bixler as Secretary. The executive officers of the United Telephone Employes of Oregon, Inc., are members of the Committee, as well as Dan Harris of the ACEW, together with James E. Fadling, pres. IWA-CIO, and Stanley Earl, Secy-Treas., Oregon State IUC, who have likewise been appointed members of this Committee.

The campaign in West Virginia amongst the telephone workers is in full swing and the signing of cards is getting well advanced.

Transport Union Backs Santo

"Full fighting support" to aid John Santo, Transport Workers organizational director, whom the Immigration Bureau is seeking to deport to his native Roumania, has been pledged by the union's general executive board.

The union asserted that the Justice Dept. has lined up stool pigeons, labor spies and perjurers to buttress its charge that Santo is an alien Communist who should be removed from the country.

Santo served honorably in the army for 3½ years, the union said, and has a 20-year record as a fighter in behalf of the transport workers. It said the government action is part of a "reactionary drive" to cover up the big business campaign against unions.

Earlier, Harry Sacher, TWU attorney who is defending Santo, pointed out that the union official had volunteered for military duty and served "with distinction."

"The American people, I am certain, will not regard deportation as the fitting reward for a man who was ready to lay down his life for our country," Sacher said.

The union plans to establish Santo Defense Committees in principal cities throughout the nation.

BIAS FOUGHT BY CHURCH

CATHOLIC Archbishop Josept E. Ritter, of St. Louis, has warned members of his archdiocese that they face excommunication if they persist in plans to bar Negroes from parocial schools by civil court action.

Archbishop Ritter recently opened diocesan high schools to Negroes, an action which caused wide comment in St. Louis, where most public and private schools are Jim Crow. There are more than 100 Negro students registered in the Catholic high schools for the fall term.

A group of 400 Catholics, headed by John P. Barrett, had banded together and decided to file suit against the prelate.

Last week, Archbishop Ritter issued a pastoral letter, which reminded the members of the Catholic community that "the equality of every soul before Almighty God" and "obedience to ecclesiastical authority" are fundamental principles of the Church.

THE letter continued to say that "we realize tnat many of these good people are being misled" and that "the policy of admitting Negro children to Catholic schools is one which we consider our right and duty as chief pastor of the archdiocese, regardless of race or nationality."

Monsignor Charles H. Helmsing, archdiocesan secretary, pointed out that the late Pope Pius XI had termed racism as practiced by the Nazis a heresy.

Archbishop Ritter, when he was bishop of Indianapolis, had admitted Negro children to parochial schools. There was no opposition there.

St. Louis University, Jesuit college, admitted Negro students in 1944, despite the fact Missouri universities bars Negroes. About 160 Negroes attend St. Louis now.

Barrett said his group would not press the civil suit, but will appeal to the papal apostolic delegate in Washington.

Show How To Fight Discrimination

How U. S. might combat racial and religious injustice through a marshaling of world opinion is discussed in the latest Public Affairs pamphlet, "World Minority Problems," by Dr. James G. Leyburn.

In a 32-page popular analysis of the world's racial, cultural and national minorities and the problems associated with them, Dr. Leyburn, professor of sociology at Yale University, says that "open discussion" in the United Nations should aid in promoting remedial steps throughout the world.

Admitting that no country has as yet indicated it would admit intervention by an outside tribunal in internal affairs, Leyburn suggested that "the incorporation of a Bill of Rights of the People of the World focus attention upon civilized standards of behavior and make it possible to criticize lapses from that standard in any member nation."

"World Minority Problems" is pamphlet No. 132 in the series of popular, factual 20-cent pamphlets issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., nonprofit educational organization at 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

CIO Citation: **Pres. Murray presents to UAW Pres. Walter Reuther a citation from CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination for his work in fighting discrimination against minorities. Presentation was made at a Detroit banquet on September 18.**

Auto Union Head Receives CIO Anti-Bias Award

PRES. Philip Murray presented Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president, with the Annual Award of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination at a banquet in Detroit Sept. 18 attended by more than 500 UAW members, leaders and friends.

The award is given annually to the persons inside and outside the labor movement whom the committee considers to have made the greatest contribution toward abolishing racial hatred and discrimination in America.

In presenting the award, President Murray praised Reuther as a man who "is forever prosecuting the fight of the CIO."

"It is a great honor and distinct privilege to be here to pay tribute to the president of the mighty Automobile Workers Union," Murray said.

"I am here to pay tribute to a man for whom I have a high regard—I feel that he has contributed much to the abolition of racial discrimination," the CIO president stated.

He reviewed the background out of which the CIO arose to wage its fight for democracy in industry and decency in human affairs, stressing the adherence of the CIO to its principle of combatting all forms of hatred and prejudice.

"The CIO is not afraid," President Murray said, after summing up the urgent problems facing labor today. "It is prepared to face the future with its head erect and its face to the sun," he concluded.

Reuther spoke briefly after the award was presented to him.

"I accept the award not in the spirit of a job well done but of a job well started," he said.

"America can't give leadership to the world as long as it tolerates second class citizenship at home. It must earn the right to give leadership to the world.

"We fought a war to prove that peace is indivisible. That war is not won until we have proved that equality and freedom are indivisible."

JAMES B. CAREY, CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, was toastmaster at the banquet.

Several of the members of his committee, which sponsored the affair, were present, including Willard Townsend, president of the CIO Transport and Service Employes; William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department; and George Weaver and Harry Read, national CIO staff members.

Pres. George Edwards of the Detroit Common Council welcomed President Murray to Detroit. Rabbi Leon Fram of Temple Israel gave the invocation.

Fans Fight Lynching

Approximately 21,000 signatures of baseball fans were obtained last week in New York for petitions calling for a Federal anti-lynch law. The petitions were circulated at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, during "Jackie Robinson Day."

MISSOURI CIO PLANS MADISON LAW TEST

DELEGATES to the Missouri CIO Convention last week empowered the State Council to institute court action to test constitutionality of two state anti-labor laws.

The laws are: The Madison Law, which requires a majority vote of all employes for strike action or for collective bargaining. (The Natl. Labor Relations Board, as in normal democratic procedure, requires only a majority vote of those casting ballots, the CIO pointed out.)

The King-Thompson Act, which bars strikes in public utilities and imposes compulsory arbitration.

Rapid growth in farm-labor unity was indicated, CouncilSecy.-Treas. James A. Davis pointed out, by the fact that all farm organizations in the state had testified against the Madison bill. The two groups had first come to recognize their common problems through mutal interest in securing a Missouri Valley Authority, he stated.

A resolution condemned Missouri Rep. Walter Ploeser, whose House Small Business Committee is currently conducting an investigation of cooperatives, and the convention set up a committee to work with farm organizations in furthering the cooperative movement.

Other resolutions sought $30 unemployed benefits for 30 weeks, supported PAC and the collection of dollar voluntary contributions, requested a state bonus for veterans, reaffirmed support for the Missouri Valley Authority and condemned the State's 11 Congressmen who supported the Taft-Hartley bill.

Speakers included Denton Stong, National Representative of the Farmer's Union; Anthony Smith, Assistant Director of CIO Council; Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director, CIO-PAC; and Frank Cronin, CIO regional director at Omaha, Neb.

The 3000 delegates reelected Harold E. Edwards as president and James A. Daivs as secretary-treasurer, Ralph Turrentine was named vice-president.

Eby Again Named To UNESCO Board

Kermit Eby, CIO research and education director, was reelected to the 15-man executive board of the U. S. Commission of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization) at that body's second general conference in Chicago.

Appointed last year by CIO President Philip Murray, Eby will serve a three-year term as CIO representative on the Commission, which is composed of representatives of 100 governmental and non-governmental groups in the country.

"Here's the agenda for next week: We hold up Rooney's Drug Store Monday, sell narcotics on Wednesday and beat up union organizers on Friday."

N. H. 'TAFT' ACT UNPOPULAR

REPEAL of the Willey Law, described as "more drastic in many respects than the Taft-Hartley Law" became the "number one legislative job" of the New Hampshire CIO Council last week as it met in convention at Manchester.

The bill was passed at the last session of the New Hampshire General Court without regard to the record of organized labor in the state in past years, charged Council President Harold J. Daoust. A resolution calling for repeal of the law termed it anti-labor and undemocratic . . . part and parcel of the vicious anti-labor drive now being carried on by reactionary legislators."

New Hampshire's Senators Styles Bridges and Charles W. Tobey and Reps. Norris Cotton and Chester Merrow, in another resolution, were urged to work for speedy repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The 300 delegates went on record as favoring a 65-75c minimum wage law, a program to promote farmer-labor cooperation, increases in old age and survivor's benefits, admission of 400,000 displaced persons to this country, improved child labor legislation and a national law governing industrial health and safety standards.

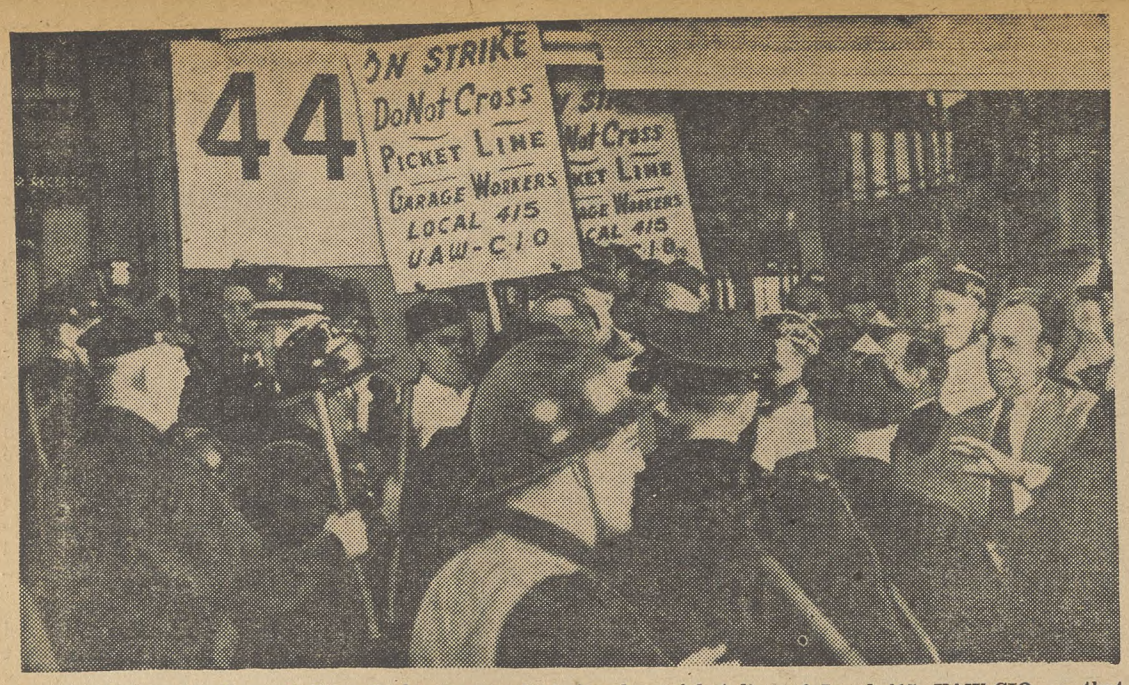
New Hampshire became the fourth state CIO body this year to call for a special session of Congress to restore price controls.

In addition, the delegates sought reimposition of the excess profits tax, removal of restrictive legislation on oleomargarine, elimination of minimum retail price fixing on milk, and a nationwide "stop food waste" campaign.

Principal speaker on the 3-day agenda was John Brophy, director of CIO Councils, who called for a "foreign policy that will aid in the rehabilitation of the economy of Europe . . ."

"If we are to maintain full employment and avoid depression," he said, "we must stabilize prices, curb profits to a reasonable level . . . in this way we shall strengthen domestic well being and contribute to the maintenance of peace."

President Daoust won reelection, other officers named were: Earl M. Bourdon, Executive vice-president; Thomas J. Pitarys, secy-treas.; and Thomas Williams, legislative agent.



Cops Help Scabs: Police violence against workers is on the increase—as part of the Taft-Hartley era of labor relations. Detroit police, with clubs set for action, tried to break a picket line of Local 415, UAW-CIO, so that scabs and strikebreakers could enter a local garage. Strike had been on since mid-August. The union is conducting a drive to organize garage workers.

'CLEAN-UP' IN LAUNDRIES LONG OVERDUE, U. S. SAYS

DECENT wages and employment standards in the laundry industry, long notorious for its sweatshop conditions, are both possible and practical, according to a report just issued by the U. S. Women's Bureau.

A study made by the Bureau of 258 laundry establishments in 38 cities in midwestern and southeastern states reveals that although there is still great need for improvement in pay and working conditions in this industry, where the work at best is hard and exhausting, progressive managements in various cities have made some progress and have found that decent pay and higher employment standards are practical.

About 30 to 40 per cent of the production workers in the laundry industry are working under terms set by collective bargaining agreements either with the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, or the AFL Laundry Workers International, according to the report.

The laundries covered in the survey altogether employed more than 21,000 workers, nearly three-fourths of them women. The study was directed to conditions affecting women production workers, who formed about two-thirds of total laundry employment in the establishments visited.

AVERAGE hourly earnings of workers in competing laundries within the same city differed vastly, the survey disclosed. In most of the cities surveyed, employees working in the city's highest-paying laundry earned 30 to 50 per cent more than those in the lowest-paying one.

Despite these differences in earnings, retail prices within a city tended to be identical in all or most laundries. A comparison of one city with another, reports the bureau, warrants the conclusion that higher prices did not inevitably go with higher earnings.

"HMPH, THESE FOREIGNERS — MY ANCESTORS CAME OVER ON THE MAYFLOWER"

Courtesy Institute for American Democracy, Inc.

Textile Seeks 15c Raise in South

The CIO Textile Workers will launch a drive for a 15c-hourly wage increase in Southern mills to meet the cost of living and to eliminate North-South pay differentials.

The action was decided upon at a conference of delegates in Atlanta, representing 125,000 union members in 19[illegible] mills. Negotiations were to begin immediately.

The pay increases can be made without an increase in prices because "tremendous profits" could easily absorb the expenditure, the union said.

Women on Juries In 35 States

Women may now serve on juries in 35 states Alaska and the District of Columbia, according to a leaflet, "Women's Eligibility for Jury Duty," released by the U. S. Women's Bureau

This makes more than two-thirds of the women of the U. S. eligible to serve on juries of their State courts. Such service is compulsory for women in 19 states and voluntary in 16. Thirteen states, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico still bar women from jury service of any kind.

The first law allowing women to serve voluntarily on juries was passed in Utah in 1898. It limited service to trial juries only, and the limitation still stands. In 1918 California and New Jersey became the first states to pass laws under which women were subject to compulsory service

6 Ball Bearing Companies Fined

Six companies which manufacture about 95% of the ball bearings produced in the U. S. were fined $5,000 each by Fed. Dist. Court Judge Emerich B. Freed in Cleveland, Ohio. Atty-Gen. Tom C. Clark announced last week. Two individuals were also fined, bringing the total to $40,000.

The corporations, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by a conspiracy to fix prices on ball bearings, all entered pleas of nolo contendere. Clark said they were given the maximum fine.

The corporations involved were General Motors, SKF, Marlin-Rockwell, Fafnir Bearing Co., Federal Bearings and Norma-Hoffman Bearings.

RUBBER UNION DELAYS TAFT-HARTLEY POLICY

By ROBERT CRUDEN

ACTION on the Taft-Hartley law was referred to its General Executive Board by the 12th annual convention of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, at Boston.

The 600 delegates turned down a Resolutions Committee recommendation for immediate compliance with the law and instructed the union board to handle the issue after the CIO convention, which meets in the Bay State capital on Oct. 13.

Members of the URW board are Magne Repaal, Eau Claire, Wis.; Elton Gladney, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. I. Vaught, Akron, Ohio; Joseph MacKenzie, Toronto, Canada; F. M. Dickenson, Memphis, Tenn.; Joseph Luciano, Erie, Pa.; Don Sargent, Mishawaka, Ind.; R. E. Harris, Los Angeles, Calif.; Carl Samuels, Youngstown, Ohio; Pat Galucci, Naugatuck, Conn.; Charles McCarter, Akron; and John Baldante, Newark, N. J.

Re-elected to office were Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Vice-Pres. Lloyd, and Genl. Secy.-Treas. Charles E. Lanning.

In other actions, the convention:

- Ordered a drive for the 30-hour week throughout the rubber industry;
- Called for a roll-back in rents to the 1941 level;
- Indorsed labor unity based on safeguarding "industrial unionism as represented by the CIO";
- Urged the setting up of joint labor-management councils as recommended by CIO Pres. Philip Murray;
- Condemned the Thomas-Rankin committee "as a cancer in our democratic form of government";
- Called for an intensive government program to provide low-cost housing for homeless Americans.

Wants Controls Over Use of Grain

As Pres. Truman sought ways and means of feeding the world, National Grange Master Albert S. Goss offered suggestions.

Just returned from an international meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization at Geneva. Goss asked for controls over the use of grains.

UE Convention

(Continued from Page 7)

bombs, with the great moral principles of our people, will never win a third world war. We shall not have strong allies. The reactionary governments we are supporting abroad will crumble with internal revolutions if a great war breaks out between the U. S. and Russia."

DOMESTIC POLICIES: "As soon as the war was over, the enemies of labor felt that it was safe to attack you on all fronts. . . Some of those who oppose collective bargaining, realize that they cannot defeat you by logic, cry 'Communist.

"Do you know Marzani, who made your film, 'Deadline for Action'? The witch hunt followed him into civilian life. He has been convicted in spite of and not because of his wartime service . . . Was Marzani's offense in reality the making of a motion picture and not the making of a misstatement?"

Fitzgerald set the pace for the debate on the T-H Law when in his opening address he referred to the National Labor Relations Board as the "NAM Board" and said "there are no men of integrity on the board."

David Scribner, general counsel for UE, making a legal analysis o fthe law, said it was "a complete program against the people of this country."

Jim Crow Polling Places in Georgia

Georgia Negroes will vote in the State's primary elections next year—but they'll vote in separate polling places.

This decision was reached by the Democratic State Committee faction backing Gov. M. E. Thompson.

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW ANALYSIS

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THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNION, MEETING TO HEAR STANLEY HAMKER... OWNER OF THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY... PRESENT HIS REASONS FOR A VOLUNTARY WAGE-CUT, IS SUDDENLY STARTLED WHEN THE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES AS THE NEXT SPEAKER... THE MURDERED CHARLIE BENTLEY....

BUB... BUB... BUT CHARLIE'S DEAD!

THIS... THIS IS A STUPID JOKE!

I ASSURE YOU, I'M SERIOUS! THE NEXT SPEAKER **IS** CHARLIE BENTLEY...

BUT CHARLIE BENTLEY WAS MURDERED... SO HE'LL SPEAK THROUGH **JIM BARRY** AS HIS PROXY!

WHAT I'M GOING TO SAY IS ALMOST WORD FOR WORD WHAT CHARLIE BENTLEY WANTED TO TELL YOU... I HAVE **ALL** HIS MATERIAL HERE!

MR. HAMKER CAME HERE TO ASK YOU TO AGREE TO A SMALL WAGE-CUT FOR THE MEN... **ONLY** 50 CENTS A DAY... BUT YOU HAVE TO FIGURE THAT THERE ARE 1000 MEN EMPLOYED AT THE HAMKER PLANT AND THAT'S $500 A DAY!

A UNION MAN HAS TO DO A LOT OF FIGURING... IF HE'S GOING TO PROTECT HIMSELF. MR. HAMKER FIGURES THINGS OUT, TOO! BY THIS **LITTLE** WAGE-CUT, HE'S GOING TO GET $500 A DAY MORE ...THAT'S $2.500 A WEEK!

CHARLIE BENTLEY DID SOME LOOKING INTO THIS DEAL... HE FOUND THAT COST OF RAW MATERIALS HAS GONE UP ABOUT 15%... BUT THAT HAMKER RAISED IT'S PRICES ALMOST 40%! HAMKER IS MAKING A BIGGER PROFIT ON EVERY ITEM IT SELLS THAN **EVER** BEFORE!

AND SALES ARE NOW 100%! THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY IS NOW MAKING MORE PROFITS THAN EVEN DURING THE WAR! ***YOU DON'T NEED THIS WAGE-CUT TO PULL YOUR COMPANY OUT OF TROUBLE... WHAT'S THE REAL REASON,*** MR. HAMKER?

OKAY, ANSWER HIM, MR. HAMKER!

CHARLIE BENTLEY WAS KILLED BECAUSE HE GOT THESE FACTS TOGETHER.... WE WANT AN ANSWER!

I... WELL... THAT IS....

QUIET, EVERYBODY! CONK BARTON HAS THE FLOOR....

THANKS... LOOK MEN... A UNION IS A PLACE WHERE EVERY MAN GETS A FAIR SHAKE! IT'S NOT FAIR TO HAVE THIS JIM BARRY COME DOWN HERE AND TOSS A BASKETFUL OF FIGURES AT MR. HAMKER!

I MAKE A MOTION THAT WE ASK MR. HAMKER TO COME TO OUR GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING PREPARED WITH ALL THE NECESSARY FACTS AND FIGURES TO PROVE HIS POINT!

SINCE EVERYONE SEEMS TO FAVOR BROTHER BARTON'S MOTION... I HEREBY EXTEND AN INVITATION TO MR. HAMKER TO COME TO OUR MEMBERSHIP MEETING....

I'LL BE THERE! ***AND I'LL PROVE THAT JIM BARRY IS LYING!!***

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The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Governor To Realty Lobby:

'...PROFITEERS ARE GLUTTONOUS HOGS'

WHAT the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina is an old story by now.

But what the governor of South Carolina said to the real estate lobby deserves repeating:

- **ON RENT CONTROL**

"As for saying that rent ceilings are un-American, I tell you that is a ridiculous statement. The United States of America compelled men to risk and lose their lives on foreign soil during the war.

"Was that vicious and un-American? I will do everything in my power to help keep rent control until some degree of sanity returns to profiteering real estate owners."

- **ON PROFITEERING**

"I would call those who seek to profit from misery, especially the misery of those to whom they owe their property if not their lives . . . gluttonous hogs."

- **ON VACANT APPARTMENTS**

These people have seen what happened when the Republicans killed OPA food ceilings. They now want the same thing to happen to rents. They say that then there will be plenty of apartments and houses offered for rent.

"Well plenty would be offered for rent, all right. But where would the people come from who could afford to live in them? How many people in South Carolina could afford to pay double their present rents? Let me remind you that the average annual income in South Carolina is only $719."

THE remarks, part of an address of "welcome" to a regional meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at Myrtle Beach, S. C., were delivered by Gov. J. Strom Thurmond.

His talk caused near apoplexy on the part of the NAREB audience, which has led the fight against rent control and all other government direction of housing programs.

NAREB Pres. Morgan L. Fitch accused the South Carolina governor of getting his orders from "the international offices of the Communist party". (NAREB has called Sen. Taft a "socialist" for favoring government slum clearance projects.)

The South Carolina Real Estate Boards Association apologized to the assembled throng of realtors. But Gov. Thurmond stood fast.

He said that his address was "delivered after due deliberation."

"I have been outraged by the housing situation in South Carolina," he said. "I felt it my duty as governor of South Carolina to express my feelings openly and clearly. I chose to make my feelings public at this meeting of real estate people.

"I anticipated their action. I said what I meant. I meant what I said."

Evictions Soar In Boston

Landlords in Massachusetts are jamming the law courts seeking to evict tenants under the new federal rent control law.

The Boston city council has requested a special session of the legislature to enact a state rent control law.

More than 4,000 eviction writs have been filed in the state courts since July 1.

PAC is Organized In Connecticut

Organization of a Connecticut State CIO-PAC, headed by Arthur Skerritt, CIO Auto Workers, was announced by Harold Senior, president of the State CIO Council, last week.

Vice chairman of the new group is Renato Ricciuti, CIO Shipbuilders. Senior, Newspaper Guild, was named executive secretary.

The committee will turn its immediate attention to organizing for the 1948 elections, collection of PAC voluntary contributions and registration of voters.

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Examines Solid South: Gov. Thomas Dewey takes a measurement of the south side of a cow during a recent campaign trip through New England. Dewey's angling for farm votes for the coming presidential contest—and apparently willing to try anything for the cameraman.

Want a House? Got $25,000?

IF YOU have an extra $25,000 to $60,000 lying around, you won't have any trouble finding a place to live.

This was pointed out in a full page advertisement in the New York Herald Tribune Sept. 18 with the enticing head: There's No House Shortage. In smaller type, it added: If You Can Afford A Bargain.

The "bargains" pictured in the advertisement were 32 houses in swanky Westchester, Long Island and Connecticut ranging in price from $14,500 to $60,000, some of which would cost three times as much as their original price to build today.

Typical offering was a 6-acre estate in Mt. Kisco, N. Y., "with a 15-room white colonnade residence overlooking the Hudson River Valley. Pine-paneled Georgian library. Flagstone terrace. Sunken gardens. Garage. Asking price $49,500."

A 7-room Colonial dwelling in Woodstock, N. Y., featuring a Louis XV living room and a waterfall, was offered for a mere $48,500. Or for $60,000 a home dweller could buy a 200-year-old frame house in Connecticut with 13 rooms, four baths, a playhouse, barn and garage.

The ad, inserted by the Natl. Real Estate Clearing House, explained that these homes were bargains because "no scarcity premium" is asked for them. It said comparable houses are available in every state in the union and many foreign countries.

Asked how many other such homes were available, Furman said: "From $25,000 to $60,000 you can get all the houses you want."

From $14,500 to $25,000 there is not quite such a surplus, he said, and below $14,500 there is nothing at all.

Those Men Are Here Again!

BIG business has been given free rein to write a new tax bill, two Democratic Congressmen charged last week.

Reps. John Dingell (D. Mich.) and Herman Eberharter (D. Pa.) voiced sharp criticism of a committee of "experts" chosen last June by Rep. Harold Knutson (R. Minn.), who heads the potent House Ways & Means Committee. Knutson was sponsor of two "spare the wealthy" tax bills which were passed by Congress but vetoed by Pres. Truman during the last session.

Eberharter said the committee —none of them members of Congress—met in Washington recently without any Congressmen sitting in, and with both public and press barred from the get-together.

"Never before has a committee of Congress officially authorized the lobbies of special interests to do its work," Rep. Dingell said.

Members of the panel of experts are Roswell Magill, Wall Street lawyer; John Hanes, New York Banker; J. Cheever Cowdin, member of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers; John L. Connolly, member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Dr. C. S. Duncan, Washington economist who works closely with the Assn. of American Railroads; and Wright Matthews, Dallas, Tex., lawyer who represents many oil interests.

Calling the Shots

Gov. Robert S. Kerr (D.) of Oklahoma has no love for the Taft-Hartley law, which he describes as "the most severely repressive anti-labor law" adopted in modern times in this country.

"This is not a public law but a private favor," Kerr told a Democratic outing in French Lick, Ind.

T-H IDEAS OK FOR DEWEY

VIRTUAL approval of the Taft-Hartley law by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York let slip by a spokesman for the Governor last week.

The Dewey administration, the spokesman said, does not consider a "little Taft-Hartley law" necessary for New York state because the state already has most of the provisions on its books.

This does not mean, the New York Times reported the spokesman as saying, that no new labor laws would be introduced in the coming year. It hinted that further legislation would be sought which would parallel parts of the national law not already enacted by the state legislature.

Dewey, unannounced candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, has avoided taking sides publicly on the law, but was reported to have endorsed it before a small group of young Republicans during his recent tour of the Midwest.

Urge Better Training Set-Up

Improvements in the apprentice training programs were discussed at the Sept. 20 meeting of the policy committee of the U. S. Apprentice Training Service attended by labor, management and education leaders.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. John Green, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers represented the CIO.

Apprentices working to learn skilled trades should be given the full value due them in their course of instruction, the committee said.

Declaring that some of the training programs registered with the government's service were not up to standard, the committee urged state apprenticeship councils, employers and labor-management apprenticeship committees to pay special attention to the requirement of 144 hours of classroom instruction annually.

War veterans make up some 75% of all registered apprentices, the committee stated.

Mourned: Fiorello La Guardia was mourned by people in every part of the country when he died last week at the age of 64. Sponsor of good labor laws, foe of crooks, and one of New York's best mayors, he fought greed, profiteering and corruption.

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 6, 1947 82 NO. 40

Seek Food Solution: **CIO Pres. Philip Murray (seated) chats with Commerce Secy. Harriman during the White House meeting of Pres. Truman's Citizens' Food Committee. Murray is a member of the committee, which had gathered to hear Truman outline his suggestions for food conservation by "every individual, every organization, every housewife and every eating establishment."**

Woman Picket Struck; Boss Held as Hit-Run

Wells, Minn., "Duck and Goose King" accused of driving car into CIO Packinghouse Workers' strikers, mostly girls and women. Company has had a long record of low wages, opposition to unionization.

--Story on Page 3

Strike of 250 May Aid Million On Rio Grande

Group in walkout for recognition will score gains for others. CIO has brought hope to Mexican-Americans beset for years by low pay and virtual slavery. Labor on both sides of Texas border cooperates.

--Story on Page 8

WHILE President Truman was putting the finishing touches on his "fireside chat" to the nation on the food crisis, and while he and Congress were trying to make up their minds on whether a special session should be held, this is what was happening here and there in the high prices and food situation:

Truman asked each of us to save a bushel of grain to aid Europe's needy.

But, skeptics immediately pointed out what that meant for Mr. Average Citizen. It would be equivalent to 65 loaves of bread (one pound each). Since the average man eats 90 such loaves a year, it would take him about two-thirds of a year if he cut out bread entirely to save his share.

Or, it could be done by cutting out liquor. From a bushel of grain, five gallons of whiskey could be made (says the Distilled Spirits Institute). But, the average man drinks only 1.15 gallons of whiskey per year, so it would take more than four years to save a bushel.

LABOR unions and other groups kept telling Truman that the way to solve it is an immediate special session, restoration of price controls on necessities and possibly, in some cases, rationing.

Young Charles Luckman, chairman of the Truman Citizens' Food Committee (no Tafter he) repeated Truman's admonition, don't eat less, but do waste less.

In some places, Sen. Taft was winning his crusade by default. For example, a swank Washington restaurant, not even waiting to have a new menu printed, unashamedly inked out "$2.65" as the price of a sirloin steak special and inked in "$3.25."

In Chicago, habitues of Loop bars weren't necessarily drinking less. Their solution: a cheaper shot, no matter how high the content of neutral grain or potato spirits.

The poor man's caviar—a hamburger which once cost 5 cents—was up 200% to 15 cents in most places and a lot more than that in others. And, it tasted suspiciously like utility beef in a lot of places.

There were a few bright lights. The Labor Dept. food index showed the first dip in 13 weeks, down 1.2%.

One San Francisco cafe reduced a small bottle of wine from 70 to 65 cents. And there were dips in the wholesale prices (not necessarily reflected in retail) in beans, bellies, coffee, butter, potatoes, rice, raisins, currents, prunes and lambs.

But, up and up went flour, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, lard, cheese, cottonseed oil, cocoa, steers and hogs.

Sen. Taft was talking less about eating less.

Their First CIO Convention:

LITHOGRAPHERS ENDORSE PAC

THE CIO Amalgamated Lithographers, holding its first convention since affiliation with CIO last year, gave top attention to political action and adopted as a slogan: "A dollar a month per member for October, November, December." The dollar contribution is for PAC.

The Lithographers' endorsement of PAC was cited as indicative of the union's wholehearted adoption of CIO principles and practices since affiliating with the new parent body.

Following a struggle of many years during which the union tried to throw off what it considered its "stepchild" status within the AFL, the Lithographers withdrew and officially became affiliated with the CIO in May, 1946.

Meeting in Biloxi, Miss., last week, the delegates blasted the Taft-Hartley Act as "dangerous" and resolved not to use the processes of the NLRB.

Principle speakers were Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, who welcomed the delegates to the Deep South, and Woodruff Randolph, president of the AFL Typographical Union.

Pointing out that the working people were being forced out of the necessities of life by spiralling prices, the delegates called for a special session of Congress to restore price controls.

Outlawing of "hate campaigns based on religious or political beliefs and racial or national origins" was urged by the union, as was passage of federal legislation to uproot lynching and abolish the poll tax.

The union's president, William J. Riehl, is to retire from office in January. His post, and that of secretary-treasurer, will be filled by a referendum election.

PRE-CONVENTION BOARD MEETING

THE 52-member CIO Executive Board will convene at the Oval Room of the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Oct. 8. The meeting is a preliminary to the 9th constitutional convention of the CIO which starts October 13.

The CIO board comprises one representative from each of the affiliated 41 national unions and organizing committees, as well as President Philip Murray, Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and nine vice-presidents.

Problems concerning the organization and agenda of the convention will be discussed during the Board sessions.

The convention will be concerned with the high cost of living, the Taft-Hartley law, organizing campaigns, political action in the 1948 elections, relations with other branches of the trade union movement in this country and abroad, and a variety of other problems.

One question of immediate importance involves CIO policy on the filing "non-Communist" affidavits by national officers of the organization, in line with a recent interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act by NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham.

A number of prominent persons have been invited to address the convention. They include: Massachusetts Gov. Robert F. Bradford; Michael T. Kelleher, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO Council; Frank Carmichael, CIO Boston regional director; Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) , Secretary of Labor Lewis F. Schwellenbach; Arthur Deakin, secretary of the British Transport & General Workers Union and President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, of which the CIO is a charter member; Most Rev. Richard Cushing, Catholic Archbishop of Boston; Rabbi Joshua Liebman of Temple Israel, Boston, and Massachusetts Episcopal Bishop Norman B. Nash.

CIO membership is at an all-time peak of well above 6,000,000 members in every state of the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and the Dominion of Canada. The CIO Organizing Committee, which has been conducting a membership drive throughout the South for 15 months, recently reported an increase of more than 300,000 members in that area alone, with more than 500 election victories and large numbers of new contracts.

Simultaneous with the CIO convention, the CIO Women's Auxiliaries—headed by Mrs. Faye Stephenson of Cleveland—will meet at the Bradford.

Denham Deserted:

EVEN HOFFMAN DISAGREES

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

EXCEPT for a few diehards like Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.), a renegade from the CIO Newspaper Guild, most Republican leaders have sharply disagreed with T-H Law Czar Robert M. Denham's order that no union can get the services of NLRB until every top officer of AFL or CIO signs a non-Communist affidavit.

Latest to assail Denham is Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.), who is far to the right of even Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N.J.), co-daddy of T-H.

Hoffman said Denham had "grievously misinterpreted" the law. "I don't believe that is the law and if it is, I am willing to have the law amended." Ball, sticking by the Act in which he was a collaborator, swore he would fight to keep it as is so that it could be a GOP "labor plank" in the 1948 platform.

However, as the CIO News went to press, Washington was full of rumors that the NLRB would overrule Denham's interpretation. According to Louis Stark, of The New York Times, Dorothy Rockwell, of The Philadelphia Inquirer, and other correspondents, the vote against Denham might be 4 to 1 to overrule—and surely 3 to 2.

Stark figured that the only Denhamite would be interim board member J. Copeland Gray. Lined up against him, Stark thought, would be Chairman Paul M. Herzog, John M. Houston and James J. Reynolds, Jr., old board members, and Ex-Sen. Abe Murdock, interim member.

Some Washington observers said the board had made up its mind some time back and had decided to wait until after the CIO and AFL conventions.

But, the observers said, the board members, or the majority of them, had later made up their minds to get the jump on the conventions and take the wind out of the labor leaders' sails by removing what the NLRB considers one of the most effective criticisms of T-H.

The AFL Executive Council —(the officers)—has voted to refuse to sign the affidavits. The decision came after all council members except John L. Lewis voted to sign. But, since Lewis held out, the others had to go along with him.

The CIO officers—president, secretary-treasurer and nine vice presidents—have postponed decision on the issue. Some of the officers, however, come from unions which have declared they will not sign the affidavits, or file financial data (already given regularly to their own members) because such affidavits are an infringement of personal liberty.

Chairman Herzog, addressing the American Management Association last week, neatly sidestepped the question "of which officers must comply until the board has rendered a formal opinion on this subject." He urged unions to try to obey the law. And he called on management to practice restraint in using powers handed it under T-H.

He admitted that only "a handful" of unions had filed affidavits.

'Children's Story' Issued By UE

A new union publication is being issued by the CIO Electrical Workers: "a children's story for the whole family."

The new publication tells the story of unionism in a brand new way: by means of a child's storybook, replete with pictures, talking trains and all. Entitled "Chug-Chug," the 20-page booklet tells the story of how Donnie and Susan see a toy train in a toy store and ask their parents to buy it. But there is not enough money because of high prices.

Deny Segregation On Freedom Train

The American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of Freedom Train, has issued a statement, signed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, board chairman, concerning the possibility of segregation at public exhibits of the train.

"On July 9," the statement said, "the following resolution was passed unanimously by the executive committee of the board: 'resolved that no segregation of any individuals or groups of any kind on the basis of race or religion be allowed at any exhibition of the Freedom Train held anywhere.'

"Later, this resolution was unanimously ratified at a full meeting of the board. Any other course was unthinkable," the statement went on.

Pullman Laundry Crews Get Raise

More than 1,000 Pullman laundry workers, members of the CIO Transport Service Employes, won a 15½c hourly increase last week.

The workers are employes in Pullman laundries at New York, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Miami and Oakland, Calif.

Murray is Main Speaker At Industrial Conference

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will be the main speaker at the Fall Conference of the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston at a Dinner to be held at the Bradford Hotel, Boston, Friday, October 10, at 6:30 p.m.

This meeting will highlight a series of events in celebrating Rededication Week in Boston and the arrival of the Freedom Train October 11 and 12.

Murray is a National Vice Chairman and Trustee of the Heritage Foundation.

The Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston, composed of members of labor and industry, has been solidly supported and endorsed by the national leaders in management and the national leaders in labor, both CIO and AFL.

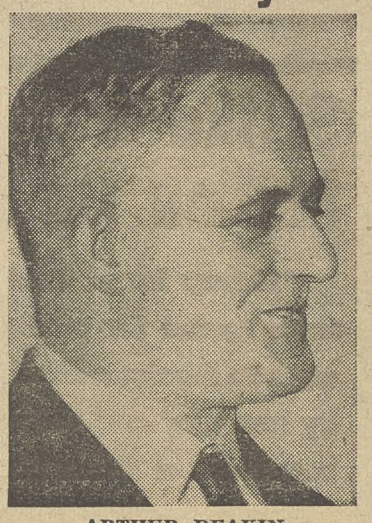
The Council has the full endorsement of Murray, CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, CIO United Steelworkers Secretary-Treasurer David J. McDonald and other CIO leaders.

For the first time since the Council's inception in 1941 its Chairman is a CIO representative. He is Jack Hurvich, president of the Greater Boston CIO Industrial Union Council from 1942 through 1947, and now its Director of Public Relations.

In addition to Murray, others on the Dinner program are Massachusetts Gov. Bradford, temporary Boston Mayor John B. Hynes, Richard P. Doherty, Director of Employee-Employer Relations Division, National Association of Broadcasters, who will serve as toastmaster; Sidney Rabb, Chairman of the Board of the Super Market Institute, Anthony J. DeAndrade, International Vice President, AFL Pressmen's Union, and Harold Ulrich, General Chairman of the Grievance Board, B&M Railroad Brotherhood.

Head table guests include Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Prof. Sumner Slichter, Harvard; Martin Walsh, Director of USA, New England; Francis F. Carmichael, CIO Regional Director; Michael Kelleher, president, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Stuart DeBard, President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; James Malvey, president of the Greater Boston CIO Council; Philip Theopold, General Chairman of the Community Fund Drive; Carey, CIO Organization Director Allan Haywood; McDonald, J. Copeland Gray, of the National Labor Relations Board.

They'll Address the CIO Convention



ARTHUR DEAKIN

SECY. SCHWELLENBACH

SEN. PEPPER

'Duck and Goose King' Held as Hit-Run After Woman Picket is Struck Down

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE scene is outside the plant of Musser & Co., poultry processing firm at Wells, Minn., a town of 3,000 inhabitants 48 miles from the strongly CIO-organized packinghouse center of Austin.

A picketline, mostly of young girls, middle-aged women and a few men, is at the plant. A strike of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, Local 351, is in progress.

It's 5:15 p.m. and everything is quiet. Suddenly, John Musser, son of the company founder, comes out of the plant with a group of office workers. Musser, sometimes called the "Duck and Goose King of America," gets into a big car with the office workers. He steps on the starter and the auto whizzes down the block-long lane at high speed.

Two police officers signal him to stop but Musser speeds on, then swerves his car sharply to the left, where Mrs. Frank Kriz, wife of the local union president, is standing. Mrs. Kriz is struck, according to the police, and dragged by the car to the middle of the road.

Musser drives on without stopping, police say. The Bluecoats, union pickets and irate citizens climb into other autos and give chase, but Musser continues on into the center of town, then heads for the country.

Later, his car is found in a ditch. The next afternoon, Musser is arrested and arraigned on the charge of leaving the scene of an accident. He is released in $100 bail.

Mrs. Kriz is taken to the hospital at Albert Lea, suffering from painful injuries and possible bone fractures. The union reports that she will recover but will never forget the awful moment.

* * *

THIS may sound like a labor movie scenario or the plot for a "comic" strip serial conceived by some imaginative unionist, but it isn't. It's an authenticated news story from the present American labor scene in this era of the Taft-Hartley law, reported by "The Unionist," official weekly paper of Local 9, UPWA, Austin, Minn.

Angry Boss: **Mrs. Frank Kriz, wife of the president of Local 351, CIO Packinghouse Workers, was allegedly struck down by a car driven by her husband's boss. Kriz was leader of a strike against the wealthy produce man, who pays his skilled workers a mixmum of 74c an hour. The boss is known far and wide as the "Duck and Goose King."**

"The Unionist" gives the background in this case and the facts make a story typical of plenty of places in the United States where the much publicized "high" average weekly wage of some $49 never seems to reach.

Ben Musser and "his swaggering, arrogant son John," says the Unionist, moved their poultry business to Wells from New York State in 1928, and immediately embarked upon a campaign to beat down living standards. In 1933, the Musser plant paid men with families to support 20 cents an hour; women earned considerably less.

Today, top pay in their plant is 74 cents an hour for skilled male help, much less for semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Women now receive an hourly rate slightly above that permitted by the Federal minimum wage law, although some on a piece-work basis receive a top of 79 cents an hour.

IN the spring of 1946, the low-paid workers of Wells, inspired by the UPWA, began challenging the Mussers, whose word had "long been the law in civic, municipal, labor and political affairs" and whose "go-ahead" sign was needed for any civic move, says the Unionist.

It took the union eight months to get a written contract. This agreement expired May 29. Since then, the company has flatly refused to sign another, in spite of all efforts of the union.

One day in September when the patience of the workers was already at a breaking point, Frank Kriz was fired on the charge of smoking. Members of the union regarded this as a phoney excuse, for they knew that during the war German prisoners, working at the plant for 10 cents an hour, were not only given free cigarettes by the company but were permitted to smoke anywhere.

Fighting mad, the workers walked out on strike on Sept. 15, and began picketing the plant.

The climax came on the third day of the strike, when John Musser was accused of striking Mrs. Kriz with his car and the town went wild with excitment. Messages and support for the strikers from other unions began coming in, and union officials who came to the scene praised the workers for their good discipline and solidarity. (At the end of the second week the strike was still going strong.)

IN Austin, Local 9 Pres. Frank Schultz devoted his weekly radio program to the strike in Wells. Addressing himself to the mayor, city council, businessmen and farmers of Wells, Schultz told them they should be immensely interested in the success of the walkout.

"If the workers receive starvation wages," he said, "then you will go down with them. If the workers are prosperous, then all of you will be favorably affected. Remember this—pork chops and chicken are eaten by working people with big appetites—and not by the few in your community with ulcers who own and control the town."

At one point in his talk Schultz gave a "special message" to Ben Musser, head of the struck poultry firm. "Our social system has smiled upon you, has treated you fairly," he told Musser.

"Can you honestly, deep down in your heart, say that you have met your moral and social obligations in a like manner? Your employes have been your faithful servants for as many as 20 years. They made your fortune for you.

"What has been their reward? The $20 a week they receive? The 53 cents an hour you pay your women workers? The 60 to 74 cents an hour you pay your men? The attitude you have shown them recently?

"NO, Ben, you'll have to do better than that! You'll have to show these people that you are a big man with a conscience and sit down with their representatives in true American fashion to settle your differences."

In the beginning of his radio talk, Schultz described Wells: "The homes of the rich are as beautiful and as numerous as in any other city of comparable size — and the limousines they drive are long, black and shiny.

"But the working people in Wells seem much poorer than in other communities. Here's why. During the war, Musser's employes were frozen on their jobs at 43 cents an hour, while Musser had lush government contracts for his poultry. He promised them a good deal when the war was over and they really got it!"

Schultz then told of the firing of Kriz and ripped into John Musser as "this irresponsible madman" who ran down Mrs. Kriz.

Commenting on his release on $100 bail, Schultz said, "Of course, that is the influence that money has. Is this justice? Remember now—this is USA—1947."

PROPOSED KENTUCKY RENT RAISE PROTESTED BY PRES. MURRAY

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has sent a strong protest to Frank R. Creedon, U. S. Housing Expediter, over an action of the Louisville, Ky., Rent Advisory Board.

The board, appointed by Kentucky's Republican Gov. Simeon Willis with the approval of Creedon, last week recommended a 5% increase in rents over and above the "voluntary" 15% increase allowed by the recent Congressional law.

Murray's wire to Creedon:

"It is reported to me that a general increase of rents in Louisville, Kentucky has been recommended to you by the local Rent Advisory Board of that area and that this recommendation is now before you under the powers vested in you to approve or disapprove it.

"I am informed that the local Board in question is not representative of the citizens of that area, as the law requires, but is consituted of two real estate men, one banker who is a member of the Real Estate Board, and two lawyers who, according to our information, also are closely associated with real estate interests.

"The recommendation of this Board, if approved, may encourage like action by other Boards similarly constituted and equally unrepresentative of the citizens of their localities. I am also advised that, contrary to your request to such Boards that their proposals be submitted to public hearing, this Louisville Board held no such hearing.

"In view of these facts it cannot be said that the recommendation of the Louisville Board meets the requirement of the Rent Control Law that such recommendation be 'appropriately substantiated.'

"I urge you to disapprove the Louisville Board's recommendation for a general rent increase in that area and any further such recommendation unless and until a Board that is representative of all the citizens, including tenants as well as landlords, has been appointed and has held public hearings on any proposal for increasing rents."

Fred Foss, executive secretary of the Kentucky State CIO and a member of the CIO Steelworkers, said every Louisville CIO president and secretary met last week to map a wide protest against the increase. The City of Louisville has more than 12,000 CIO members and all are to be called upon to join in the protest. Meetings, rallies and other demonstrations will be held.

In Washington, where Congressmen live a good part of the year, no change was made in the old District of Columbia rent control law. But the District Rent Control Administration has awarded 3% and 4% increases to thousands of landlords owning small homes and apartments with eight or less units and 7% to 8% for larger units.

Alabama Labor Throws Shindig For Governor

ALABAMA Gov. James E. Folsom, his staff, Lt.-Gov. J. C. Inzer, House Speaker William D. Beck and members of the Alabama Legislature were guests of organized labor at a dinner in Montgomery, Ala., last week.

The banquet was the first get-together of its kind ever held in Alabama, and three-fourths of the members of the Alabama House and Senate attended the dinner, which was given by legislative representatives of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

State AFL President Jack Brock was spokesman for the labor groups. He thanked the guests for "many kind courtesies extended the representatives of organized labor during this present session of the Legislature."

The Legislature is about to close its 1947 session after having refused, three weeks ago, to pass two anti-labor measures, one of which would have outlawed the closed shop; the other outlawed picketing.

Along with Brock, these labor leaders were co-hosts: State CIO President Carey E. Haigler; State CIO Secy.-Treas. Eugene M. Wells; State AFL Secy.-Treas. Hugh Brown; D. L. St. John, vice president, Alabama State Council of Carpenters; J. R. Aldridge, chairman, legislative board, Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance Employes; H. E. Sullivan, legislative consultant for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; J. P. Knight of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Lawrence Stevens, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Murray Rodgers, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Floyd Wilson, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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We Keep on Paying

A guy with a silly little mustache started preaching a sermon of hate against the Jews, at the same time telling his fanatical followers that they were of a "super" race.

Later, he started out to conquer the world, with the help of the Italians and the Japanese.

The first chapter of what followed was written in blood and sweat and tears. It was the horrible story of mechanized war—conflict that ended with the dropping of atomic bombs.

We're writing the second chapter now, and the first few pages make unpleasant reading. Except for details of the shooting, they're little different from the earlier pages.

Millions of persons throughout the world are suffering from hunger and thousands are actually starving.

There is armed conflict in China, and the Dutch East Indies resemble a powder keg.

Europe is torn apart by ideological conflict. The Russian bloc and the U. S.-British bloc are tearing verbally at each other's throats—and sitting on the sidelines are those who say we're heading for another major war.

In our own country the desire for profit and power has led us into a dangerous economic situation. Inflation is here and it is becoming worse.

Historians will certainly record the 1940's as an era in which man threatened to destroy himself as a result of his own stupidity.

Isn't it time for our leaders to engage in a bit of that old-fashioned business known as soul-searching? Isn't it time for us to demand that the greedy few cease profiteering on the miseries of a sick world?

For years and perhaps generations to come we'll keep on paying for the last war. We'll pay and pay and pay—and we expect to.

But it's too much to ask that we pay with interest and that some be permitted to reap huge profits from the transaction.

That's rubbing too much salt into our open wounds!

A New 'Slant'?

During the House Labor Committee hearing on the Philadelphia-Camden CIO Newspaper Guild strike, Rep. Hartley expressed concern that the Guild was influencing its reporter-members so that they were slanting their news favorably towards labor.

His remarks were heard with great cynicism by reporters present, most of whom were Guild members, because the vast majority of them had been told to slant their stories favorably to Publisher J. David Stern.

Now, the team of Taft and Hartley has shown another of its strange examples of oppositeness. Taft is somewhat happy over the press of America. For, says he, newspapermen generally are giving the Republican party "an even break."

Who's slanting whom?

Famous remarks:

Calvin Coolidge: "When there is unemployment, there will be men out of work."

Robert A. Taft: "You can buy meat if you can pay for it."

In other words, Keep Cool with Coolidge and Keep Daft with Taft.

What this country has is a good 5-cent dime.

Shut Them Up If You Do Not Like What They Say?

By ALLAN L. SWIM

FREEDOM and civil liberty have taken an awful beating in this country since the end of the war.

The disgusting thing about it is that most of the curbs have been imposed under the guise of "protecting the democratic way of life."

Blame it on the hysteria that follows war. Blame it on the Republicans—or on the Southern Democrats—or on the "reactionaries"— or on the "domestic fascists." Blame it on whomever you like, but recognize it for what it is and refuse to be quiet or complacent about it.

Too few persons have been willing to buck the trend. Too few have said publicly, "This is not Americanism."

ALL labor union officials have been asked to sign affidavits that they are not Communists.

Groups of government workers have been subjected to a "purge" system which prohibits them from confronting their accusers.

Editors of union newspapers have been forbidden by law to write what they think about political candidates.

Union members have been arrested and fined merely because they distributed printed matter.

Race and religious prejudices have been exploited in successful attempts to prevent workers from forming trade unions.

A Congress that came into power on reaction to wartime restrictions enacted legislation designed to weaken or destroy labor unions. Then, in effect, it said:

"Employers, regardless of their records or their affiliations, can utilize this law as they see fit—but union officials cannot use it until **AFTER** they have signed affidavits and filed financial information."

Is it any wonder that labor leaders gag over the idea of being asked to sign a "pledge" before they can utilize a law that they dislike—a law designed to harm their organizations?

There is nothing fair or democratic about such a set-up. There is nothing American about requiring men to declare they're innocent before they're accused of being guilty.

WHAT'S behind all of this strange business? What does it mean to the man in the factory, the school teacher, the fellow who sells insurance?

Behind it all is a struggle for power—a struggle between liberalism and conservatism, between radicalism and reactionaryism, between those who believe in strong human rights and those who believe in strong property rights.

Hysterical thinking and careless talking play important parts. Greed for wealth, and fear that this country may swing too far to the left are major factors.

Maybe this is making it a bit too simple, but simplification is needed.

THE average American feels the effects of the current trend every time he buys groceries or clothes—every time he makes an expenditure.

That's because those largely responsible for violation of civil rights also are largely responsible for today's outrageously high cost of living.

This group—call it "big business" if you can't think of a better term—obviously has no intention of curbing its excesses, though it may try, through its spokesmen in Congress, to place further curbs on those who oppose its tactics.

The worst thing about the whole set-up is that a real effort has been made to silence those who have been abused. A nation is in real danger when this happens.

"OK, BOYS - TO THE UNION HALLS."

It's a Dark Secret!

WHILE tavern and soda fountain neon signs in Pittsburgh sparkle gaily and far into the night, the workers in nearby Shell Chemical are operating in a virtual blackout.

The Public Utilities Commission, which decided Tuesday against brownouts and other power saving measures, should take a good look at Shell Chemical's ghost-like plant, say the employes.

The plant, just outside of Pittsburgh on Highway 40, used to be a big expanse of light. Even at night it looked like a bustling little town. Now you could pass the place and never know it was there.

In an inspection tour of the plant, V. F. Corgliotti, secretary of CIO Oil Workers' local, internoaional representative of the union, pointed out many men working with flashlights in the darkened yards and inside the partially darkened buildings.

Shell Chemical had its power cut two-thirds by Pittsburgh Gas and Electric a few weeks ago. PG&E said it was necessary because of an "absence of surplus". But the union and the Federal Bureau of Reclamation call it a shortage.

Since the cut, Shell Chemical has diverted power from lights to the motors in the plant, in order to keep motors running. But powerline ditches are being dug in the darkened yard, which makes walking a hazardous project. Operators are reading gauges and turning valves by flashlight.

Yet only a few rods away are the glarish red and green lights of non-essential pursuits.

The Shell plant makes ammonium sulphate, an important ingredient in fertilizers, according to OWIU. The shortage of power has cut down the production of the vital material and added a burden on farmers in their effort to produce foodstuffs so sorely needed throughout the world.

Weller Noble, president of Pacific Guano Company in Berkeley, has stated that the present shortage has raised the price of ammonium sulphate by 30%.

World's Greatest Atom Shelter

Col. Robert "Bertie" McCormick, publisher of the country's most incredible newspaper, is all prepared for atomic war.

An announcement in his Chicago Tribune—self-styled "world's greatest newspaper" — discloses that an atomic bomb-proof shelter has been built under the Tribune Building, presumably to permit Col. Bertie and his staff to get a survivor's look at the Windy City if the atom bombs begin to drop.

"A spacious second basement storage area beneath the Tribune tower—a room massively walled and ceilinged with heavy concrete and steel beams—has been designated the primary atomic shelter and directions are being prepared for every office and department for reaching this place," the Tribune said in semi-military style.

The shelter can accommodate 3,000 persons. The other 2,997,000 citizens of Chicago—a large number of whom vote Democratic despite the Colonel's blustering support of the GOP—will have to shift for themselves.

You Can't Ignore Giant Like Farben

A man stepped up to a CBS microphone in New York the other day and started talking about one of the most fantastic industrial enterprises the world has ever known.

He said that the men who headed the giant corporation financed a fellow who wanted to become a dictator—then tried to help him win a war.

He mentioned that 53 American firms were linked with the foreign corporation, whose 23 top officials are now being tried for war crimes.

Then, near the end of his talk, he charged that coverage of the trial of the 23 has been "erratic, incompetent and sloppy."

DON HOLLENBECK was doing the speaking—on the "CBS Views the Press" program in New York.

He was talking about I. G. Farbenindustries, the German chemical colossus that backed Hitler to the hilt.

"Since August 27," Hollenbeck said, "there has been going on in Nurnburg, Germany, a war crimes trial which the New York press, with apparently mixed motives, has chosen to treat very confusingly. The trial is that of 23 top officials of the I. G. Farbenindustries . . ."

He said the New York papers provided "reasonably adequate stories" when the trial opened, then "seemed to forget about it."

CAME Sept. 2, said Hollenbeck, and "American prosecutors introduced documents linking 53 American firms with Farben, in an effort to illustrate the worldwide influence of the German combine."

He said the wire services supplied a complete list of the 53 firms "with the parenthetical note that all have denied that any Farben agreements they may have had had weakened the United States as an arsenal."

The New York World-Telegram and the Sun carried the complete list, "but the following morning it was surprisingly something else again," he said. "Neither the Times nor the Tribune printed the list . . ."

PROSECUTORS at Nurnburg on Sept. 10 "introduced affidavits by defendants testifying to their travels abroad on behalf of Farben business," Hollenbeck reported.

"Included in these affidavits were several concerning visits to American firms and institutions. The only New York newspapers to print anything at all on this were the Sun and the Post—all the rest of the metropolitan press gave the story a fine large ignoring."

Hollenbeck added that Time magazine "printed a story last May, when the indictments were handed down. Their index departments report they haven't carried a word since—not even at the opening of the trial."

FARBEN the Giant backed a dictator who threw the world into a tragic war. Yet the press of America's largest city has treated the trial of its 23 top officers rather casually and haphazardly.

Hollenbeck put it this way:

"Judging from what has been printed about the Farben trial, no reader could be expected to form any opinion except perhaps to decide that the thing couldn't be very important, or you'd have seen more about it in the papers."

And there you have one man's opinion about metropolitan newspaper coverage of an important war crimes trial.

Our opinion is that you can't hide a giant like Farben—but you can try if you think it advisable to do so.

A SHELL GAME

Going Over to Down Under? Here's What's Offered

FOR the first time in American history, our people are emigrating.

Already, a number of ex-GI's have sailed for Australia, which is appealing for immigrants. Some of the GI's are sailing with love light in their eyes (they married Aussie girls or are engaged to them), some seek adventure, others are just foot loose.

Are they making the right move? Are there opportunities for them Down Under? Here is what Australia's official publicity department says:

"THERE are 100,000 jobs open in Australia.

"The labor shortage is most acute in metal trades and allied industries, building, clothing and textile manufacture, wood finishing, paper and printing, stone, chemicals, leather and rubber, food, drink and tobacco manufacture. There is also a great need for farm and other rural workers.

"Commonwealth Employment Service records in July showed 73,000 more jobs than could be filled. Authoritative assessment of vacancies now received brings the total labor shortage to at least 100,000.

"The number of civilians in work in June, 1947, was 3,212,400, of a total population of 7,500,000. This is a record high employment total in Australia. In June of the pre-war year 1939 the figure was 2,737,000.

"Federal Minister for Labor and National Service Holloway has appealed to employers to create more opportunities for women to engage in part-time work. He has also appealed to women not at present employed to fill part-time positions.

"Stressing that an increase in the number of persons in employment was an essential to increased production, the Minister said the total number of women in employment in Australia, exclusive of rural and domestic workers, was 620,000. This figure is only 20,000 below the peak war-time level, when, however, there were 40,000 women serving with the forces.

"REFLECTION of the labor shortage is seen in newspaper advertisements by firms and corporations offering high rates of pay, a five-day, 40-hour week, bonuses and other attractions.

"To attract workers to a hydro-electric construction project in the mountains of Victoria the State Electricity Commission, a Government instrumentality, has advertised widely, offering unusually good conditions. In advertisements, appealing for carpenters, the Commission offers 8£ 6 shillings (about $25 in U. S. money) a week, plus free meals and accommodations.

"The Commission offers: First-class meals of several courses supplied free, cooked in all-electric kitchens and served in modern cafeterias; separate room, furnished and electrically heated, for each man, rent free, in solid hostel buildings with hot and cold showers, sewered lavatories, change rooms, laundries, etc.

"A salary rise after three years' service, free bus transport to nearby towns in Victoria and New South Wales, leaving the job Friday night and returning Sunday night; two weeks' annual leave on full pay after 12 months' service, three weeks after five years.

"Cumulative sick leave at award rates; social rooms and facilities for outdoors sports; latest movies, weekly and frequent dances; services of resident doctor and nurse, prescribed medicines and hospital treatment covered by a small weekly contribution. Cash gratuity (according to length of service—minimum 10 years) paid after age 60 and on retirement; six months leave on full-pay after 20 years' service.

"The Commission offers similar conditions and benefits, at award rates of pay to plumbers, boilermakers, Diesel motor mechanics and mechanical fitters.

"TO accommodate workers and their families the Commission is establishing a model township in the foothills of the mountains. It will have 200 houses, in addition to the hotels, and is expected to be a thriving settlement for at least 10 years. Houses with three bedrooms, large living room, kitchen and bathroom, built-in furnishings, electric ranges and hot water services will be let at cheap rents to married employes. The township will have shopping center, school, medical center, church, fire and police stations, parks and reserves, and its own water supply and sewage systems."

JERSEY CIO AND PAC O.K. CONSTITUTION

MORE than 250,000 CIO members in New Jersey have been urged to vote in favor of the proposed new state constitution at the November referendum.

A resolution was unanimously adopted Saturday by the 69-member State CIO Political Action Committee and the 38-man executive board of the State CIO Council.

It said the two groups, "feeling that the proposed new constitution does not fully meet our desires and hopes, but aware that it is a tremendous advance over the present document, hereby urge all members of the CIO in New Jersey to vote in favor of the new charter at the November referendum."

Action this year of the two groups came after Carl Holderman, president of the State CIO Council, outlined the major provisions in the new constitution and urged CIO support of the document.

In other resolutions adopted by the two CIO governing bodies, "continued action" with the N. J. Committee for Constitutional Revision was urged to work for "further liberal amendments" in the new constitution and the state officers of the CIO were commended for their participation at the New Brunswick convention.

The resolution urging support of the new document pointed out that the CIO "has consistently since 1938 advocated the calling of a constitutional convention to revise and modernize the State Constitution adopted in 1844."

CIO opposed and the people defeated in 1944 a proposed charter "drafted by a partisan legislature which failed to meet the needs of an industrial society," the resolution pointed out.

As a member of the N. J. Committee for Constitutional Revision, CIO this year "was active in securing passage of legislation to provide for a constitutional convention to revise the old document" and submitted more than 100 specific suggestions for the new charter.

"The Constitutional Convention, which had no bonafide representative of labor as a delegate, included in its final draft more than 80%" of these recommendations, the resolution noted, including "articles guaranteeing the rights of labor and banning discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

Noting that the "only alternative to approval of this document is a return to the antiquated and unwieldy constitution of 1844," the resolution urged its approval in November.

Replace LaGuardia By Grid Scores

Death of Fiorello La Guardia, the peppery ex-mayor of New York City, has cut the already slim list of liberal radio commentators.

Mutual — which airs the views of Fulton Lewis and other spokesmen for the big business point of view—will not replace La Guardia with another commentator.

La Guardia—who frequently flayed the real estate lobby and other pressure groups — was heard each Saturday night at 6:30. For the next few weeks, the time will be used for football scores.

New York City

Teaching teacher how to train union members in PAC work was the theme of a class conducted by the Greater New York CIO Council.

Confronted by many union queries on the whys and hows of the 1947 PAC registration and election campaign in New York City, the Education and PAC Committees of the Council pooled forces to give the answers.

Student-teachers from 30 locals who attended went back to their own PAC jobs all set to initiate other willing workers in the intricacies of collecting PAC funds, organizing committees, recruiting canvassers, as well as how to convince doubting Thomases that PAC work is important.

Major issues in the New York City elections were also covered.

A study outline based on the material presented at the two sessions of the class was given every student, and to other unions planning similar instruction.

Every local which sent a student has either held its own classes, or passed on the information at steward and PAC meetings.

Mine, Mill PAC

Delegates from the CIO Mine Mill and Smelter Workers from New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania met in Newark recently, and initiated a political activity program looking towards 1948.

M. E. Travis, union president, told the conference that the full resources of the International Union would be thrown into a campaign to develop a greater political consciousness among the rank and file.

The ethical basis of the labor movement was described by Rev. Rufus Cornelson, pastor of the Emanuel Lutheran Church, New Brunswick, who said his advocacy of the labor movement was based on the conception of the "innate dignity of man" which he felt must not be destroyed by exploitation in the interests of others.

Labor Helped: Carl Holdorman (center, pipe in hand), President of the N. J. CIO, is shown consulting with other CIO officials during the recent State Constitutional Convention. CIO backs the charter adopted by the convention. The proposed constitution provides various protections for unions and bans discrimination because of race, creed, or color.

T-H Rulings Confusing

IF Sen. Taft and Rep. Hartley continue to give conflicting, off-the-cuff "interpretations" of what's legal and what's illegal under the new anti-labor law, collective bargaining in this country will soon reach a state of shambles.

That was the warning given the American Management Assn. conference in New York last week by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman.

Addressing a group of personnel experts, Pressman noted that:

- Taft and Hartley had disagreed on the Mine Workers' contract last summer, with Taft calling it acceptable and Hartley describing some provisions were illegal.
- Hartley had predicted that the CIO auto workers' pact with Ford would involve a conspiracy to evade the law if it contained a clause freeing the union from company damage suits—but when such a section was written into the pact, Hartley stated "pontifically" that no violation had been committed.
- Taft was reported in the press to have promised—after conferences with a west coast AFL maritime union leader—that he would suggest amending the law to legalize marine union hiring halls. But when the bill was under debate last spring, he favored the close shop ban on the basis of "abuses in the maritime industry which he claimed to know at first hand."

Hirohito Visit Is Barred By Union

Japan's Emperor Hirohito, sacred figure before the war, cancelled a visit to the Aomori Locomotive factory when the local union announced it opposed "unnecessary functions which involve working overtime and that it could not bear the responsibility for a possible accident."

T-H Act in Action

By FRANK DONNER
of CIO Legal Staff

DURING the short time the Taft-Hartley Act has been on the books there have been plain indications that it will be administered so as to squeeze every conceivable anti-labor interpretation out of it.

One of the many indications of the scope of what this law really means and what it really does is continued in a recent directive by the Board's General Counsel, Robert M. Denham, to the field staff. In this directive, the regional office is instructed to adopt the following procedure when a charge is received:

1. The person filing it is "required to produce sufficient affirmative and probative evidence to indicate a case."

2. The person filing the charge is to be required to designate the witnesses through whom it is expected the charges will be proved.

3. The person filing the charge is required to produce such witnesses at the Board Office at a designated time not more than 72 hours after filng the charge.

4. In the event of a failure to produce such witnesses or if the particular witnesses designated by the charging party are unable to substantiate the charges "by competent evidence," the charge is to be dismissed.

Former Practices

To appreciate the effect this new directive, it is necessary to recall the former practice under the Wagner Act. Then the field director of the Board, through its field examiners, assumed the responsibility of running down charges that had been filed. The Board recognized that the Government, in enforcing the Wagner Act, had the responsibility of investigating and substantiating charges which had been filed with it. The Board realized that a union might have a perfectly valid charge and still be unable to substantiate it because of its limited facilities for investigation and detection. The Board recognized that this was particularly true in connection with labor matters since employers concealed their violations of the Act so cleverly that intensive and professional investigation was reqired to uncover evidence of their law-breaking.

This new ruling, which reverses the former Board practices, will inevitably produce three results:

1. It will make the already meaningless labor protection of the T-H Act still more meaningless. When employers commit unfair labor practices few unions will have the facilities to establish a prima facie case within 72 hours or the resources to produce witnesses at the Board's office and to finance their expenses and lost time.

2. In contrast, employers will be under no such handicap when they bring charges against unions. Employers are far better equipped than unions to meet technical requirements in the law regarding the type of proof which must be offered. Virtually every union has had experience with anti-labor employers who, upon the slightest provocation, produce phony "proofs" of alleged union misconduct.

3. The inevitable effect of Denham's new ruling will be to give employers a jurisdiction for labor espionage. An employer who wants to destroy a union can justify his use of labor spies on the ground that he is merely seeking "evidence" of union unfair labor practice which has to be produced within 72 hours of the filing of his charge.

In recent years, there has been a revival of labor espionage. Employers have resorted to stooges within the unions, to phony affidavits and even to doctored moving picture films, in their attack upon unions. Now, under Denham's ruling, they will be encouraged in this practice.

What is more, this new ruling will promote labor espionage egencies and service to supply the employers with "evidence" of union unfair labor practices for a fee. The fink, the spy, the stool pigeon have achieved a new respectability.

Penna. CIO on Prices:

NAM PRICE STAND A 'HUGE FRAUD'

THE President of the Pennsylvania State CIO Council last week gave members of the Eastern Congressional sub-committee investigating prices a 5-point formula for tackling the high cost of living.

Harry Boyer, in testimony presented at hearings in Philadelphia, fourth city visited by the Congressmen, proposed:

- That Congress meet at once, stay in session and "earnestly tackle" the problem.
- That monopoly by giant corporations through financial combines "be broken open," competition restored and stock gambling stopped.
- That taxes on excess profits be restored, and those on low incomes be reduced.
- That controls be placed on essential goods.
- That the Taft-Hartley Act be repealed "so labor and management may resume free negotiation."

BOYER termed the National Association of Manufacturer's prediction that prices would "adjust themselves" if OPA were discontinued "the greatest fraud perpetrated in American history. This grave misrepresentation found willing support then by important members of Congress, notably Sens. Taft and Wherry," he said.

Corporate profits, now at an all-time high, can absorb substantial price decreases, and "yet leave handsome and legitimate profits," he continued.

The Pennsylvania CIO head cited conditions in 7 areas in the state in which rising prices had reduced workers' savings and purchases of essentials. Hamburger in Charleroi, for instance, was shown to have gone up 70%; sugar in the Creighton area rose 100%, while lemons went up 200%. Bread in Erie increased from 9 to 15c, and a pork chop rose from 10 to 20c, he said.

Further evidence of hardships imposed on workers by spiralling prices was submitted by Herbert Kling, regional director of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers.

Food prices in the Philadelphia area, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, increased more than the national average, he stated.

"NOBODY in our union eats steaks," he continued. "Urging them to eat less—as both Sen. Taft and some Democratic leaders are doing—is superfluous. They already are eating less simply because they can't afford to eat otherwise."

Many of 30,000 shipyard workers laid off in the Camden area found seasonal work at the Campbell Soup plant in Camden. The work is now ending, he said, and "no one knows what will happen to them then. Apparently, no one in authority cares."

Bethlehem Co. Holds Out

THE Bethlehem Steel Co. late last week was still pursuing what CIO Pres. Philip Murray called "callous disregard of the welfare of its employes and the public."

Bethlehem, as the CIO News went to press, still refused to carry the strike of its 40,000 shipyard employes to arbitration, as suggested by CIO Shipbuilding Union Pres. John Green and the union's counsel, M. H. Goldstein.

Nine Atlantic Coast yards were shut down in the strike which began June 26. On that date, IUMSWA members were forced on strike by management demand that they give up most of the working conditions they had gained and go back to working practices of pre-union days.

David Lawrence's U. S. News reported that the continuance of the strike was making worse the already perilous condition of the U. S. merchant marine. IUMSWA officials also say that and offer arbitration as a fair solution, both to the management and union and to the public.

Ironwood Employes Win Insurance

City employes in Ironwood, Mich., boast that with the signing of an agreement incorporating the Michigan CIO plan, they now have the best social security insurance program in the country.

The Ironwood Public Workers Union negotiated acceptance of the Michigan CIO employer-financed basic plan by the city commission. The CIO plan provides weekly sickness and accident benefit payments equal to 60% of average weekly pay.

CHARLES LUCKMAN
President of Lever Bros., soap and allied products manufacturers (Lux, Lifebuoy, Spry, Pepsodent, etc.), who has been appointed by Pres. Truman as chairman of the 26-man Food Committee. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the committee. Luckman recently signed a contract with the CIO United Chemical Workers, which provided a number of gains, including protection for the union against legal suits under the Taft-Hartley Law.

Farm Labor Glamour: **These members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers met farmers and workers at the Minnesota State Fair. They were the hostesses at "The Meat of It," UPWA booth. Thousands of farmers visited the booth, talked things over with union members and took scads of literature home. From left to right you see Sally Bierschback, Ernestine Lancette, Evelyn Nichols, Georgeann Snyder, Betty Ann Hammer and Rose Miller.**

CIO Speakers Set For Radio Oct. 12

Problems facing American workers during the coming year will be discussed by three CIO spokesmen Oct. 12 over the Natl. Broadcasting Co. network.

The program is heard at 1:00 p.m., EST, each Sunday.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, General Counsel Lee Pressman and Research and Education Director Kermit Eby will discuss the question with NBC Moderator Kennedy Ludlum from the studios of WBZ in Boston. The program will be aired the day before the CIO convention opens.

CIO is on the air each Sunday at 1:00 p.m., EST, until the end of the year on the America United series.

BACKS HOLY LAND PLAN

SUPPORT of the U. S. delegation at the United Nations for the UN's majority report permitting greater Jewish immigration into Palestine was asked of Pres. Truman last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

"The CIO has consistently supported through the years immigration of Jews into Palestine," Murray wired to the White House.

"In a controversy embittered by many conflicting points of view, the recommendation of the UN Special Committee on Palestine offers the best solution of the present day tragic situation of world Jewry."

Use of Handicapped Urged To Gain Full Employment

FULL employment cannot be achieved until the Nation's employers and all citizens develop full use of handicapped workers, Labor Secy. Schwellenbach said last week in announcing appointment of a national committee to promote observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week," Oct. 5-11.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray accepted appointment as one of the committee's labor representatives. Industry, veterans, women's organizations and other public groups are also represented. Chairman is Dr. Ross T. McIntire, former Surgeon General to Pres. Roosevelt.

Pres. Truman proclaimed Oct. 5-11 for observance of NEPH week in compliance with an act passed in 1945, calling for the setting aside of the week each year "to enlist public support for, and interest in, the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers."

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., which authored and sponsored the law setting up NEPH week has devoted itself since its formation in 1942 to the problems of the handicapped. It is the only national organization which includes all types of handicapped persons in its membership. National headquarters of the AFPH are at 1376 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C. Paul A. Strachan is president. Applications for membership are invited.

Two and a half million of the 28,000,000 physical handicapped persons in the U. S. are employable, when given work under selective placement, according to the AFPH.

Five years ago, the Federal Government had only 365 jobs listed which could be filled by the handicapped. Today, there are more than 8,000 different kinds of jobs classified, states AFPH.

The war helped to dissipate this employer resistance, he said.

Edward L. Keenan, deputy director of the U. S. Employment Service, is chairman of the Federal Interagency Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped.

Addes Blasts Michigan Law

MICHIGAN'S Gov. Kim Sigler got some hot words and a cold turn-down from UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. George Addes, who refused an invitation to sit in at a state-wide conference to discuss enforcement of Michigan's new Bonine-Tripp "Little Taft-Hartley Act."

Addes wired the governor that the Michigan statute—which goes into effect Oct. 12—"is so brazenly anti-labor as to be even harsher than the T-H law."

The auto union official said the law "would take away labor's most precious right—the right to strike" and he predicted the union will test its constitutionality. Addes suggested that it might well for Sigler to get into the show.

Only 250 Are on Strike:

But, It May Aid Million Along Rio Grande

By HENRY RABUN

THE actual number of strikers doesn't sound like a lot of people. And, it is not, compared to mass industries. In fact, there are 250 CIO members out seeking union recognition against four Laredo, Tex., area firms.

But —

That's merely the surface aspect.

Actually, more than a million persons of two nations are involved and the implications are far-reaching.

The CIO Organizing Committee's Texas crew moved into the key border town of 40,000 seven weeks ago and set up shop. CIO majorities piled up in firm after firm. Four recognition strikes followed.

Suddenly, the awakening came. Siestas were disturbed, postponed.

Director Robert Oliver and his organizers had lighted a slow fuse to a big powder keg stretching 850 miles along the Rio Grande from Brownsville to El Paso, as far north as Austin, San Antonio and Corpus Christi and as far south of the border as Monterrey and Mexico City.

And now, along the border river, where many a liberal's lance has been splintered, those who have built an empire on the cheapest wages in the U. S. realize that the long-feared change is in the making.

TO appreciate the implications evolving from the CIO's campaign, one should know the full story of this poverty-gripped section of Texas. The ugly picture forms when one mixes starvation wages, disease, ignorance, corruption and brazen denial of human rights. Bluntly, the plight of the Latin - American population in Texas is generally more miserable than that of the most exploited Southern Negro.

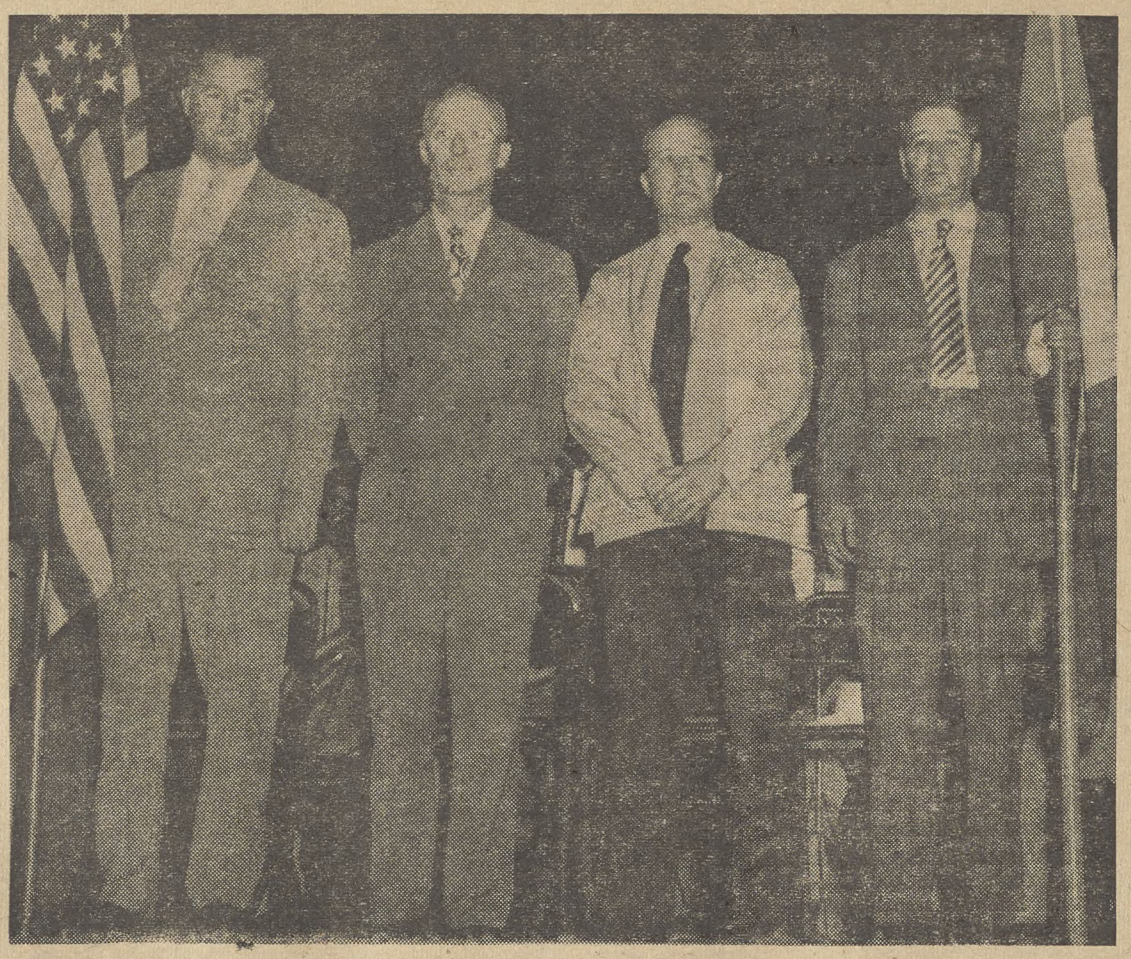
For years, Latin-Americans have sought an organization through which to voice their protests against vicious discrimination, and a force to fight semi-slavery conditions.

The average Latin - American believes he has found that force in CIO.

CIO is rallying support from other sources. Many local merchants are backing the campaign. Mexican unions have pledged full cooperation and are pressing for the early establishment of an international labor Good Neighbor group along the border aimed at halting slave pacts which have exploited Mexican Nationals.

THE Rio Grande county is populated predominately by Latin-Americans. The percentage is as high as 95% in many towns. The majority are U. S. citizens of Mexican descent.

Then, there are the "wetbacks," thousands of Mexican Nationals who illegally crossed the Rio Grande by wading, swimming or in launches. Also prominent in the labor picture are the thousands of Mexican residents, some of whom hold U. S. citizenship and pay a "resident fee" to the Mexican government, who cross daily to work on work permits, and the thousands of "legal slaves" in this country as the result of the U. S. and Mexican governments' 20-25c immigrant farm labor agreement signed Jan. 31, 1947.



Good Neighbors: Labor leaders of two nations headed the international labor rally in Laredo, Tex., which attracted 2500 workers. Left to right between the U. S. and Mexican flags are Texas CIO Organizing Director Robert Oliver, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers, Ruben Moheno and Francisco Delgado, both of the Mexican Railway Union.

RECENTLY, the executive secretary of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, who took seriously the name and avowed purpose of that group, submitted to the commission a report dealing with the miserable labor picture. It was an explosive collection of facts. For her trouble, Mrs. Pauline Kibbe was forced to resign last month a jump or two ahead of discharge.

The Texas commissioner of the Department of Labor expressed his attitude toward Latin-Americans two weeks ago by ordering the Arkansas and Oklahoma borders closed to them as they attempted to move out of the state in quest of $3-a-hundred cotton-picking wages. Texas planters were offering only $1.50 a hundred. This forced "slavery order" was rescinded after Harry Koger of CIO Food-Tobacco Workers let up the initial scream that was taken up in other circles.

EXCERPTS from the Kibbe report reveal who was behind the forced resignation of the courageous lady:

"At the time of the signing, the Mexican government estimated that 119,000 workers were in the U. S. illegally, of whom between 40,000 and 50,000 were conceded to be in the Lower Rio Grande Valley area. During the war, approximately that number of wetbacks were employed in the Valley, many admitted at 10 to 15 cents an hour.

". . . This illegal crossing of workers has not only been approved by Valley employers, but has been demanded by them. The situation has never been a secret to either government, but both have been either powerless or reluctant to control it.

"The reasons are obvious. The entire Rio Grande Valley region has been developed with the cheapest of cheap labor, and the employers are obsessed with the idea that cheap labor is necessary.

"The wetbacks, although remaining in this country for a period of even years, have been forced to accept whatever wage the employer was willing to pay, since their illegal status precluded their appealing to either Mexican or U. S. authorities for protection.

"A SIGNIFICANT aspect of the agreement is its effect upon Texas citizens of Mexican descent. Agriculture agents and others certified to the Immigration Service that there was a scarcity of labor and that the prevailing wage was 20 to 25 cents an hour. What they actually meant was that the prevailing wage for illegal or wetback labor was 20 to 25 cents an hour, and that there was a shortage of illegal labor or others willing to work for 20 to 25 cents an hour."

(Note: 1500 U. S. war vets are unemployed in Laredo).

Mrs. Kibbe closed her report with this observation:

"I have a feeling that some drastic change is bound to come in Texas."

DIRECTOR Oliver of the CIO says the change won't be long in coming. CIO has caught on in the Valley. When the Organization Committee came to Laredo, the employers greeted it with a light chuckle and the workers met it with a certain degree of suspicion. Tales of "Anglo" sell-outs in labor organizing campaigns along the border are legend.

But, slowly, the workers' suspicions ebbed. Meetings swelled from 200 to 300 to 500, then to 2500. The employers stifled yawns and acted. Wholesale firings resulted. But this time something was different. The workers didn't panic.

The key to the Valley labor situation is the four strikes now in progress against three export firms and one transfer company. CIO is counting heavily on Mexican labor organizations in Nuevo Laredo, town of 25,000 across the river from Laredo. And that support is so effective that shipments into Mexico by the struck firm is down to a trickle.

DELEGATIONS of Mexican union officials have been present at every CIO organizational meting in Laredo and have participated in numerous conferences with CIO officials for the purpose of mapping a program of assistance.

A $1000 contribution to the strike committee has been made by the Mexican railroad union (Sindicato de Trabajadores Ferrocarrileros).

In addition to the membership in the four plants on strike, CIO has a clear majority in 17 other firms in Laredo.

The projects are being turned over to the CIO Retail Union as rapidly as organization is completed.

Port of Entry

Laredo, Tex., has an unusual international flavor, since it is just about the main port of entry between the U. S. and Mexico. A part of the 15th Texas Congressional District, Laredo's industrial facilities consist of canning, meat packing (it's near the cattle country), antimony smelting, oil refining, etc. The Laredo Army air field gives the town a military flavor, also.

Georgia:

Political 'Arch Enemies' Assailed

By TOM NOWELL

GEORGIA'S two leading contenders for the governorship and the Nation's "textile barons" were branded last week by the Georgia State CIO Council as "arch-enemies" of the workers.

Meeting in Macon in their 8th annual convention, 300 delegates charged that Herman Talmadge and Gov. M. E. Thompson both sought to injure and cripple organized labor by approving the anti-closed shop and anti-check-off bills passed by the legislature.

The State CIO-PAC was instructed "to join with other labor groups, plain citizens, and small farmers in opposing the candidacy of Talmadge and Thompson in the 1948 race for governor."

The convention elected Charles H. Gillman to his eighth term as president by acclamation. R. E. Starnes, sub-regional director of CIO Organizing Committee in Macon, and Grover Hathaway, director of District 9, CIO Packinghouse Workers, were elected vice presidents. Lloyd Gossett, CIO Textile Workers, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The delegates heard George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, and Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO'S Southern Organizing Drive.

Baldanzi struck at "scandalous profits" in the textile industry, and said:

"I know the industry has, in this time of unbearable prices, given the American public the worst gouging in all of its history."

Continued success for the Southern organizing campaign was assured by Bittner, who said:

"Over the Southern states there are, today, more than 700 local unions that did not exist less than 18 months ago.

"The Taft-Hartley law is but a challenge; we accept it without fear. The CIO will be here long after Taft and Hartley and Joe Ball are dead, forgotten, and in hell!"

To combat rising prices, the delegates instructed the incoming executive committee to set up a permanent state committee on cooperatives.

Placing blame for the cost of living upon industry, the delegates called for an immediate session of Congress on prices and reinstatement of price control.

Los Angeles Port Shut By Lockout

A SHUTDOWN of the Los Angeles harbor last week by the Waterfront Employers Association after months of wrangling with the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen, resulted in a lockout of 2,000 longshoremen and their 200 "walking bosses."

The WEA announced on Sept. 26 that it would shut down the harbor for an indefinite period rather than recognize the ILWU as bargaining agent for the 200 foremen.

"This is a fair sample of the industrial peace which its sponsors said the Taft-Hartley Act would bring," Intl. Union President Harry Bridges said.

Bridges accused the employers of having made repeated attempts to "provoke or trap" the union into spreading a strike of walking bosses which began in San Francisco July 11.

The strike originally was directed against the Outer Harbor Dock & Wharf Co. and the Luckenbach Steamship Co. in San Francisco when the companies refused to bar gain with the ILWU, which represented the walking bosses. The strike then spread to two stevedoring companies in Los Angeles with which Luckenbach had contacts.

Following failure of the union's attempts to keep the Los Angeles port open, Bridges charged that the lockout had been ordered by the employers "because they know that the Taft-Hartley Act protects them in their violation."

The T-H Act releases employers from obligation to bargain collectively with supervisory employes. The union, however, bases its case on an NLRB decision handed down before enactment of the law, which certified the ILWU as agent for the foremen. Attempts to negotiate a contract, begun months before the T-H Act became effective, were deliberately stalled by the employers until the law went into effect, the union charged.

HARRY MARTIN
who has been elected president of the CIO Newspaper Guild in a referendum vote.

UMW Leader In Labor Dept.

John T. Kmetz, 53, executive board member of the United Mine Workers and president of District 50 until last year, has been nominated as Assistant Secretary of Labor by Pres. Truman.

Kmetz, a native of Czecho-Slovakia and a member of the UMW since 1901, was named to succeed Assistant Labor Secretary Philip Hannah, who resigned last month in opposition to the Taft-Hartley law.

The son of a miner, Kmetz was president of Local 900 for 10 years and was elected first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor in 1926. His home is in Nanticoke, Pa.

In resigning, Hannah had told Truman, "The passage of the T-H bill has raised grave issues of civil liberties for the American people. It strikes at the heart of free men and institutions. I am of the view that my only alternative is to return to my community and the working people from which I came to carry on, as a private citizen, the fight to repeal this anti-labor and undemocratic law. Your veto message is the keynote which I sincerely support."

Two Wood Union Officials Out In Affidavits Dispute

TWO top officers of the CIO Woodworkers, who had declined to sign "non-Communist" affidavits required for unions using NLRB procedures, resigned last week at the request of Pres. J. E. Fadling.

The two officials are Ed Laux, secretary-treasurer, and Karly Larsen, vice-president.

Fadling requested the two men either to sign the affidavits or to resign their posts in order that the union could carry out a convention policy decision.

The convention, while noting that the character of the NLRB would change because of the Taft-Hartley law, voted to "comply with the NLRB certification provisions . . . by using the Board only when it is to our advantage and we feel it is necessary."

IN his letters to Laux and Larsen, Fadling said that the refusal of the two officers to sign the affidavits made him feel "obligated" to comply with the wishes of the membership.

In their letter of resignation, Larson and Laux said that the T-H law "actually calls for the destruction of industrial unionism in the basic industries," and that the T-H people in Congress set out to first weaken and destroy, if possible, the most progressive trade unions in the country and then the entire movement . . . "

Local unions, the two resigning officers said, "must resist against voluntarily becoming a party to this act," and they said the union would have done well to have waited for the formulation of CIO policy at the Boston convention.

In a statement to the IWA membership, Fadling indicated that the question was not one of general T-H act principles but whether the officers are "duty bound to carry out the mandates of the convention.

"The rank and file are sovereign," Fadling added, and had full knowledge of the problems involved in voting to use the Labor Board.

Guild Picks Martin

HARRY MARTIN, Memphis local, has been elected president of the CIO Newspaper Guild in that union's biennial referendum election. Martin defeated Willard Shelton, Washington local, 6,450 to 4,900, in unofficial returns from 95% of the eligible voters.

The ANG presidency is unpaid, a referendum and a convention vote defeating a move to make the position a paid one. Martin is an amusements editor and columnist; Shelton is a correspondent and columnist.

The two paid offices in the referendum were won by: executive vice president, incumbent Sam B. Eubanks, San Francisco-Oakland local, and secretary-treasurer, Ralph Novak, Detroit local, who has been acting director of organization.

EUBANKS, who has held office since 1941, defeated James Bucknam, Manchester, N. H., local, 6,410 to 4,830. Bucknam is a reporter; Eubanks was an editorial makeup editor before assuming union office. Novak, at present vice president from Region 3 and an accountant, defeated G. K. Williams, an editorial writer, Los Angeles local 6,300 to 4,892.

Regional vice presidents elected were: (1) George A. Harris, Boston circulation road man, unopposed; (2) Philip Price, Washington, D. C., makeup editor unopposed; (3) Richard K. O'Malley, wire service writer, Denver, who won over Victor Bovee, Sioux City, Ia., reporter, 1,705 to 805; (4) incumbent George Hutchinson, Los Angeles circulation man, over Howard Welty, San Diego, Calif., reporter, 1,019 to 576; (5) John T. McManus, critic and columnist, over Victor Leo, New York advertising production man, 3,042 to 2,567.

Five defeated candidates for vice president at large were Leonard Milliman, San Francisco wire service writer, 4,620; incumbent Al Dipman, San Francisco makeup editor, 4650; Jerre Smoot, New York advertising department, 4,620; Ray Kuhn, Bay City, Mich., reported, 2,860.

A companion referendum on a uniform dues scale was defeated, 5,620 to 4,280.

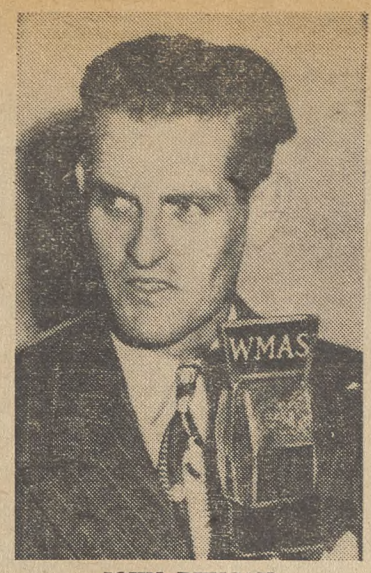
Martin who takes office with the others elected on Nov. 1, succeeds Milton M. Murray, Washington, president since 1941. Murray declined renomination. Novak succeeds William W. Rodgers, also in office since 1941, who failed of renomination at the ANG convention.

Martin, who served the Guild as Region 2 vice president from 1938 to 1942, when he enlisted in the Navy, was founder of his local. In 1940, he was boomed as a candidate to succeed the late Heywood Broun as ANG president, but withdrew in favor of Kenneth Crawford.

In this year's referendum, Memphis paid Martin the rare honor of voting 178 to 0 for him, with all but one eligible member voting.

Emspak-Click Vote

Julius Emspak, incumbent, defeated James Click by a vote of 3872 to 587 in the race for the general secretary-treasurership at the CIO Electrical Workers' convention. A typographical error in the last issue of CIO News listed Click's total as 787.



JOHN DUNCAN
A pipe fitter for Mansanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass., and shop steward for Local 288, CIO Electrical Workers, is shown as he spoke on a national hookup in the program opening the 1947 Community Chest drive. Duncan, who talked along with Pres. Truman and Hollywood stars, was introduced by Bob Hope. Duncan spoke for labor volunteers and contributors. He said: "The Chest is part of the American way. That's why organized labor supports it." CIO Pres. Philip Murray has indorsed Community Chest.

Ford Pension Voted Down

EMPLOYES of the Ford Motor Co. voted 3 to 1 in favor of the company's offer of a straight 11½c hourly raise plus 3½c pooled for six paid holidays as against a pension plan which would be accompanied by a 7c hourly increase.

Final results of the corporation-wide balloting were announced last week by Director of the Ford Division of the CIO Auto Workers Richard T. Leonard, who stated that Ford workers will soon receive retroactive pay checks averaging more than $100 each.

The new average Ford wage of $1.52 per hour, he said, is about 7c above the average for the industry.

Other gains provided in the new contract are: Immunity from damage suits under the Taft Hartley Act; full union security; improved guarantees against speed-up; a health and safety clause designed to reduce materially the death and accident rate at Ford.

About 107,000 employes are covered by the new agreement.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., advises of the following elections conducted by the New Jersey State Board of Mediation: A. Gross Co., Linden, N. J., CIO Chemical Workers 38, No Union 12; Ultra Chemical Co., Paterson, N. J., by a check of cards resulted in 60 for CIO; Independent Food Products, Newark, N. J., by a check of cards resulted in 18 for CIO. Representatives Jack Rosen and Peter Flynn of the CIO office assisted.

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., advises another new bargaining unit established without benefit of NLRB at Boeckman & Sons, Louisville, Ky., CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 32. Intl. Rep. Nick Marsella handled this consent election.

URRW-CIO Dist. Dir. Francis M. McMahon reports: Election conducted by National Mediation Board for licensed and unlicensed engine room personnel, Lehigh Valley Railroad Marine Department, Port of New York, CIO 51, District 50, AFL 38. URRWA Staff Reps. Eugene Attreed and Edward Fountain were in charge of the campaign. District 50 had held the contract for over two years prior to the election.

Van A. Bittner, National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, advises that enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law has actually proved a spur to organization in the South. Citing a few typical cases, he points out that a local minister conducted elections at the Fountain Converting Works, Pulaski, Va., where the Textile Workers Union, CIO won 154 to 54 and at the Dunlap Veneer Corp., Martinsville, Va., where the UERMWA-CIO won 19 to 11. At Daly Bros., Shoe Mfg. Plant in Harrison, Va., management and the union agreed to an election to be conducted by six members of the union and six representatives of the company. The CIO won 149 to 17.

Memphis, Tenn., the CIO Packinghouse Workers was recognized as the bargaining agent for the Nat Buring Packing Co., following a cross-check of union membership cards against the company payroll. It was found that 34 of the 35 eligible employees were members of the union; later the other worker joined.

A short strike was necessary to convince management at Virginia Greenstone Co., Lynchburg, that its employees had organized into a union. Despite the fact all 35 employees were members of the USA-CIO company officials refused to recognize the new local until a strike was called. Since then an agreement has been reached calling for a minimum wage increase of 10c per hour among other provisions.

The Association of Communication Equipment Workers have completed their vote on affiliation with TWOC-CIO and from unofficial returns it is expected that by a substantial majority the recommendation of their officers and executive board to affiliate with CIO, will be confirmed.

This will make the second large unit of telephone workers to affiliate with TWOC-CIO since June 1, 1947, in addition to smaller unions. This, in spite of the open opposition of the independent movement and its representatives who are barking loud and long while the CIO caravan moves on.

Results of the ACEW vote will be officially announced very shortly.

The writer will address a group of telephone workers in West Virginia this week while in attendance at the State CIO Convention.

Consumer Protest: A cooperative grocery store, operated for one day by the Chicago CIO Council and the Chicago Consumers Cooperative, served as a preview of things to come if prices don't come down soon. Volunteer clerks were members of CIO Packinghouse Local 28 and Auto Local 719. Housewives left babies with volunteer "nursemaids."

URGE CAUTION IN FORMING CO-OP

WORKERS are having a hard time these days trying to stretch the old pay check far enough to keep the wife and kids in the food to which they are accustomed. That's why more unions each week are joining the movement aimed at finding ways to aid their members in the fight against soaring prices.

But, unions are moving cautiously, for the growing protest against high prices has created a wave of interest in co-ops which may lead to failure and disillusionment for unions launching cooperative ventures without experience, skilled cooperators warn. They point out that it is important to obtain trained assistance and advice, if a long-range cooperative project is to succeed.

"I Can Get It for You Wholesale," as the old song hit of 1929 put it, expresses a current popular idea.

Farmers' curb markets, temporary stores, buying clubs, retail sale at wholesale prices of staple groceries in case lots at union halls, warehouses or direct from trucks, in addition to cooperative stores, are some of the means various CIO unions are taking to combat high prices.

The CIO Council in Chicago last week staged a one-day protest against high prices by running two retail grocery outlets with the help of the Chicago Consumers Cooperative. The stores were manned by volunteer workers from Local 28, United Packinghouse Workers, and Local 719, United Auto Workers.

SERVICES included care of babies while the mothers shopped. Housewives lined up at both places long before they were open for business. Butter at 74c a pound, eggs at 65c a dozen and other low-priced food and canned goods were sold.

Michael Mann, CIO regional director and secretary of the Chicago CIO Council, said the sale was not an attempt to compete with groceries but was merely a "protest demonstration."

State of Washington:

Coast CIO Asks Price Controls

IMMEDIATE reinstatement of price controls was urged last week by delegates to the 9th Washington State CIO convention in Spokane.

The plea will be made by CIO members before members of the Congressional sub-committee on prices, scheduled to hold hearings in Seattle Oct. 23-24.

Delegates emphasized the need for accelerated PAC activity, through which they will seek the retirement of all Washington Congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley bill.

Also endorsed by the delegates were resolutions calling for abolition of the Thomas Un-American Affairs Committee; enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission; protection of civil rights and labor unity. Universal military training was opposed in a resolution, as were federal loyalty dismissals.

A move to amend the constitution to bar Commmunists from holding office was defeated, and in its stead a resolution, paralleling that of the national CIO, which states that "CIO will not tolerate interference from any political party," was adopted.

Officers will be elected by referendum of the membership. The presidency is being sought by Clyde Miller, CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, and W. O. Allen, of the Spokane County CIO Council. Vying for the vice presidency are Courtland Bell and Nick Savage, both of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. Incumbent A. A. Fisher is opposed for the post of executive secretary by Harry Tucker, CIO regional representative.

Kansas:

Hellbent for a Depression, Brophy Warns Council

"WE are hellbent for a depression unless prices are stabilized and profits are reduced. Runaway prices is the number one issue. Without prompt congressional action the U. S. is on the road to inflation and economic breakdown."

That was the warning sounded last week by John Brophy, director of CIO councils, before delegates to the Kansas State CIO convention in Topeka.

A similar note was struck by O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers.

"Mr. Taft says eat less," he stated. "Mr. Stassen says develop buyer resistance. We working people would like to follow the suggestions of both. However, after we have followed Mr. Taft's eat less line for a few days, our buyers' resistance is gone and Mr. Stassen's line is disintegrated."

Other speakers were Ralph Helstein, president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers; Palmer Weber, CIO-PAC research director; Charles Lanning, secy-treas. of the CIO Rubber Workers; and James Leary, CIO regional director in Kansas City.

All of the Council's top officers were reelected—Willard Murphy, president; James A. Yount, secy.-treas.; and Steve Hanes, Frank Brown and Charles Cunningham, vice presidents.

Resolutions called for establishing a Missouri Valley Authority; laws to provide veterans housing, occupational disease regulations; investigation of mines and mines subsidies.

The Council endorsed cooperatives and employment of the physically handicapped.

One hundred percent affiliation of all CIO unions in the state and registration of every CIO member are top goals of the Council for 1948. Delegates pledged to work for political unity with other labor and farm groups during the coming year.

Colorado:

Rep. Carroll Calls Colleagues 'The Worst in History'

THE 80th Congress was termed the "worst in history" last week by Rep. John Carroll (D., Colo.), who was elected last year by a coalition of labor and liberal forces.

The Congressman was principal speaker at the 9th annual convention of the Colorado State CIO, which met for two days in Pueblo. The record of the Congress was also described as black by Verda Barnes, director of the woman's division, CIO-PAC; George Roberts, of the CIO Rubber Workers, and Fullerton Fulton, regional CIO representative.

Resolutions called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, improvement in state workmen's compensation laws, a Missouri Valley Authority, a thorough investigation of high prices, farm-labor unity and united political action.

Council President Frank Pechnik and Secy.-Treas. Eugene Rosati were returned to office for two-year terms.

Nine vice presidents were named: O. G. McTavish, Vance Barrett, B. F. Headrick, Glen Mathews, R. C. Anderson, Thomas Lamirato, Virgil Stover, E. R. Nevills and Lloyd Morris.

Co-op To Run Dept. Store

A cooperative department store, said to be the first in this country, is scheduled to open in Arlington, Va., Washington suburb, in the spring of 1948.

The Consumer Distribution Corp., founded by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston department store magnate, said that the new customer-owned establishment is the first of a series of three such stores being planned by CDC. It will be known as the E. A. Filene Co-op Store.

Filene endowed CDC with more than $1,000,000 to be used in developing a chain of cooperative department stores owned by local customers. The Arlington store will cost $500,000 in initial capital, and $300,000 of ownership stock will be sold to consumers in the greater Washington area.

Lester G. Ott, CDC president, said that six buyers were touring the northern Virginia area, visiting homes to find out what type of merchandise consumers in the area wanted in a department store.

Co-op Winner At Greenbelt

RESIDENTS of Greenbelt, housing project near Washington, gave a decisive answer to a campaign against their consumers' cooperative shopping center by electing an entire pro co-op Council in the largest vote ever cast by the group.

At the first election for the five-man council held Sept. 16, only one of the 20 candidates on the ballot received a clear majority. Thomas Canning, head of the pro co-op slate got 798 of the 1,526 votes cast, and was elected immediately.

At a run-off election Sept. 23, five pro and four anti co-op candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the first election ran for the four remaining seats on the Council. A complete victory was won by the co-op supporters.

Mayor George Bauer, who testified against the co-ops before the House Small Business subcommittee, was eighth on the list at the first election, but withdrew at the eleventh hour from the run-off.

"All I have to say is they will have a hard time unseating me from Congress!"

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

JIM BARRY, SPEAKING FOR THE MURDERED CHARLIE BENTLEY PRESENTS THE FACTS AND FIGURES THAT PROVE THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY DOES NOT NEED TO CUT WAGES.....

THEN IT'S THE DECISION OF THIS MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD THAT MR. HAMKER WILL GET THE FLOOR AT THE NEXT MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO PROVE HIS CLAIMS WITH FIGURES!

THOSE FIGURES ARE FALSE, YOUNG MAN!

I DON'T THINK SO, MR. HAMKER, A MAN WAS MURDERED IN AN ATTEMPT TO HUSH UP THESE FACTS!

I WAS WORRIED ABOUT MYSELF WHEN I HAD THOSE PAPERS... NOW I'M WORRIED ABOUT YOU, JIM! I'M STICKING AROUND YOU!

DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME, FRANK! I'M GOING TO MY OFFICE AND WRITE UP THE WHOLE STORY FOR THE LABOR PRESS!

ALL I KNOW IS .... I'D FEEL BETTER IF I HAD MY RIFLE HANDY RIGHT NOW!

SHUCKS! QUIT WORRYING, FRANK!

UNITED LABOR PRESS

QUIT WORRYING? WOODY WOULDN'T BE SO CONFIDENT IF HE KNEW WHAT WAS HAPPENING AT THAT VERY MOMENT....

THANKS FOR COMING TO MY HELP AT THE MEETING, CONK.

CONK BARTON'S A SMART COOKIE, EH, BOSS?

SMART? YES.... BUT YOU'VE GOT TO BE A LOT SMARTER.

LOOK, MR. HAMKER! I CAN DO ANYTHING, SEE!

THEN SEE THAT JIM BARRY DOESN'T APPEAR AT THE MEMBERSHIP MEETING!

IS THAT ALL? IT'S A CINCH! BUT... ER... THERE'LL BE SOME EXPENSES, MR. HAMKER!

A COUPLE OF BOYS WILL BE ENOUGH TO HANDLE....

NEVER MIND THE DETAILS, I'M NOT INTERESTED ***HOW*** YOU DO IT! JUST ***DO*** IT! HERE'S $1,000 FOR EXPENSES...

CONSIDER THE JOB DONE, MR. HAMKER. JIM BARRY AIN'T GOING ANYWHERE AFTER TONIGHT EXCEPT TO THE.....

I'M NOT INTERESTED! JUST DON'T BOTCH IT UP!

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KEEP ME OUT OF THIS! IF ANYTHING HAPPENS... YOU'LL HAVE TO HANDLE IT YOURSELF! YOU WON'T GET ANY HELP FROM ME!

DON'T WORRY.... I HANDLED CHARLIE BENTLEY, DIDN'T I? I CAN TAKE CARE OF ***JIM BARRY, TOO!!***

NMU WILL BAN NLRB ACTION

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE National Maritime Union's 6th convention, moving slowly through a maze of procedural problems, wound up its second week of sessions ready to act on a blistering attack on the Taft-Hartley Act and the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Approved unanimously by the convention's resolutions committee, the policy statement called for a boycott and refusal to "recognize the new employer-dominated Natl. Labor Relations Board and Conciliation Service."

The union said that any attempt to "live with the slave law is suicide," and predicted that compliance with the Board's "non-Communist" affidavits and other regulations would lead to "oppression and degradation." It called for removal from all NMU contracts of no-strike clauses, urged strengthening of union committees aboard ship, and pledged the union's resources to help attain repeal of the T-H law.

The resolution — with adoption regarded as a certainty—was the first one reported out to the more than 700 delegates who jammed New York's Manhattan Center, just three blocks off the city's busy waterfront.

SERIOUS conflicts over policy and personnel kept the convention from moving rapidly during the first week and a half, as delegates balloted for the credentials and other important committees and sent an investigating group to Cleveland to determine how many spokesmen that city's delegation would be permitted at the convention.

As a result of the report, Josh Lawrence, described as a leading figure in the group opposed to Pres. Joseph Curran, was denied a seat, since it was decided that the Cleveland local was entitled to only one delegate.

Sharp differences between the two groups came up repeatedly in the discussions on the floor and in the reports of the national officers. One group—headed by Pres. Curran, Vice-Pres. Jack Lawrenson and Treasurer Hedley Stone—have attacked the opposition as instruments of the Communist party and charged widespread efforts by the Communists to "obtain control and domination" over the union's affairs to the detriment of the NMU.

The opposition to Curran is led by Sec. Ferdinand Smith, Vice-Pres. Howard McKenzie and Vice-Pres. Chester Young. They have argued that "red-baiting" policies of the other three union officers have split the union and reduced its effectiveness at the bargaining table.

Pres. Curran's report—read to the convention during the middle of its second week—charged that "the Communist Party, and its members, have completely forsaken their original role as fighters for progress and rank and file democracy in our union."

Listing a number of charges against Communists in the union, Curran's report said the convention "must resolve that the Communist Party shall not be permitted to interfere in, dominate or control our union." He urged a close review of Communist party activities "in covering up and whitewashing the violations, misdoings, misuse of funds, and incompetence of their members in office," and said its program "aims to weaken our union and thereby assist the shopowners."

Vice-Pres. McKenzie, replying to charges of erroneous policies and the loading of the NMU payroll with political appointments, said in his organizing report that such claims are a "mixture of half-truths, outright lies and brazen hypocrisy."

Admitting that he had made "mistakes" during the latter years of the war in relying too heavily upon employer-union cooperation, McKenzie asserted that his critics shared similar views at that time. Those doing the most "red-baiting" in the union, he said, are following a definite plan to "soften up the union, make it very respectable, and eventually lead us back to making exactly the same mistake we made in 1944, namely, that the solution to all our problems must begin with proper labor-management cooperation."

BOTH Pres. Curran and Sec. Smith likened the Taft-Hartley law to decrees of the fascist dictators, and both charged reactionaries are trying to curb democracy in the United States and abroad. Both urged increased political action by labor to prevent a repetition of the 1946 election debacle, and they called for accelerated organizing campaigns, and the development of unity in the maritime industry and in the labor movement as an aid in that fight.

Curran called for passage of a seaman's bill of rights, protection for alien seamen who risked their lives under the American flag during the war, removal of Coast Guard jurisdiction over merchant marine personnel, unemployment insurance, and revision of maritime laws. He asked a "V for Vote" campaign to "drive reaction from America."

Smith's report urged renewed campaigns in support of anti-poll-tax and anti-lynch legislation, establishment of a permanent FEPC and measures outlawing anti-Semitism. He recommended action to abolish the House Un-Third Party movement.

The convention received a letter from CIO Pres. Murray warning of dangers to American workers in the present period of rising prices and anti-labor laws, and urging close cooperation with the CIO in fighting for improved conditions.

Murray predicted that the NMU will continue to "shoulder its responsibilities in the CIO" and said the CIO "would be pleased to note" endorsement by the delegates of the 1946 CIO convention's statement concering the interference of outside groups in the administration and affairs of the union.

The convention, faced with a heavy agenda, is expected to run throughout the week starting Oct. 6.

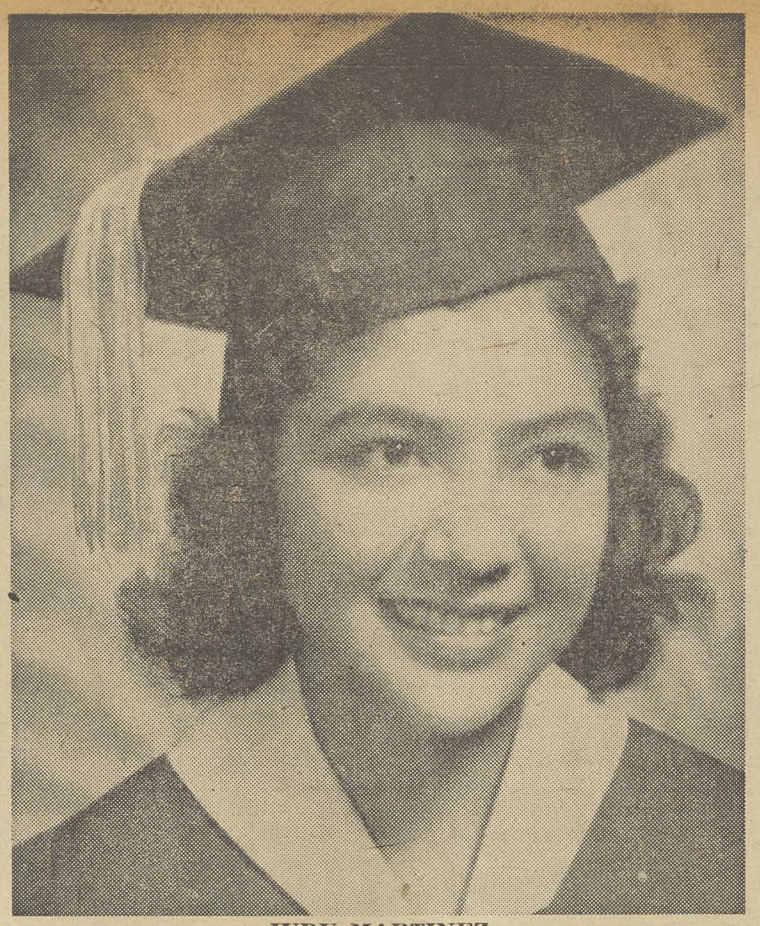
Unionism Pays Off in $ $

Value of CIO unionism to the nation's seamen was clearly spelled out in NMU Pres. Curran's report to the convention.

NMU's 75,000 memebrs have won marked improvements in wages and working conditions since 1938, the figures showed. Ordinary seamen, who is 1938 were paid $55 a month, now get $166.95. Boatswains, who received $85 a month in 1938, now are paid $228.17 a month.

While the seamen are still ahead of rising prices on the basis of their increases since the pre-war year, most of the wage boosts since June 1946 have been eaten up by inflation.

The union has also prospered in recent years. Its assets have jumped from $236,000 in June 1940 to $2,320,000 in March 1947.



JUDY MARTINEZ
"If She's Helped the Union, We're Proud . . ."

Discharge For Union Activity Hasn't Made Judy Falter

JUDY Martinez is the symbol of the new life in the Rio Grande Valley.

Pretty Judy, 17, a graduate of a Catholic high school, has been fired for union activity, despite the fact she is the sole support of six little brothers and sisters, all of school age, and her widowed mother.

But, that hasn't made Judy or Mrs. Martinez falter. "Judy and I talked it over," said the mother, whose husband died last December, "and we decided that CIO was the hope of the people in our valley. If she has helped the movement to get started here, I am proud of her."

Judy had gone to work last year in an export house as a typist at $20 a week, six days a week, eight and ten hours a day.

She was one of the few girls at the CIO's first meeting at Laredo, Texas, in August. It was a bit against tradition, for Mexican customs are still strong on the border, and many mothers hold against such goings-on.

She asked questions about CIO, gathered up a flock of CIO leaflets and left. Ten girls came along with her for the next meeting. She was named on her shop committee.

Her boss offered her a modest raise to drop this union business. She refused. A week later, when she asked for four hours off to take a civil service exam, she was fired.

World Labor

RECENT FIGHTING in Paraguay —issues of which were never made clear in the American press— arose from the efforts of the Moringo regime to destroy the country's labor movement, according to a report made public by the Federation of Labor of neighboring Uruguay.

In appealing for aid for the workers of the Paraguay, the report issued at Montevideo said that the "dictator Moringo" early this year destroyed all democratic guarantees. Union offices were raided, officials arrested and whole blocks of homes roped off and ransacked by the dictator's stooges, the Uruguayan union statement charged.

"The tyranny holding Paraguay keeps more than 2,000 patriots in jails which lack all provision for medical attention, food or hygiene," it said. The unions called upon the Uruguayan government to recognize the popular revolutionary junta and to brand as "responsible for the tragedy" the forces protecting the dictatorship.

* * *

STATE OWNERSHIP of the heavy industries of Germany, and four-power control of the heavily industrialized Ruhr valley were urged as security measures for France and the Soviet Union at a meeting of the French-Soviet Trade Union Committee meeting in Moscow, according to Allied Labor News.

The group—composed of representatives of the French Confederation of Labor and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions — voiced warnings against efforts to stir up a new world war.

IT'LL BE HOT NEWS!

CIO's 9th Convention in Boston will be "must reading" for trade union members the country over.

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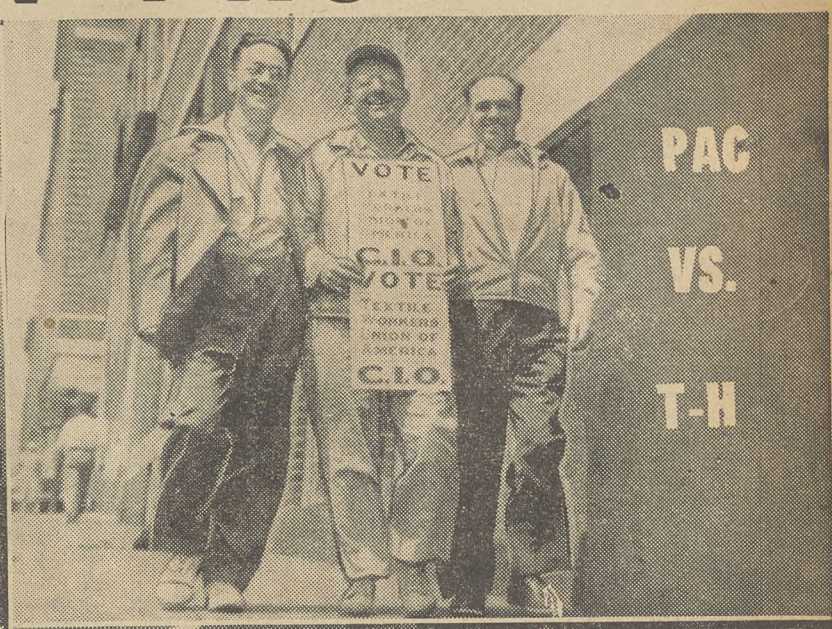
KEY CONVENTION PROBLEMS



NLRB HANGS ONE ON DENHAM'S CHIN

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

FOR 47 days, Robert M. Denham acted like an absolute czar.

He issued ruling after ruling in his capacity as general counsel of the Taft-Hartley-spawned National Labor Relations Board.

Then, last week, he got a major come-uppance.

The NLRB, by a 4 to 1 vote, overruled Denham's ruling that no local or union could use the services of NLRB until all the officers of the CIO (11) or the AFL (15), with whichever the union or local was affiliated, had signed the non-Communist affidavit of T-H. (This was predicted in last week's CIO News.)

Voting to slap down Denham were Chairman Paul M. Herzog, and members James J. Reynolds, Jr. John M. Houston and Abe Murdock. Dissenting was member J. Copeland Gray.

The vote came on a single issue, representation elections. But, Denham immediately bowed to the inevitable and announced that he would extend the ruling to all phases of the NLRB work. That means, in effect, that any local or union may use the services of the NLRB, provided that all officers of the union and local ("officers" as defined in the constitution or by-laws) sign the affidavits.

THE majority NLRB opinion stated that the words "national or international labor organization" appearing in T-H, do not by any familiar definition mean either AFL or CIO. Gray, in his dissent, said the top organization exerted influence on the affiliates.

With the ruling, apparently the only ones left who could not use the services of the board without AFL or CIO signature are the CIO's local industrial unions and the AFL's federally - chartered locals.

Denham reportedly will stick to his position as to these groups —which cover perhaps 350,000 members.

The Tafters and the Hartleyites generally accepted the verdict in their usual confused fashion. Sen. Ball (R., Minn.), a prime T-H buddy, mumbled that he thought Denham had been correct, but that the board also was correct and "probably more in line with what we intended." His T-H "watchdog committee decided to summon the NLRB.

REP. GERALD D. LANDIS, a joiner from Indiana (he belongs to the B. P. O. E., the Masons, the L. O. O. M. and K. of P., but definitely not the AFL or CIO), horrified by the NLRB action, announced he would offer an amendment come January which would make it mandatory for the AFL's Executive Council and the CIO's board to sign.

Meanwhile, there were many indications that employers and unions in some sections were agreeing to use legal means of bypassing the NLRB and have some other agency conduct the representation elections. A. H. Raskin, in the New York Times made a survey of New York State.

He found that the parties were using such city, state and private organizations as the City Labor Relations Division, the State Mediation Boards (both in New York and New Jersey), the American Arbitration Association and the Honest Ballot Association.

ROBERT M. DENHAM
His face was—shall we use the nasty word?—red!

Invoke T-H To Stop Georgia 'Peonage'

ROBERT M. DENHAM, general NLRB counsel, last week was asked to use the T-H Law to protect the civil rights of strikers in Georgia, where the CIO Woodworkers representatives say "peonage" has been revived.

William V. George, former NLRB trial examiner and chairman of the Atlanta Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, wired Denham after 15 strikers at the Marion Brokerage Co., Buena Vista box factory, were arrested.

Thirteen of them were released after they promised Policeman Otis Ammons to leave town to work as cotton pickers, a Woodworkers' spokesman said. All those arrested were Negro members of the union.

Local union officials declared that the men were arrested while they were walking along the street—even when some of them were going to neighborhood grocery stores—by members of a force of 20 specially deputized officers.

After filing charges with Paul Styles, regional NLRB director at Atlanta, George wired Denham:

"Charges filed today ask immediate injunction and investigation of gross violations by the Marion Brokerage Co. of the civil rights of employes as set forth in the Taft-Hartley Act.

"We urge your immediate action in this matter as the public may forget that the Taft-Hartley Act is still supposed to protect employes' civil rights from invasion by employers."

Two hundred workers are on strike at the Marion Brokerage Co. and between 500 and 600 members of the same union are also striking at plants at Cuthbert, about 40 miles from Buena Vista. All strikes are to gain recognition of the union.

Officers of the CIO Woodworkers have signed the non-Communist affidavits required under the T-H Act before a union can appeal to the NLRB.

Here's Morgan—

Radio Comedian Henry Morgan recently did a take-off on an advertising agency.

Morgan, playing the sponsor, told the agency boys his product was very poor, but he wanted to sell it. The ad guys suggested spending five grand for a name singer, ten grand for a better spot, etc. Morgan suggested maybe some of the money could be spent on improving the product. The shocked agency head turned on him:

"What! And undermine free enterprise?"

Shipyard Strike:

Auto Crashes Line Injures Picket

A CIO Shipbuilding union representative is suffering severe injuries, after being struck by an automobile, allegedly driven by a scab, and a union member is out of jail on $600 bail as a result of picketline incidents in Baltimore last week, believed by the union to have been provoked by company "stooges."

The 16-week strike at Bethlehem Shipyards in Baltimore has been studded with arrests of union pickets. Police have failed, however, to take similar action against strikebreakers involved in the skirmishes, according to Caulder Haak, regional publicity director for the union.

Monday is "D-Day" for the scabs, Haak said. That's the day of the big offensive through the picketline. Last Monday, picket Dan Appel was struck by a car, said to be loaded with strikebreakers, as it charged through the line. Appel will be confined to bed for at least two weeks. Four pickets were arrested, but police have made no move to arrest the driver, identified by the union as Reds Johnson, an outside machinist.

The following day, Joe DeKleva, a national representative, punched what he thought to be a "scab" in the jaw—but the "scab" turned out to be a policeman. A car coming from inside the yard, stopped in the center of the picketline. A man wearing no hat or coat, according to Haak, jumped pugnaciously out of the car—and into the defensive fist of DeKleva, who thought he was being attacked. DeKleva had been quietly pacing up and down in front of the gate with the other pickets, Haak said.

"If the guy was a Baltimore City policeman, what was this minion of the law doing out of uniform, inside company property and leaving the yard in an ordinary conveyance?" Haak asked.

The Baltimore Morning Sun, Oct. 8, quoted the policemen as saying "he was in uniform, but was not wearing his uniform cap, so that he might have been mistaken for a civilian."

"It looks very much like a provoked incident," Haak continued. "If police officers are to be permitted to mingle with the pickets out of uniform, anything can happen, especially if an incident is desired by some people."

DeKleva was hauled into jail and held for the grand jury on $600 bail.

The IUMSWA pickets, marching since June 26, have received the support of AFL Seafarers Int'l. Union members, who made contributions and reinforced the CIO lines in New York and Baltimore.

The Bethlehem Co. openly announced in New York recently that it would welcome strikebreakers. It has steadfastly rejected the union's repeated offer made by IUMSWA Pres. John Green and Counsel M. H. Goldstein, to arbitrate the issues.

Some 35,000 workers are still involved in the strike.

Louisville Rent Rise May Start Plague of Boosts

DO we face an avalanche of inflationary rent increases?

Indications are that we do. Last week, Frank Creedon, Housing Expediter, approved a 5% rent rise for Louisville, Ky., an increase which had been voted by the local rent board without advance notice to the public or without a single hearing.

Pres. Truman was flooded with protests. But, the President said that, under the law passed by the 80th Congress, Creedon was powerless to do anything but approve the action of a local board, apparently no matter how high that board makes the increase.

As the CIO News went to press, it looked as if Louisville's 350,000 inhabitants had been used as guinea pigs for a well-concerted real estate board drive for higher rents all over the U. S. The increases would be in addition to the 15% "voluntary" rise provided for under the law.

Residents of Dickinson County, Kan., could expect a 15% rise to be imposed; 10% would be it in Klamath Falls, Ore., and all controls would be taken off in four counties of Kansas and New Mexico. (Those are the only cases made public).

Truman said that the only recourse for citizens seemed to be that of seeing to it that their Governor, who has appointive power under the law, names representative rent boards. But, Creedon's office said that more than 400 of the 600 rent boards have already been named. Few liberal or labor representatives are reported to be on them.

Last week, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, hearing of the Louisville action, sent a sharp protest to Creedon, pointing out that the Louisville rent board consisted of "two real estate men, one banker who is a member of the Real Estate Board and two lawyers, who, according to our information, also are closely tied, associated with real estate interests."

Protest Wins Five City Employes Their Jobs

THE protest of 50 CIO members and other residents of Dalton, Ga., last week led the city council to reinstate five discharged city employes, members of the CIO Public Workers.

Some newspaper stories said that the crowd blocked the exits from the council chamber, but William Stafford, Public Workers field representative, said that "anybody could have left the room at any time.

"We were there in a body but there were absolutely no threats."

Mayor Gordon Kettles and Councilmen W. H. Bartenfeld and T. L. Shackleford resigned following the demonstration of union solidarity and public support. Local union officials said that almost three-fifths of the city's population of 15,000 are members of CIO unions. Many of the delegation were members of the Textile Workers.

Stafford said that when the councilmen declared that they would not reinstate the five discharged employes . Someone said: "We'll just stay here until you do."

The CIO members were aroused because the city officials had succeeded several months ago in convincing policemen and firemen that they should withdraw from another local of the Public Workers.

The reinstated employers are members of the Street and Sanitary Workers, Local 731, Public Workers.

Board Pledges T-H Court Test

THE CIO executive board at a pre-convention meeting at Boston, Mass., on Oct. 10 approved a statement by Pres. Philip Murray pledging the CIO to test the constitutionality of the T-H Act.

The seven hundred delegates attending the CIO's ninth constitutional convention at the Bradford Hotel in Boston will consider major economic and political problems facing labor and the nation.

The statement on the T-H Act declared, however, that "each International and National Union affiliated with the CIO would in the exercise of its own autonomous right determine for itself the policy to be pursued in relation to the new labor board."

This will allow locals to use the board if their own officers and their international officers have signed the non-communist affidavits.

The statement points out, "The CIO remains firm in its unanimous rejection of the evil principle of the Taft-Hartley Act and will unite to defeat any attempt by any employer to use that act as a weapon to attack or destroy any of our unions.

"The CIO will also undertake in conjunction with its unions and in appropriate proceedings to test the constitutionality of the many illegal provisions of the act including those which require the infamous affidavits as a condition precedent to the use of the facilities of the labor board."

The board the same day approved the report of the Mine, Mill & Smelter investigating committee. Murray at a press conference said that the board's action ended the dispute — which occurred when some of the MMSW locals seceded and joined the CIO Shipbuilding Union—and that the matter would not come before the convention.

Members of the investigating committee were Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee, and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Murray also announced that Pres. John Moran of the American Union of Telephone Workers has been seated on the executive board as a representative of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee.

The CIO president also said that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., will be a speaker at the convention in connection with a memorial to his father.

Murray, in a press conference earlier last week deferred specific remarks about the T-H act until action is taken by the convention. He indicated, however, that the NLRB's over-ruling of its general counsel on the question of "non-Communist" affidavits still left "some complicated questions" not full answered.

While the NLRB action apparently gives the green light for labor board handling of election petitions by unions which comply with T-H provisions, it is not clear whether this applies also to complaints of unfair labor practices against employers.

The CIO board earlier in the week voiced bitter criticism of reported Federal Bureau of Investigation probes of labor political activity in two congressional districts where special elections have been held since mid-June.

These elections in Baltimore and in the Lehigh-Bucks district of Pennsylvania, have led to FBI investigations which according to press and other reports have led to "furtive sleuthing, gumshoe detective operations and dramatic unearthing of hidden clues," the statement said.

"It is regrettable and indefensible in its reflection of a willingness to badger and terrify rank-and-file working men and women by so-called 'investigations' instead of a willingness to come forth openly and bluntly to meet the very basic issues of the attack on constitutional rights involved in these sections of the infamous Taft-Hartley law."

The statement, which was unanimously adopted by the board noted that the "labor movement has acted openly and in the best American traditions in asserting these constitutional rights" of its members against what they regard as an oppressive act.

The statement charged that if the widely-publicized activities of unions to violate the T-H ban on political expenditures by labor unions is illegal, "that issue should be met publicly and openly in the American way. If that is the conception of the Dept. of Justice it should act accordingly."

Text of T-H Statement

THE CIO executive board approved the following statement by President Murray on the Taft-Hartley Law:

"Immediately following the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act by Congress June 23, 1947, the CIO executive board met in the city of Washington.

"At such time a full analysis of the legislation presented to the board justified all statements that had been made by organized labor against this vicious legislation while it was under consideration in Congress.

"Events which have transpired since the enactment of the law in the course of its administration prove the serious threat to the very existence of organized labor that is embodied in the Taft-Hartley slave act.

"At the meeting of the CIO executive board in Washington in June of this year, it was made clear that each International and National union affiliated with the CIO would in the exercise of its own autonomous right determine for itself the policy to be pursued in relation to the new labor board. This policy remains unchanged.

"The CIO remains firm in its unanimous rejection of the evil principle of the Taft-Hartley Act and will unite to defeat any attempt by any employer to use that act as a weapon to attack or destroy our unions.

"The CIO will also undertake in conjunction with the affiliated unions and in appropriate proceedings to test the constitutionality of the many provisions of the act including those which require the infamous affidavits as a condition precedent to the use of the facilities of the board."

WAY TO ELECT CONGRESSMEN: VOTERS LINE UP TO CAST THEIR BALLOTS

PAC Wars On Legislative Foes; 'Congress Turned Back On People'

"THE attention of the CIO Political Action Committee in 1948 will be concentrated on the defeat of those Congressmen and Senators who on the record have demonstrated their opposition to labor's right to organize and bargain collectively."

A blunt section of Pres. Philip Murray's Report to the Convention shows that "the election of 1946 constituted a signal defeat for the liberal and labor voters of America."

The report blames the defeat to a great extent on the "widespread apathy among the voting public." But, there were bright spots in some states, the report recalls, such as those where "progressive candidates were elected for the first time in many years in Denver, Duluth and Worcester, Mass."

And, "subsequent political action in the city elections of 1947 has demonstrated that our membership, rather than being discouraged by the 1946 election and the 80th Congress, has renewed its determination and rededicated itself to all-out political action in the 1948 election.

"THE Executive Board recognized that much more powerful support must be given to political action. Central to the objective of victory in 1948 is the completion of the dollar voluntary contribution drive."

Jack Kroll, a vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is director of CIO-PAC, now located at 728 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The report remarks that "over 400 city elections, numerous county and several state elections will be held in 1947. In dozens of cities and counties, CIO members have offered themselves for city council positions, for school boards and for county commissioners. In the elections that have already taken place, including those in New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Colorado and Washington, the PAC has shown renewed vigor.

"Forty-four state legislatures met this year and 32 enacted some type of anti-labor legislation. In numerous cases, CIO members are offering themselves as candidates for the State legislature.

"IN the 1948 elections, more attention will be given to the election of state legislatures than at any time in the history of PAC . . ."

In the South, "elections this year have seen a remarkable increase in the payment of poll taxes by CIO membership and by organized groups of Negro citizens. In the elections in North Carolina, Virginia and other Southern states, common agreement on candidates has united labor voters."

PAC held a meeting in July at Pittsburgh, which decided to "(a) launch a tremendous registration drive of all CIO members and their families; (b) develop the dollar voluntary contribution drive as never before; (c) concentrate organizational efforts on the election of Congressmen and Senator repeal the Taft-Hartley bill.

"Every education conference and school with CIO has devoted a substantial portion of its time to education on and for political action.

"THE separate international unions are taking much greater part in political action.

The weakest aspect of political action work of CIO was demonstrated by the low turnout of voters in the industrial wards and precincts in 1946.

"The primary concentration today is on development of ward, precinct and block organization. Where in the past our efforts have been channeled by existing political organizations, we are now committed to developing and building our own independent ward, precinct and block organization.

"PAC has called for a million block organizers and regards these workers as the foot soldiers of political action. In 1948, we propose to turn out a vote of not less than 60 million. This can be done only by organization.

"The basic issue in the 1948 election is already clear. The Congress enacted the T-H Act; the Congress will repeal the T-H Bill."

Congress' Failure

THE record of the 80th Congress "will long be remembered with bitterness by the American people," Pres. Murray reported to the 9th CIO convention. He voiced biting condemnation of the Congressional majority's failure to pass legislation needed by the people while turning its venom on organized labor.

"The Congress turned its back on the needs of the people," Murray's report said.

He charged that the Taft-Hartley Act has been passed in "an atmosphere of hysterical frenzy;" that it had crippled enforcement of the wage-hour law, knocked the guts out of rent control, and "failed utterly" to act on pressing social problems.

Murray asserted in his report that the Congress, spearheaded by its GOP majority, had kowtowed completely to big business.

The Congress, he said, showed "an appalling lack of awareness of the needs of the workers, of small businessmen, of farmers and veterans. Its committees harried union witnesses and spokesmen, and fawned on the words of labor-baiters and big business lobbyists.

"INDEED," the CIO president added, "the big business lobby all but moved into the Capitol, and its members assisted eagerly in the drafting of legislation to curb the rights of union labor."

The lesson is clear, he said. The millions of "stay-home voters" who placed enemies of labor into office in the 1946 election must elect in 1948 a "Congress willing and able to act vigorously and forthrightly in the interests of the progressive American public."

Murray lauded the work of the CIO legislative department in "mobilizing and coordinating" the dramatic if not successful campaign against the Taft-Hartley Act. The people back home are

(Continued on Page 6)

The CIO News

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SAME OLD STRUGGLE

The CIO has a new crop of troubles on its hands as it opens its annual convention today in historic old Boston.

Some of them are economic. Others are political. They're irksome and bothersome—and some of them are bad enough to evoke heated oratory.

There is the Taft-Hartley Law, which will come in for its share of justifiable damning. There are the state anti-labor laws, which certainly should be condemned.

Then there is that threat of a depression that always comes along at about this time during a boom. It's serious and it deserves close attention of the convention.

By the end of the week the delegates will have hammered out policy statements on many matters, and these statements will help guide the CIO through another year.

Pessimists at the convention will tell you that things are in a terrible shape, that the world is going to hell in a hurry, that the CIO is over a barrel but just doesn't realize how serious the situation really is.

Some of the newspaper accounts of convention activity will paint honest differences of opinion as indications of weakness or as evidence that the "CIO is split right down the middle."

Those who talk and write that way forget how the trade union movement was built—and some of them forget that the CIO has pushed many big obstacles aside during its short life.

They forget, too, that the delegates to the convention represent more than 6,000,000 working men and women of many races, creeds and beliefs.

What they should recall—but usually don't—is how hard trade unionists fight when the going gets really tough.

Go back a dozen years.

The CIO, a depression baby, stepped heavily where angels theoretically had feared to tread—on the abuses practiced by the nation's mass production industries.

There were numerous bitter and costly strikes which would have smashed the new industrial unions had their members not been made of stern stuff.

Many unions in the CIO went through that unpleasant experience of having their backs against the wall and their treasuries nearly empty. But they won out because they were willing to fight.

The CIO grew steadily throughout the war years. Its post-war organizing work, despite strong opposition, has been bringing real results.

Now we've got new troubles, and they're really serious ones.

We're not going to join those who desire to shed tears over our plight. We're not ready to hang black crepe on trade unionism.

We have a feeling that this week's convention will set the pattern for another round in that age-old struggle of workers for their rightful share of the good things the world produces.

And we'll give long odds that the men and women who built CIO haven't forgotten how to fight.

Organized Labor Has Taken Bad Beating; We Can't Place All the Blame on Others

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THREE-FOURTHS of the states in the nation have passed stringent anti-union legislation during the past five years.

Thirty of the states enacted labor-restrictive measures during 1947.

The Congress put its final OK on the Taft-Hartley Law just a few months ago.

Nearly all of the social and economic measures backed or sponsored by organized labor since the end of the war have been defeated or ignored by our lawmakers.

To put it bluntly, organized labor has taken an awful beating.

Why?

IT would be easy—and untruthful—to lay the entire blame at the doorsteps of the National Association of Manufacturers or just to say that "big business" was responsible.

There's a great temptation to say that the nation's press and radio deserve the credit—or discredit—for what has happened.

Sure, they had their hands in it, clear up to the elbows. They led the anti-labor parade, beat the drums for labor curbs, helped sway public opinion against the unions.

But more than that was involved—much more.

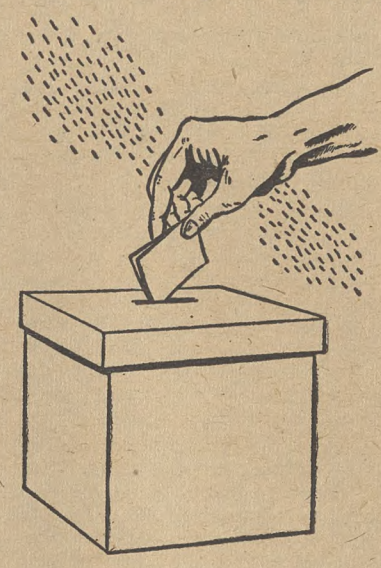
So, wouldn't it be a good idea to try to assess the whole blame and not just part of it? Suppose it is a bit painful?

LET'S start by figuring out where we took our worst beating.

It wasn't at the collective bargaining table, because we did right well by ourselves there.

It wasn't in the field of organizing, because union membership has been increasing steadily since the slump that came during the so-called reconversion period.

We took our beating at the ballot box—in the field of political activity. And as a result we're



now taking a beating in the fields of economics, civil liberties and social advancement.

Why?

IT would be easy—and untruthful—just to say that the country was fed up with liberalism and progress and wanted a bit of reaction for a change.

There's a great temptation to say that "big business" bought up our state legislators and congressmen and got them to do their bidding.

That's the easy way out—the alibi method—the line the defeated usually take.

Sure, the country was weary of wartime restrictions. Sure, "big business" threw its influence and its money around where it counted.

But let's not forget that there are some 15,000,000 trade unionists in the country and that they and their immediate families make up a very large part of our population.

WHAT really happened? Why did 36 states enact anti-union measures in five years? Why do we have a Taft-Hartley Act today?

The "case against labor" was built up skillfully during the war, when any union fight for simple justice was painted as an unpatriotic act.

The unions did a good job of erasing this false picture among the men who came home from the war and went to work in industrial plants.

But they didn't convince the farmers—especially in those states where the rural districts control the legislatures.

And union members remained away from the polls in droves in too many of the predominately industrial districts.

So the nation got a crop of lawmakers who either believed that unions needed curbing or were willing to vote for anti-labor measures simply because their principal support came from business.

THE time for kidding ourselves is long past. We can't kid ourselves out of the present situation.

Business and industry are in the same saddle and they're applying the spurs where it hurts.

Sure, they've already gone too far. The public is getting fed up with pretty speeches which bear almost no relation to the harsh economic facts of life.

Unionists, however, can't count entirely for success on the chance that what is now disapproval will become revulsion by the time the next elections roll around.

There's a simple, direct way for us to do the job. The only place it can be done is in the political field—and that means at the ballot box.

And at the ballot box a workman's vote counts for as much as a vote cast by an industrial tycoon.

"Let's force labor to eat less—and produce more at the same time."

AVC Sends Greetings To CIO Parley

CHAT PATTERSON, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, has sent the following greeting to CIO Pres. Philip Murray:

"On behalf of the AVC I want to extend heartiest best wishes to the CIO as it prepares to hold its 1947 annual convention.

"During the past year, the AVC has had occasion to work closely with the CIO in campaigns to save the OPA, defeat the Taft-Hartley bill, and to secure veterans' housing. In the crucial years ahead I am sure that the AVC and the CIO can continue to work cooperatively towards the basic ideals of achieving a more democratic and prosperous America and a stable world.

"During the war there was much talk of a post-war antagonism between veterans and labor. I think it is to the credit of both labor and the veterans of World War II, not only that this antagonism has not developed, but that instead there is an increasing feeling of mutual interest and cooperation between these two great groups."

Hours Up; Injuries, Too

In one plant surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics an increase in the work week from 40 to 48 hours increased the injury frequency rate by 50%.

What A Party! We Still Talk About It

IT was one of the darndest parties in history. It must have been, because it was staged 174 years ago and folks are still talking about it.

A group of white men dressed themselves up like Indians and slipped quietly toward the waterfront one night. They climbed aboard some British ships, seized their cargo of tea and heaved it into the harbor.

Historians, writing about the event in later years, used much more dignified language and they called the one-night demonstration the Boston Tea Party.

The party wasn't staged because the men wanted to celebrate a happy event, but because they were angry.

THOSE were hectic days—days of race and religious prejudice—days of oppression.

Things hadn't been going well for a long time, and they got worse along about 1765, when the Stamp Act was put into effect.

That's when folks started shouting, "No taxation without representation," and they meant what they said.

The going got really rough five years later. British soldiers were stoned by a group of men and boys. The soldiers fired into the crowd. Five were killed and several others wounded.

Historians call that skirmish the Boston Massacre.

THREE years after the shooting took place the famous tea party was staged.

By this time Boston was becoming accustomed to unusual things. It already was an "old" city because, after all, it had been founded in 1630.

And then in April, 1704, John Campbell published in Boston the first copy of the first newspaper printed in the United States.

Stormy days were ahead—days during which blood was spilled because men were willing to die for liberty and freedom.

They wanted independence and they were willing to pay a high price for it.

IT was as much by chance as by design that meeting in Boston today is another group of angry men—men who want to kick off shackles that limit their freedom.

They're the chosen representatives of more than 6,000,000 American workers—men and women who make up the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

They want to get rid of the Taft-Hartley Act because they believe it is unfair and unduly restrictive. They believe it is designed to weaken or destroy the democratic trade union movement.

And they know that democracy has had a habit of disappearing where unions were destroyed.

THE Bostonians decided to heave tea into their harbor, and they did.

The CIO wants to toss into political retirement those who put the Taft-Hartley Act on the statute books. Passage of time will reveal whether this is accomplished.

This parallel is not at all far-fetched. The tea party lads believed they were being pushed around. The CIO boys feel the same way.

The Stamp Act, against which the Bostonians were rebelling, was merely part of a pattern of oppression designed to limit freedom and impose harsh legal burdens.

The T-H Act is only part of a pattern drawn by men who favor the classes over the masses—men who want restrictions placed on nearly everything except themselves and their pet projects.

Advice to Radio:

Ought Not Take Away Right To Air Controversial Views

THE following editorial, "Controversy on the Air," appeared in the Washington Post:

"From the point of view of a democracy's long-range welfare, the airing of controversy may be regarded as radio's most important function. For it is through ideological conflict and discussion that the democratic process operates. Radio has an immensely valuable job to do, of course, as an entertainment medium.

"It is capable, however, of such tremendous usefulness as an instrument of information and education—is so necessary, indeed, to the enlightenment of public opinion—that a goodly portion of its time ought to be devoted to controversial subjects as a matter of public service.

"There is some recognition of this responsibility in the new code of standards proposed for the radio industry at the recent Atlantic City convention of the National Association of Broadcasters.

"HAPPILY, this code makes no mention of what used to be an industry stipulation—that time for controversy should not be sold but merely given away in accordance with the discretion and generosity of the broadcasters.

"This resulted in minimizing controversy, it being manifestly more profitable and less troublesome to sell time for commercially sponsored entertainment programs than to donate it to discussion that might offend some listeners.

"It resulted also, of course, in enabling management to voice its point of view as a by-product of sales talk, while often keeping labor silent. Indeed, the NAB code manual went so far at one time as to declare that any program sponsored by a labor organization was to be considered controversial by the mere fact of its sponsorship.

"Labor has a legitimate complaint, we think, about a restriction in the proposed new code. The complaint has already been voiced by Allan L. Swim, publicity director of the CIO. 'No dramatizations of controversial issues should be permitted,' the proposed code declares.

"Swim argues, on the other hand, that labor should be allowed to tell its story over the radio with the same techniques that commercial advertisers use to sell their goods. These are techniques of proven effectiveness, and it seems to us that forbidding them in connection with controversy will necessarily result in making controversial programs less interesting.

"Dramatization, as the CIO demonstrated in its weekly program, **'Labor—USA'** can give an idea impact and illumination. Radio ought not to rob disputants of this legitimate aid to influence or audiences of any extra enjoyment that it may give."

Weighty

Finally, someone, other than manufacturers, has been found for whom high food prices is a break.

It's the scales salesman. For, most of the existing scales compute prices from 1½ cents a pound to 75 cents. But, with prices soaring far above that, particularly in meat, scales outfits are plugging a new weigher that registers up to $1.70 a pound.

Enterprising

The Home Builders Association of Cincinnati invited leading citizens on a bus tour of the suburbs. It wanted to show them how private enterprise is solving the housing shortage.

Here is what happened:

1. The battery blew out.
2. A new bus was sent out to replace the crippled vehicle.
3. The new bus became mired in deep mud on one of the project sites.
4. A truck attached a chain and tried to pull the bus out of the mud. The chain broke four times.

Finally, a heavier chain did the job and the bus completed the tour. Newspapers reported that houses are going up all right. Prices are up too, up to $52,000.

Labor on 'Varsity'

The first university periodical devoted exclusively to labor-management relations comes off the press in a short time. Published by the N. Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell U., the first issue of the new journal will include articles by Undersecretary of Labor David A. Morse, professors at Harvard and other eastern universities, as well as economists for several large international unions.

PUT PROFITS BEFORE HOUSING PROGRAM

NOT a single progressive measure was enacted by Congress during the past year to remedy one of the Nation's most acute problems — the housing shortage—states Pres. Murray's report to the CIO Convention.

After Wilson Wyatt resigned as Housing Expediter because his program was scrapped, the "Government began behaving as if the housing emergency was over," says the report of the Committee on Housing. CIO Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas is chairman of the committee.

Wyatt's program which had the strong backing of the CIO, among other things, advocated industrialized housing, or the production of housing material in factories with mass-production techniques similar to those used in heavy industries.

By the end of 1947, the report points out, instead of the nearly three million housing units which Wyatt proved were needed just to provide emergency shelter for homeless veterans, only 1,700,000 at the most will be started.

Among the measures recommended by the CIO housing program are:

Cooperation with all public-spirited groups in the fight for adequate housing legislation.

Support for cooperative housing programs.

Government aid to private builders where feasible, and direct government production of housing where necessary. ("We favor any enterprise, public, private, or mutual—that increases the supply of adequate housing at low cost," states the report).

An all-out attack by the government on the housing cost problem by the reinstitution of the program of aid to manufacturers of factory-built houses advocated by former Housing Expediter Wyatt.

An emergency building program to construct rental housing through the local housing agencies of the nation.

Congress' Failure

(Continued from Page 3)

the "best possible lobbyists" for their own cause, he pointed out.

" . . . Great number of working men and women came to understand more clearly the dangers that must be overcome in the 1948 elections," the CIO president told the convention.

THE legislative report included reviews of anti-labor legislation—the T-H law and the Wage-Hour Amendments; social welfare proposals, on which little action was accomplished; civil rights bills; fiscal policies; federal aid to education; and veterans' legislation.

Of the last item, Murray commented:

"For the first time in some 15 years, a Congress of the United States has enacted a legislative program which, in the balance, is clearly antagonistic to veterans' interests."

Despite "some pretense of concern" over veterans' rights, no proposed measure affecting the problems which most severely affect the vets was acted upon. On questions affecting income ceilings, for vets getting on-the-job or apprentice training, and on aid for GI Students no help was voted by Congress.

MURRAY flayed the alibi used by many Congressmen during the T-H campaign that the bill was "mild" and "desired by the public."

"Events have already begun to show the severity of the new Law, and recent public opinion polls have clearly demonstrated that a majority of the population considers the bill unwise and unwarranted," he said.

The CIO head asserted that the nation's press had obscured the dangers of the wage-hour amendments and had sought to pass them off merely as aimed at portal-portal pay suits.

Murray charged that the real estate lobby was largely to blame for failure to pass permanent housing legislation like the Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill and for weakening rent control extension. He described as "regrettable" the action of Congress in softening up the rent control law.

Failure to lift minimum wages from 40 cents to a more realistic 65-75 cent rate was a most scandalous chapter in the Congress's do-nothing record," Murray reported. Adoption of bills offered by Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) and others would help the lowest-paid workers and serve "as protection against sweatshop practices and unfair competition in the event of a depression," he said.

Action on health insurance legislation is another "must," Pres. Murray indicated. Noting that CIO has supported S. 1320 introduced by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), the CIO president charged that a substitute proposal offered by Sen. Taft and favored by many conservative groups "is a charity measure lacking the broad coverage and range" of Sen. Murray's bill.

Only bright spot on the civil liberties scene, Murray noted, was passage by the House of the anti-polltax bill, aimed at ending the voting bar in federal elections in seven southern states. Anti-lynching and anti-discrimination bills made little progress during the session.

THE Rees bill, designed to devise new "loyalty" checks for government employes, came in for biting condemnation from Pres. Murray.

"This measure would set up a special super-agency vested with virtually arbitrary and complete powers to dismiss government employes without proof of any charges against them and without any opportunity to them for any kind of fair hearing of the charges," he said.

"Fortunately, up to the time of adjournment, wiser council prevailed in the Senate and no action was taken on this bill."

Murray described as "sinister" the various legislative efforts to amend the tax laws to aid the wealthy. At the same time he lashed out at the "dictatorial" chairman of the House Appropriations Committee — Rep. John Taber (R. N. Y.).

"Throughout the session, Taber attempted—with all too frequent success—to determine both legislative and executive policy through arrogant contol of appropriations," Murray declared.

CONGRESS' FAILURE TO ACT ON HOUSING PRODUCES SLUMS LIKE THIS

ECONOMICS A MAJOR CIO ENDEAVOR; WORLD RECOVERY HIGH ON MUST LIST

THE CIO was active since the Atlantic City convention in many aspects of the national and international economy, Pres. Murray reveals.

The President's Report to the Convention divides these activities into six sections: "Our Economy," "Distribution of War Assets," "Taxation," "Guaranteed Minimum Annual Wage," "Dept. of Research and Education" and "Full Employment Committee."

The reports:

FULL EMPLOYMENT: Murray is chairman of this committee, with Vice Pres. Emil Rieve as administrative chairman. The committee has "worked in developing CIO economic policy and program. It has kept in close contact with the Council of Economic Advisers, set up by Pres. Truman under the watered-down Employment Act of 1946.

"The Full Employment Committee arranged to have representatives of CIO appear at hearings of the subcommittees of the Joint Congressional Committee in 22 cities."

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION: This department, under Kermit Eby, "has increased its services to CIO.

"Staff members testified before Congressional Committees on legislative matters and assisted in the preparation of testimonies. The 'Economic Outlook' has reported the gist of our research and studies.

"With the involving complications of our economy, more and more issues facing the CIO are economic in nature.

"We supported adequate appropriations for government research agencies, But, Congress slashed funds to levels that deliberately prevent the American people from having the information required for peaceful and just settlement of labor disputes and for effective formulation of public policy. To offset propaganda about falling labor effort, we have sought measurement of output per manhour and labor costs and have participated both in a conference on productivity and in a continuing committee to stimulate improved work in this difficult field."

The department's educational activities included the National Education Conference at Columbus, O., attended by 200 delegates. "A new departure," the report stated, "was the sponsoring of leadership to training schools in areas where international unions and regional councils have not run schools." The department also backed the Labor Extension Bill, "passage of which would greatly extend labor education services;" issued films, records and transcriptions and engaged in other educational activities.

GUARANTEED MINIMUM ANNUAL WAGE: "The need for security has been dramatically publicized by our demand for annual wages, and there has been growing recognition of our proposal. Unfortunately, employers have resisted our efforts.

"The Advisory Board to the Office or of War Mobilization and Reconversion, consisting of representatives of business, agriculture, labor and the public unanimously adopted strong approval of guaranteed wage plans."

The committee's report, prepared by Murray Latimer, "concludes that it would be desirable to amend state unemployment compensation laws to permit simultaneous receipt of unemployment benefits and payments by employers under guaranteed wage plans.

"Although guaranteed wage plans, even if negotiated successfully on a wide scale, cannot by themselves assure full employment, their establishment need not wait on permanent achievement of full employment.

"To achieve freedom from want, there must be provisions for steady and adequate incomes when workers are stricken by the hazards of unemployment, illness, accidents, premature death and old age."

OUR ECONOMY: "The economy has shown many encouraging signs during the year, particularly the realization of a peak of 60,000,000 gainfully employed and the achievement of the most productive peacetime economy in our history.

"Despite our best efforts, however, many weak spots have developed in the economy."

Murray listed those as the disappearance of wartime savings because of price rises, the soaring of prices ahead of wages, increased corporate profits, and the lack of an adequate housing program.

"Should there be a substantial decline in exports," the report went on, "it would mean some decline in production and employment, though the Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated that it would not mean a corresponding decline. There is much talk of a dollar decline which eventually must result in a cut in exports.

"There is an even more serious threat that a hungry domestic market will divert needed exports for its own uses. Either we must continue a substantial imbalance or we will seriously jeopardize world recovery."

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR ASSETS: Ted F. Silvey was CIO member of the Labor Policy Committee of WAA. "Staff reductions made it extremely difficult to operate," says the report, but "in the past year, the Labor Committee has been concerned in 28 specific cases."

TAXATION: "The 80th Congress ran roughshod over the low income families of America in the attempted passage of a tax bill which gave almost all of the relief to the high income individuals who need it least." The Congress then sustained Pres. Truman's veto twice.

The CIO tax program includes: "increase in personal exemptions; drastic changes in excise taxes, which are hidden and indirect, with all excise taxes, others than regulatory ones on narcotics, firearms, etc., eliminated; tax relief for small corporations earning less than $50,000, with the present corporate rate of tax retained; reenactment of an excess profits tax on the same basis that existed during the war."

Rieve Accepts

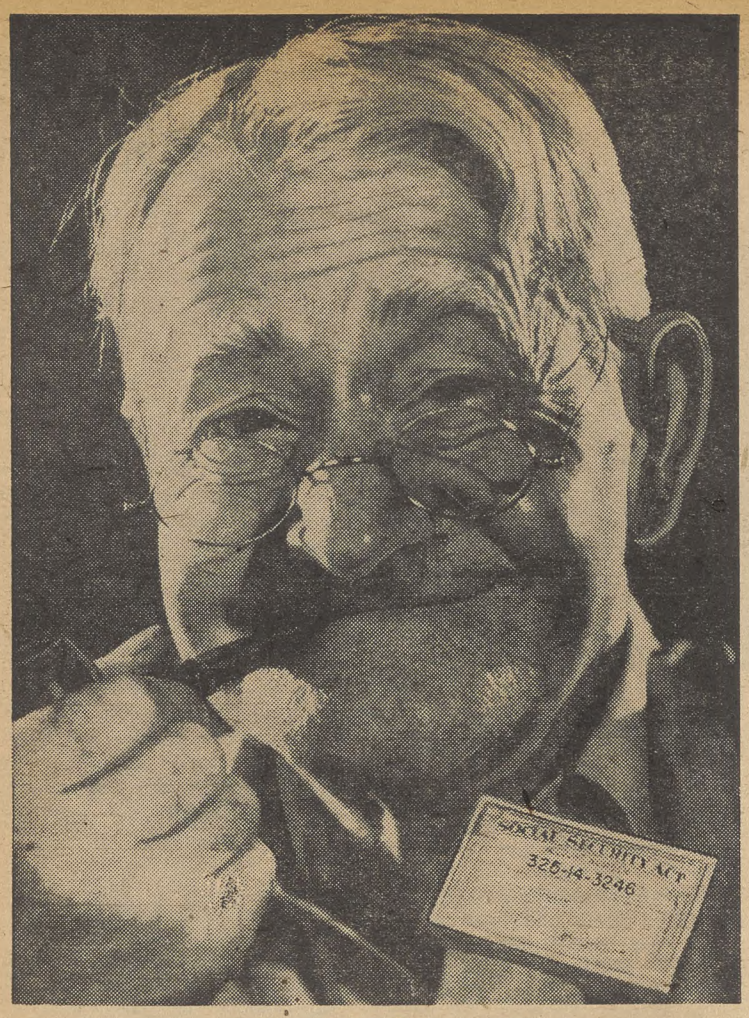
EMIL RIEVE, vice president of the CIO, general president of the Textile Workers' Union and administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, has accepted appointment by President Truman to the Citizens' Advisory Council on Social Security:

Rieve's acceptance statement:

"I welcome this opportunity to serve on a committee the purpose of which is to suggest improvements in our social security program. The experience of the last ten years shows that there are wide gaps in the protections afforded by our Social Security Act, both in the extent and type of coverage.

"My hope is that the committee will spur action on such measures as health insurance.

"In accepting the appointment, I regret, however, that there are but two labor representatives of a committee of 17, as contrasted with six out of 24 on a similar committee in 1938."



A Picture Of Contentment

More Social Security Will Make a Happier Nation

'Must Be Alert Against Efforts For Sham Social Security Plans'

PRES. MURRAY'S Report to the Convention blasts the 80th Congress for taking no steps "to improve our social security laws."

The CIO Committee on Social Security, headed by Van A. Bittner, has particularly emphasized the fact that the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, covering health and disability, should be enacted.

Other recommendations listed by Murray:

"(1) A nation-wide system of unemployment insurance paying adequate benefits for a decent period of time. (The report criticized the 'conglomeration' of state laws on this subject).

"(2) A substantial rise in the present level of old age benefits and a reduction in retirement age. This level has been unchanged while the cost of living has moved upward."

"(3) The entire Social Security program must be made available to the many under-privileged groups now denied its protection."

In conclusion, the report said: "We must be particularly alert against efforts to thrust upon the Nation a set of sham revisions calculated to divert and confuse the rising demand for real progress in Social Security."

CIO Signed 280,000 Members 'Way Down South in Dixie

THE CIO has gained about 280,000 new members in the South in the past year as a result of the campaign under direction of Van A. Bittner.

"We feel that our gains in the future will be greater than those in the past, because we now have a smoothly functioning field staff and more than 1,000 volunteer organizers," CIO Pres. Philip Murray reported to the Convention. "We also have well-established CIO unions in regions in which CIO was virtually unknown before our arrival."

More than 550 NLRB elections were won in the South, and, in addition, a majority of the employes in 275 southern plants at which no election has yet been held have signed up. "Healthy pluralities" are held by the CIO in about 100 other plants in which organizing began only recently. Bargaining rights were won in about 12 plants without an NLRB election.

Both organized and unorganized Southern workers won economic benefits as a result of CIO inroads, the report pointed out. Employers attempting to discourage membership granted their workers "wage increases equal to those won by our workers."

Many employers, particularly in textile, used more violent methods of fighting the union, however. Twenty CIO organizers and local leaders were physically assaulted; 2 were shot at and their cars set afire; dynamite was set off at meeting places; members or sympathizers were fired and blacklisted. Unconstitutional city ordinances were adopted to impede the organizing drive, although acquittal was won for almost all CIO representatives arrested under the new laws.

Among the southern states making the largest membership gains were North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

All Affiliates Report Big Membership Gains

THE CIO has increased its membership by many thousands in the past year, according to CIO Pres. Philip Murray's report to the 9th annual CIO Convention.

Most outstanding victory of the year, the report stated, was won by the CIO Railroad Workers in a system-wide election among eight shop crafts on the Pennsylvania Railroad involving about 53,000 workers. The election brought the union's membership on the PRR up to 43,000.

CIO entered a new field during the year with the organization of the Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee at the request of several telephone groups. First big victory won by the Committee was the affiliation of the American Union of Telephone Workers with 22,000 members.

The number of international unions, national unions and organizing committees in the CIO now total 41, plus an additional 391, local industrial unions directly affiliated with the CIO.

Allan S. Haywood is Director of Organization.

Gains by unions were as follows:

STEELWORKERS: Negotiated approximately 1,600 wage agreements and formed 163 new locals.

AUTO WORKERS: New contracts were won with 190 companies. This includes 130 NLRB election victories.

ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS: Successful organizing drives have resulted, Pres. Murray reported, in a record membership of 600,000 workers in 1,536 plants, plus an additional 60,000 office workers.

TEXTILE WORKERS: Despite "an increasing trend among textile employes, especially in the South, to disregard collective bargaining elections," the union's membership is now more than 500,000. Contracts covering 40,000 were signed in the past year.

Organization has been most successful in the mid-Atlantic and Southern regions.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS: New firms organized since January 1946 total 117, employing approximately 10,000.

MARITIME UNION: Largest seamen's union in the country, the NMU now has 130 companies under contract. Gains for membership included two general wage increases of 6 and 5%, 9 paid holidays at sea and an appropriation from Congress for payment of unemployment benefits to men who sailed on government-controlled ships during the war.

LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION: Workers covered by the union's contracts approximated 88,500, according to a report given the union's convention in April. This represents a gain of 25,000 in the past 2 years. The ILWU won 250 out of 287 NLRB elections.

MARINE COOKS & STEWARDS: Among the union's gains over the past year is the addition of 1,000 new members in the Hawaiian Islands.

MARINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKERS: Winning 35 out of 49 NLRB elections, the union extended its contract coverage to 13,390 additional workers over the year.

OIL WORKERS: Won 60 out of 89 NLRB elections in the year between June 1946 and June 1947. Approximately 10,000 employes were involved.

RUBBER WORKERS: Membership increased 40,000 in the past year. The union was successful in gaining nationwide agreements with the "Big Four" rubber manufacturers.

Banquet Off; Money For Food Abroad

CIO Pres. Murray announced the annual convention banquet, scheduled for Friday, Oct. 17, has been called off because of the world food shortage.

The money which would have been spent on the banquet has been donated for food packages for the Labor Academy in Frankfurt, Germany, to provide food for German workers.

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION: The union won elections in 12 shipping lines, three airlines, covering communications ground personnel, 3 broadcast stations and secured affiliation of the independent Commercial Cables Staff Employes Association. Major victory was the telephone operators in the Northern California and Nevada area.

PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS: Despite "unsettled conditions in the industry created by the packers' sitdown strike" the union issued 46 charters and continued to make progress in Canada.

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT. STORE EMPLOYES: Established 46 new local unions, chalking up a membership increase of over 20,000 over the past year. First nationwide chain store agreement was signed with the Douglas Shoe Co.

MINE MILL & SMELTER WORKERS: Victory in 83 elections increased the union's membership by 21,639 workers.

FURNITURE WORKERS: AFL raiding attacks were halted by decisive CIO victories in NLRB elections in such furniture centers as Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ft. Smith, Ark.; Sumter, S. C.; Martinsville, Va.; and Knoxville, Tenn. Many of the union's 82 NLRB election victories were won in the South, increasing the membership by 11,000

WOODWORKERS: New members of the union number 17,500. Organization has extended to the South, while organizers in British Columbia, who have almost completed their task, will soon concentrate on Eastern Canada.

SHOE WORKERS: The union has made inroads in practically every major shoe manufacturing center in the country, the report states. Victories have been scored in many of the "run-away" shoe factories in the South, which had attempted to escape union organization and wages in the North.

BARBERS & BEAUTY CULTURISTS: New Local unions have been established in Chester, Pa.; Beaumont, Texas, and St. Paul, Minn., bringing the total of affiliated locals to 35.

BREWERY WORKERS: Principal victory of the year was scored in Pittsburgh where the AFL Teamsters' raiding attempt was defeated.

GLASS, CERAMIC & SILICA SAND WORKERS: The addition of eight new locals has increased the union's membership by 2,000.

FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED WORKERS: Contracts won in 111 elections have brought the union's coverage up to 102,000 workers.

OFFICE & PROFESSIONAL WORKERS: Membership has increased by over 10,000, Pres. Murray reports, while the renewal of over 300 major contracts and signing of 50 new ones brought annual pay increases of more than $10 million to the union's members.

TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYES: Growing "steadily and consistently," the union has chalked up a number of important election victories.

TRANSPORT WORKERS: Eight new locals were chartered by the union in the past year. Gains to the membership included $18½ million in wage increases for New York City transit workers, a pension plan on two bus systems and highest wage rates in the air transport industry for maintenance employes of American Airlines.

STONE & ALLIED PRODUCTS WORKERS: The union won 25 NLRB elections and won increases running as high as 25c an hour during the year, according to Pres. Murray.

FUR & LEATHER WORKERS: Organizing gains were scored in Canada, and a new district was formed in the South. Wage increases totaled $16 million a year.

UTILITY WORKERS: The union's dues-paying membership has increased by 32% in the past year. Thirty-eight new locals have been chartered, and long-range campaigns are being conducted at Boston Edison, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Ohio Fuel Gas, Indianapolis Power & Light and Detroit Edison.

PAPERWORKERS: Bargaining rights, won in 31 plants brought the union's increase in membership to 5,000.

GAS, COKE & CHEMICAL WORKERS: The union has chartered 49 new locals, bringing into its ranks about 10,000 new members.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS: The union has continued to grow following its affiliation with CIO last year.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD: Membership has increased by 1,500, the union having chartered 98 locals. Wage increases averaged $12 week.

FARM EQUIPMENT & METAL WORKERS: With the organization of 18 new plants and current expansion in plants already under contract, membership will have increased by 10,000 by the end of the year.

PUBLIC WORKERS: Since amalgamation of the Federal Workers with the State, County & Municipal Workers, membership has increased by 12,000, making the union the largest among civil service workers in the country.

FISHERMAN & ALLIED WORKERS: Local unions, now established in all major fishing areas, have resulted in a membership increase of 2,631.

PLAYTHINGS, JEWELRY & NOVELTY WORKERS: " . . . healthy gains."

MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION: Membership has grown by 758.

OPTICAL & INSTRUMENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: The committee has won 30 elections and has established 5 new local unions.

INLAND BOATMEN'S UNION: Progress has been steady.

Legal Problems:

WAR ON LABOR IS WAR ON PEOPLE

"THE period since the last convention has witnessed the sharpest change in labor law and in the legal problems affecting CIO unions since the very founding of the CIO itself."

And, since the Atlantic City convention, Pres. Philip Murray's convention report says, the CIO legal department's problems, as well as those of the legal counsel of the various unions, have multiplied.

The year was featured by these serious trends: (1) the Taft-Hartley Law; (2) the emasculation of the Labor Dept., and its functions; (3) attacks on the Wage-Hour Law by the Supreme Court; (4) anti-labor laws in the majority of state legislatures, and (5) court litigation in various cases involving fundamental rights. (Effect on Political Action is covered in another story.)

All these restricted the working man and gave more freedom to employers. But, most serious was:

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

Even prior to passage of T-H, the National Labor Relations Board, "in administering the Wagner Act, was headlong in retreat from the policies originally established under that Act.

"Rights of strikers were made meaningless; the obligation to bargain collectively became an empty formula; the Board began the practice of refusing to disestablish labor organizations which it found to be company dominated; the board made a dead letter of provisions of the Act dealing with employer interference, coercion and restraint." All this ". . . constituted an open invitation to employers to destroy labor organizations. The passage of T-H intensified this danger."

KEY PROBLEMS for Legal, of which Lee Pressman is general counsel: "Some of the most important legal problems are created by provisions reintroducing into law the odious 'illegal purposes' doctrine under which a strike or picket line is legal only if its purpose is not prohibited. . . . The right to strike is further impaired by establishment of certain technical requirements which must be complied with even in connection with strikes . . . cooling off periods . . . notice requirements . . .

"Serious legal difficulties will arise in provisions dealing with union coercion and restraint . . . The inquisition into the political views of labor leaders and the sweeping outlawry of all forms of political activity.

"Perhaps the most dangerous is the legal problem arising from the invitation to sue labor for damages. Several CIO unions have obtained contracts which make it clear that in the event of a claimed breach of contract it is the agreement which determines the rights of the parties and not a harassing lawsuit. The Legal dept. has been particularly active in framing model provisions which will safeguard the rights of unions.

STATE LAWS: "The campaign against T-H served to obscure the wave of anti-labor legislation in states. . . . In at least 14 states, laws have been passed to prohibit or limit the closed shop or other types of union-security."

A number of states have limited the checkoff. "Equally alarming is the scope of legislation restricting the right to strike and picket. A number have passed laws limiting the place where picketing may be conducted . . . attempting to define manner in which picketing may be conducted.

"The 'secondary boycott' has furnished the pretext for a series of sweeping anti-labor laws, . . . extremely restrictive legislation was enacted in 10 states eliminating the right to strike in disputes between public utilities and their employes . . . The New Jersey law was used in an effort to break the telephone strike . . .

"The CIO will continue to test the validity of this legislation and to obtain court declarations of basic constitutional rights . . . These laws can be tested only when appropriate conditions present themselves."

COURT LITIGATION: "The CIO actively participated in the Mine Workers' case in the Supreme Court . . . the Harris case in which the court substantially weakened the protections of the 4th Amendment, prohibiting illegal searches and seizures . . .

"The portal-to-portal case . . . the Pittsburgh utility workers' case . . .

"An increasingly important and time-consuming aspect of CIO litigation is defense against legal attack. It has become a practice in certain lawsuits to attempt to make the CIO defendant along with a particular local or international union for the purpose of extracting a large money judgment . . .

"The Southern Drive has represented many legal problems, particularly in the field of civil rights . . ."

WAGE-HOUR LAW: "The Supreme Court has handed down a number of decisions substantially limiting rights under the act . . .

"The chief blow, however, was struck in the form of legislation . . . The Portal-to-Portal Pay Act severely limits workers' rights not only with respect to portal-to-portal but with respect to wage-hour claims of any kind."

DEPT. OF LABOR: "As part of the drive against unions, Congress seriously reduced the functions and funds of the department.

"These reductions are symptomatic of the inferior status which labor is permitted in the nation and in the government. We must continue to seek a department consistent in size and scope with the role of wage-earners in our country."

CONCLUSION: "The deprivation of our fundamental rights of freedom of speech, press, assembly and of association will ultimately bring about the deprivation of those such rights on the part of all who seek to enjoy the benefits of our democracy.

"It is because of this very forthright position that the CIO has been in the forefront, battling for the protection of the democratic rights and privileges for all . . ."

Safeway Peace

Ending a two-day lockout, Safeway Stores, Inc., agreed last week to open their 150 retail stores in New York City and arbitrate demands of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes for a 20 per cent wage increase, a 40-hour week and other benefits.

1947 Glamor Girl in Action: Mrs. Tony Celebrese is pinning a PAC button on C. Chiese at a dance sponsored by Local 1111, CIO Electrical Workers, Milwaukee. She was one of the team of Glamor girls who sold the buttons at the dance. Chiese's pained expression is probably due to the fact he's thinking about the T-H Act.

AFL Rejected CIO's Program

UNITY of the labor movement is essential if unions are to be prepared to meet the devastating attacks now being directed against them, states Pres. Murray's report in reviewing steps taken in recent months to achieve a common understanding between the CIO and AFL on program and action.

A difference in approach prevented an agreement from being reached. The CIO proposed an immediate joint program of legislative and political action, but the AFL insisted "organic unity" must be achieved first.

Steps taken by the CIO to bring about unity as outlined in the report started with a proposal presented to the AFL in December by Murray that a joint meeting be held between committees of the CIO and AFL. On the CIO unity committee, in addition to Murray, were Walter P. Reuther, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve and Jacob Potofsky.

The committees met in May and the CIO presented this proposal:

1. The establishment of joint national, state and local community-wide committees to mobilize support of labor and all progressive groups.

2. Further exploration of organic unity looking toward elimination of jurisdictional disputes and cross-raiding.

3. Recognition of the principle of industrial unionism and certain specific democratic trade union principles as a basis for further discussion of organic unity.

4. Meetings between committees of the AFL and CIO unions operating in the same field to explore possibility of joint action in carrying out the program.

The AFL rejected this program, contending that organic unity within the framework of the AFL and under the existing policies of that organization was the only basis acceptable to the AFL.

Resigns NLRB Post, Saying T-H Gives Labor 'Nothing But Hell'

WORKERS and their unions can expect nothing from the Taft-Hartley law "except hell," Heber Blankenhorn, veteran staff member, said in his letter of resignation to the National Labor Relations Board made public last week.

Blankenhorn

Terming the Act a "prohibition law, the country's second experiment in a generation," Blankenhorn said: "It contains for labor prohibitions major and minor, curbs, restraints, restrictions and prescriptions, outlawries and proscriptions, verbotens, legalistic pitfalls, deadfalls, bear traps, booby traps and mouse traps.

"Lawyers find it a reasonably complete job, too complete, for in some provisions the law entraps itself. It even prohibits labor from objecting, through its press, against the persons who made this law."

In his blistering attack, Blankenhorn charged that it is "so viciously destructive of labor organizations that its own backers want its enforcement soft-pedalled." To apologists for the law who maintain that "the language of the Wagner Act is embodied in the new law," Blankenhorn retorted that "embodied should read embalmed, buried, interred and entombed."

Predicting the inevitable repeal of the law, Blankenhorn said that meanwhile "an honest administrator cannot advise any discharged workman or his union to seek redress, with confidence, under this law.

"A red-herring, whether to sign non-communist compliance affidavits, now lies all across the trail of the law. The NLRB promulgator of the regulation recently exposed publicly his reasons—that generally speaking the Congressional intent was an all-inclusive forced labor purge whereby to instill in American unions a spirit of fidelity to America."

Blankenhorn observed that the real intent was not so much to instill in labor "the spirit of fidelity, as the spirit of Fido, who must learn to lie down, roll over and play dead, at the snap of a finger."

Describing the long involved procedure a Board case must now follow, Blankenhorn said: "I cannot honestly sit in my office and assure an aggrieved workman or his union that he can get something under this Act—except hell."

He advised the experienced staff members on the Board, however, "to stick it out," as they "will be needed to pick up the pieces," after "this prohibition law will evaporate also."

In conclusion, Blankenhorn noted that he had served under four previous Board chairmen and had helped write the Wagner Act. He also served on the staff of Chairman Robert La Follette's Senate Civil Liberties Committee. "To finish that damning record, somebody might charge that I'd served under Eisenhower and under Pershing," he said.

International Crisis Rising

WITH "tensions and strains in the international field increasing," the CIO Dept. of Int'l. Affairs and the Committee on Latin-American Affairs had a strenuous year, Pres. Philip Murray reveals in his convention report.

"The unity of purpose and action achieved by the Great Powers during the war has been vanishing and mutual suspicions and recriminations have increased," the report showed in an outline of the world scene.

"While continual quibbling and division have impaired the efficiency of the United Nations, CIO has continued its policy of working for peace and friendship with all the peoples of the world."

Most of that has been done through the World Federation of Trade Unions, the CIO head said.

"The Executive Bureau of WFTU, on which Vice Pres. Frank Rosenblum serves for CIO, has met twice; the WFTU Executive Committee met in Prague, with Rosenblum and Secy-Treas. James B. Carey representing CIO," the report said. "The first meeting of WFTU General Council also met in Prague with Michael Ross as the additional CIO delegate. In contrast with diplomatic and political conferences, the trade unionists in a spirit of reasonable compromise continued to reach agreement."

The CIO, the report continues, "has worked to strengthen WFTU and to advance within the organization the American tradition of democracy and freedom and for the extension of these ideas to all the peoples of the world."

Others who served CIO and WFTU in various capacities were Adolph Germer, assistant secretary-general; Elmer Cope, former CIO Steelworkers' staffer, who succeeded him; Willard Townsend, of the CIO Transport Service Employes, who went to Japan and Korea and received congratulations from Gen. MacArthur for his work and Al Hartung, CIO Woodworkers, at the Timber Conference.

The Latin-American group, under the chairmanship of Jacob S. Potofsky, "continues to issue bulletins in Spanish mailed to nearly every union from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. It is widely quoted in the Latin-American press.

"Potofsky was host on several occasions to officers of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor."

In the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "created for the purpose of promoting international understanding," Kermit Eby, CIO Research Director, represents CIO on the American UNESCO Executive Board.

Clinton S. Golden, former vice president of the Steelworkers, has been appointed chief labor adviser to the American Mission to Aid Greece.

WORKING TOGETHER TO WIN THE WAR
Anti-Discrimination Should Also Pay Peacetime Dividends

Racial Bias Even Hits Veterans

SERIOUS undermining of the wartime gains against racial or religious discrimination in unemployment gave the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination a heavy schedule of activity, Pres. Murray reports to the convention.

"The Nation's wartime experience demonstrated that government action can be effective in appreciably reducing discrimination in industry", the report says of the status of Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers.

But, the report continues, "war veterans of those minority groups are facing greater difficulties than other veterans in obtaining training and finding work according to their desires and skills".

"Discriminatory practices seldom disappeared spontaneously", the report said. "The intervention of government was required to start the process in motion".

"The need for fair employment practice legislation must concern all segments of American life—business, as well as labor, the northern as well as the southern sections, Negro and white, Protestant, Catholic and Jew", Murray asserted. "To this end, the National Committee for a Permanent FEPC was formed with the moral and financial support of CIO. The secretary-treasurer, two vice-presidents and three presidents of CIO international unions serve on the National Council."

"This goal ranks high among our legislative needs", the report says.

The report recalled appointment of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, because "the constitutional guarantees of individual liberties and equal protection under the law clearly place upon the federal government the responsibility to act when state or local authorities abridge or fail to protect these rights."

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey is a member of the committee.

The CIO "is planning to bring to our membership recommendations upon completion of the report of the President's Committee. This will be our main objective for 1948," the committee declares.

The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, operating from CIO Headquarters, is headed by Carey, chairman; Willard Townsend, secretary, and George L-P Weaver, National director.

Much Activity In Publicity

THE CIO Publicity Department devoted the major portion of its time since the Atlantic City convention to the Taft-Hartley Law and CIO's membership campaign, particularly in the South, delegates are informed in Pres. Murray's report.

The department, in addition to editing the CIO News, issued more than 500 press releases during the past year, arranged many press conference and radio appearances, answered thousands of mail and phone queries about CIO activities, printed regularly a dozen special editions for international and local unions, issued pamphlets prepared by various other CIO departments, arranged for magazine articles and published a weekly clipsheet, Union News Service.

The department also sponsored two radio network programs: "Labor USA," on the ABC, and "America United," on NBC. In July, Allan L. Swim, former public relations director of the CIO Organizing Committee, succeeded Len De Caux, resigned, as CIO publicity director.

Federal Rolls Off

There are 1,680,000 less workers employed by the Federal Government today than two years ago.

Keep It Short!

A'hem. That's the issue.

"The new change—from short to long skirts, from padded shoulders to narrow 'feminine' shoulders—is not being launched for the sake of beauty; the cause is purely economic," says the CIO Economic Outlook.

Its advice: "Workers' wives cannot afford to throw out the excellent garments now hanging in their closets. It is up to them to refuse absolutely to buy the new styles."

'Watch Labels' On Packages

AMERICAN consumers seeking to stretch the buying power of their dollars were urged by the CIO Economic Outlook to "watch the label" of packaged products, press for better government food standards and join consumer cooperatives.

The Outlook is published by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

"We must use an eagle-eye and be sharp-shoppers if we are to protect ourselves from the pitfalls set for us," the Outlook said. "We cannot judge quantity by the appearance of the container. We must read the label to check on net weight. One of the first commandments for shoppers is 'Read the Label'."

The CIO publication said we need "more official standards for more products."

2 Union Co-ops Prosper In Alabama For Decade

THE current interest unions are showing in co-operatives has brought forth a story from Bob Christopherson of the CIO Textile Workers in Alabama about two co-op groceries run by members of that union in the small textile town of Huntsville.

These are not new stores. Both are more than ten years old.

The stores take their names from the mills near which they are located and in which their members work. The older of the two, the Dallas Union Store, which opened in October 1936, gets its name from the Dallas Mfg. Co., a textile plant employing 850 workers.

The Lincoln Supply Co., established in January 1937, is named after the Lincoln Mills which employes about 1,350.

Both the Dallas and Lincoln stores did well over $100,000 worth of business last year.

The two co-ops are unique not only in being owned by workers, but also in employing only union clerks, members of the CIO's Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes. Clerks' wages at the two stores are said to be the highest in Alabama for grocery store help.

The Dallas store was incorporated for $10,000 (2,000 shares at $5 a share), and Lincoln for $5,000 (1,000 shares at $5 each). Both stores were opened on about $2,200 capital. Latest figures show that the Dallas store has a value of nearly six times, and the Lincoln store, nearly five times, the original investment.

Canada: Convention Backs CCF

By JACK WILLIAMS

THE Canadian Congress of Labor, central Dominion body for CIO, has taken a strong stand for political action, reaffirming its endorsement of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

The CCL convention, held at Toronto, was attended by a record number of delegates—800. They demanded a special session of Parliament to check soaring prices and warned the government that grave results might accrue if rent controls are wiped out. The CCL has 360,000 members.

Another demand was one for an adequate national labor code.

Decision to re-endorse CCF came after spirited debate, in which reference was made to a speech, made before the convention by A. R. Mosher, CCL president. That speech was made at the conference of Canadian members of the CIO Textile Workers. Mosher had declared that the most dangerous enemies of the labor movement were those within its ranks who subscribed to Communist doctrines.

The political division at the CCL convention came first on a foreign policy resolution, which condemned both "Communist and capitalist imperialisms." The resolutions passed by a 546 to 165 vote.

Similar roll call votes were registered on the CCF motion and a resolution opposing "any totalitarian philosophy, whether it be Communist, Fascist, or a reflection of either one."

Speakers supporting the demand for an overall national labor code pointed to the current strike of 14,000 Canadian members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers as evidence of the urgency for action in the legislative field.

Under existing Canadian laws, eight provincial governments are involved in settlement discussions. Demands for the return of price controls and subsidies were expressed in the resolution on prices which received unanimous support.

Oregon: Political Action Within Present Parties

By MANLEY J. WILSON

DIRECTING most of its attention to the nation's political problems and to the CIO-PAC program, delegates attending the 10th annual convention of the Oregon State CIO Council adopted a broad policy of political action.

The resolution adopted by the convention, which met Oct. 4-5, in Portland, called for a program of action within the framework of the present political parties.

Sen. Glen Taylor (D.-Ida.) principal speaker, warned that all effective political action must start in the precincts. "The way to stop such things as the Taft-Hartley Act," he said, "is to get the right kind of people into party precinct officers."

Characterizing Republican Sen. Wayne Morse (Oregon) as a "90% liberal," Taylor declared that Morse has no influence in the workings of the Republican Party.

Council Pres. John McKenna, Newspaper Guild, was nominated for reelection and will be opposed on the ballot by Tommy George, of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Stanley Earl, secretary of the Council and a member of the Woodworkers, was nominated for reelection without opposition.

The Council adopted resolutions opposing the state sales and cigarette taxes. The levies were subsequently defeated by voters in a special statewide election October 7.

Other resolutions drew up plans for a statewide safety and accident prevention program, supported the CIO Fishermen in their fight against an anti-trust suit, backed the three-months old CIO Woodworkers' strike in Eastern Washington and Idaho and pledged support to the campaign of Oregon telephone workers to affiliate with the CIO.

West Va.: 'Don't Rest 'Til T-H Is Wiped From Books'

SEN. HARLEY M. KILGORE (D.-W. Va.) last week urged labor not to rest until the Taft - Hartley Law is "wiped from the law books" and "until progressive leaders replace reactionaries in the halls of Congress."

Addressing the 210 delegates attending the West Virginia State CIO convention in Clarksburg, the Senator expressed confidence that once the American people know "the remarkable story of what labor has done to build a better America," they will silence the forces of reaction.

The convention, described by State CIO Council Pres. John B. Easton as "the most harmonious yet held," was also addressed by W. Va. Governor W. Meadows; Clarksburg City Manager Roy F. Ash; Harrison County Sheriff Harry E. Carder; Commissioner Charles Sattler of the State Dept. of Labor; Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee; Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization; John Moran, PAC representative; and Ruth Wiencek, member of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee.

Following a plea by Miss Wiencek for a strong industrial union of telephone workers within the CIO, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the organizing efforts of the TWOC.

The delegates devoted a full morning session to discussion of political action and adopted a resolution in support of PAC and its dollar contribution and registration drives.

Other resolutions denounced the Taft-Hartley Act, promised support of the Southern campaign, called for a permanent CIO veteran's committee, federal housing, aid to disabled veterans and worker education.

Easton, who has held the presidency of the State Council since its inception, was reelected by acclamation, as was Albert D. Viller, Secy-treas.

The Food Crisis:

Murray Pledges Cooperation; Prices Up In Rails And Food

AMERICANS in general were moving slowly last week towards cooperation with Pres. Truman's food conservation program.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, while declaring that a voluntary food saving plan alone would not solve the problem, called on all CIO international unions, industrial union councils and CIO regional directors to "solicit the whole-hearted cooperation of every CIO family" back of Truman's policy.

But, the rest of the country was not as prompt as labor to swing into line. Restaurants pleaded that they had ordered supplies a week in advance and indicated they might get going next week. The people who took delight in violating OPA, were still just as unpatriotic and oblivious of the rights of others. They flaunted their money and openly ate meat on Tuesday and poultry and eggs on Thursday.

Housewives mostly welcomed the program, particularly on meat and eggs, since they have risen so high. Fish markets were having a heyday.

MURRAY in his letter to CIO, declared:

"We in America have ample food supplies if we use and share them wisely. Elsewhere, millions of human beings are hungry. We must do all we can to alleviate hunger and sustain the courage of hungry people who are seeking to re-establish their productive facilities and to preserve their freedom.

"The CIO has said that prices must be brought under control and rolled back. We demand this not alone for the protection of our own families. We demand it as well because profiteering is the greatest source of food waste. Profit, not human need, governs the distribution of our food supply, serving the luxury market while it commands highest prices, not where it is most needed.

"We must insist that Congress immediately be called into special session so that, as a free people, we may decide upon and impose the necessary restraints and self controls through suitable regulations."

Murray, who is a member of the Truman Citizens' Food Committee, inclosed with his appeal to CIO leaders an analysis of the international food situation.

Thoughts for food:

PUNS: Around Washington, the latest pun on the various "eat less" and "waste less" slogans was "eat less, less waist."

LIQUOR: Many distillers agreed to a plan from Citizens' Food Committee Chairman Charles Luckman to shut down for 60 days and hand their grain over to the government to relieve the world food shortage. Two bad effects of this: 30,000 persons would be laid off for the period; the market might be flooded with liquor of extremely high grain neutral spirits content. Breweries in general agreed to cut out use of rice and wheat.

WHEAT: Price up.

RAILS: The Nation's railroads, putting on a sad face, were handed an ICC platter which allowed a 10% "emergency" increase in freight rates pending completion of hearings on a plea for an increase which would average 27%. The "emergency" and potential increases would certainly increase the HCL. The South was hit hard when ICC allowed many Southern railways an increase in passenger and sleeping parlor car rates.

BEEF: Price up.

PERTINENT: Rev. George C. Higgins, asst. Director of the Social Action Dept. of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conf., posed this question: "Are we ready to admit it, at long last, that labor and management and the government all have an interest in prices and in the balance between incomes and prices, and that all of them therefore ought to have a voice in affecting this balance?

"More specifically, are we ready to experiment with a system of Industrial Councils in which the 'man who writes the price tag' will actually be three men (or three sets of men) representing labor, management and the public?"

Father Higgins suggests some supplementary reading. (a) "any standard treatise on Original Sin—a basis Christian dogma which tells us, by indirection, at least, that no single individual or single group of individuals can long be trusted to do the right thing in economic life without the presence of effective social and economic sanctions, and (b) the cost-of-living index of the BLS, which will help to convince us that perhaps we are closer to forfeiting freedom than we think we are."

MILK: Price up.

KEEN OBSERVER: Rep. John Taber (R., N. Y.) came back from a junket to Europe and floored reporters by saying he had seen no evidence of hunger in Europe. When everybody had recovered from the shock, his colleagues on the junket hastened to disagree politely but emphatically with him.

POTATOES: Price up.

PROFITS: The New York Times' C. M. Reckert seemed surprised. "With industrial production in the first half of this year far exceeding the pre-war rate," he wrote, "earnings recorded a remarkable increase over the corresponding six months of 1946 dispute higher costs of labor and materials."

He continued: "Our compilation of 296 companies for the (1947) six-month period showed a combined net income of $1,503,385,365, a rise of 127% over the $662,792,288 profit recorded in the first half of last year."

HOGS: Price up.

HEARINGS: The itinerant Congressional probers continued to probe itinerantly. Here is some sample labor testimony:

CHICAGO: Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, said he was appearing" in the hope that Congress will get the pulse of this community on the terrible conditions under which it is forced to live." He condemned the "manipulations of the meat packers and their responsibility in the exorbitant price of meats."

SCRANTON, Pa.: Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh told the committee: "When you entered Scranton you came to a region (Northeastern Pennsylvania) that already has felt the pinch of depression and yet has felt the pinch of high prices." He warned the legislators that "the time is here now for action, starting in Congress at once."

TRENTON, N. J.: Philip Cosimano, skilled worker at Westinghouse, Newark: "I earn $60.80 a week. My budget for my wife and three children—and it's cut to the bone—is $59.06. Out of this $6.25 goes for milk, $25 for food, and so on. I even had to drop my insurance." The payoff came, he said, when he got notice from his Federal housing project that he had to move. "I'm making too much money."

CONCLUSION: Let's let David Lawrence's U. S. Week, a business magazine, say it:

"Food price will stay high, maybe go higher. Living costs will rise. Food is rising. "Rent is rising. Clothing is being marked up . . . More inflation is almost guaranteed. When that time will come is anybody's guess. It could come in spring, 1948."—A. R.

Sculptor Picked For FDR Plaque

Harry Lewis Raul, sculptor, has been commissioned to design the CIO's Memorial plaque to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, convention delegates are told in the report of Pres. Philip Murray.

The plaque will be installed in the FDR Children's Ward, occupying the entire fifth floor of the new Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C. The CIO Executive Board in 1945 voted to equip the wing.

Hosiery Union Out of Textile

Emil Rieve, general president of the CIO Textile Workers, has announced that the TWUA executive council has authorized the suspension of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and all local unions affiliated with the federation because of a refusal to pay the per capita tax required by the TWUA constitution.

Rieve said that the action was forced by the refusal of the hoisery federation to comply with an amendment to the constitution which has raised the per capita tax from 50 to 75c a month per member.

"I greatly regret that the hosiery federation has forced its own suspension" Rieve said, particularly at a time when the greatest solidarity of all textile workers is essential if we are to meet the present threats against the workers standards of living, and go forward to organize the hundreds of thousands of textile workers still without the benefits of unionism.

"The federation has benefited greatly from tremendous expansion of unionism in the textile industry under TWUA leadership during the past 10 years. Large numbers of hosiery workers still remain to be organized and there is no reason why the federation membership should not assume equal responsibilities with other TWUA members in the present critical period."

NMU ENDS 3rd WEEK

THE CIO National Martime Union's convention was completing its third week as the CIO News went to press.

These were the major developments last week at the parley in New York:

1. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, who has been at odds with several other union officers, suggested that the convention declare all offices vacant, with present officers to resign as soon as new ones were elected or chosen by a special election referendum. NMU Atty. William L. Standard ruled that such a procedure was against the union constitution and that vacated offices must be filled by the NMU national council. Curran then announced "I cannot go on as president when I am told the membership is not to be allowed to have weapons to fight against outside interference," which he defined as the Communist Party.

2. Curran won a fight for a constitutional change under which the definition of NMU policies, programs and procedures henceforth would be decided by the membership. Hitherto, policy-making in general had been the business of the national council.

3. The convention, in a harmonious session, adopted a motion assessing each member $10 to raise the NMU strike fund to $2,000,000 from the present status of less than $600,000 The motion, adopted after it was explained that the Taft-Hartley Law might bring serious strikes, was backed by Curran and Vice-Pres. Howard McKenzie, of the anti-Curran group. Previously, the convention had voted unanimously a motion denouncing T-H and declaring NMU would boycott the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

4. A report on a contract program was adopted unanimously. It includes establishment of a 40-hour week and a four-hour watch, guaranteed annual wage, two to three months' annual leave with pay, increased manning scales for all departments, wage increases to compensate for rising prices and a health and welfare fund.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, advises that down in Florida a three-day strike was necessary to win recognition for the CIO Transport Workers at Orange State Oil Co.

The same union only had to maintain a picket line for two and a half hours before winning recognition at the Borden Dairies Co.

He further advises that wage increases up to 12% were won for employes of the Textile Mills by a contract between the firm and the CIO Textile Workers Union, just signed in Dallas, Texas. The new one-year contract by-passes the Taft-Hartley law's liability clauses on unauthorized strikes. The contract likewise guarantees that the company cannot be sued for a lockout unless it is authorized by the company president. The agreement raises the minimum wage from 65 cents to 76 cents an hour, the average wage from 90 cents an hour to between 97 cents and $1.02, and the top wage is raised to $1.35 an hour.

Other provisions of the contract are the checkoff, liberalized vacations, seniority, arbitration, overtime pay, and 5-cent hourly premium for the third shift. The contract covers 1,400 workers in the company's mills at Dallas, McKinney and Waco.

In Memphis, a majority of the employes of the Associated Press bureau have designated the CIO Newspaper Guild as their collective bargaining agent. A recognition agreement and a stipulation will extend the terms of the Guild's national contract with AP, with an $87.50 minimum wage for experienced reporters, to the Memphis employes.

The Guild and the national management of the Associated Press have an agreement that whenever a majority of any AP bureau signs bargaining authorizations with the Guild, recognition is granted automatically and the contract is immediately extended to cover the new members.

Ernest Marsh, Director of Organization, CIO Furniture Workers, New York, reports the following: In an election of Louisville, Ky., conducted by Labor-Management Committee, the vote was UFWA-CIO 28, C&J-AFL 4, no union 3—Organizer Harry Davidson. In a cross check of membership cards at the Certified Chrome Co., Los Angeles, Calif., the score was UFWA-CIO 112, no union 18—Organizer Oscar Castro.

CIO RECOGNIZED BY AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY. The following letter dated October 1, 1947, has been received by J. J. Moran, President, American Union of Telephone Workers and Vice-Chairman of TWOC-CIO, written by G. S. Dring, Asst. Vice President American Telephone and Telegraph Co.: "The Company hereby certifies that it has received dues deduction authorization cards in favor of the American Union of Telephone Workers (TWOC-CIO) executed by a majority of all the non-supervisory employes of the Company.

"The Company accepts delivery of these cards as proof that the AUTW which formerly was affiliated with the National Federation of Telephone Workers and is now affiliated with the TWOC-CIO is the duly designated collective bargaining representative of the eligible non-supervisory employes of the Company."

This is the final and complete answer to those who, contrary to trade union policies, attempted to block this union from having its bargaining rights.

The union as a CIO affiliate is now fully recognized. Other will follow. It is a significant victory!

The writer addressed the West Virginia State Council Convention and the convention voted unanimous support to the CIO drive amongst the telephone workers in that State, which is in full swing now.

The Officers and Delegates are arriving in Boston to attend the CIO Convention. A constructive and harmonious Convention is expected.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

TO PREVENT THE UNION MEMBERSHIP FROM GETTING THE FACTS DISCOVERED BY THE MURDERED CHARLIE BENTLEY, STANLEY HAMKER... OWNER OF THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY... HIRES STOOL-PIGEON CONK BARTON TO DO THE JOB.....

DON'T WORRY, BOSS! I'LL TAKE CARE OF JIM BARRY LIKE I TOOK CARE OF CHARLIE BENTLEY AND...

SHUT UP! YOU BLASTED FOOL!

I NEVER HEARD OF THIS BENTLEY BUSINESS! AND NEXT TIME YOU MENTION IT TO ME...

TAKE IT EASY, BOSS! TAKE IT EASY! I DIDN'T MEAN NOTHING! I AIN'T GONNA SAY IT NO MORE!

WHAT'S HE GETTIN' ALL EXCITED ABOUT, ANYWAY... IT WAS HIS IDEA THAT I SHUT BENTLEY'S MOUTH... FOR TWO CENTS I'D... OH, WELL, THE OLD BUM IS GOOD FOR EASY DOUGH... I'LL DO HIS DIRTY WORK FOR HIM!

PRESENTLY...

THERE'S STEVE AND MUGS... JUST THE GUYS I WANNA SEE...

HOWYA BOYS... GOT ANOTHER JOB FOR YOU. JUST A WORKOUT, THOUGH... NO HARD STUFF THIS TIME...

FINE BY US, CONK. WHAT'S THE TAKE?

NOT MUCH IN IT... A HUNDRED BUCKS APIECE NOW. ANOTHER HUNDRED APIECE WHEN YOU PUT THE GUYS INTO THE HOSPITAL FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

OKAY! WHEN DO WE GO TA WOIK?

WE'RE GOING TO WORK RIGHT NOW. I'LL COME ALONG AND PUT THE FINGER ON THE GUYS....

OKAY BY ME!

YEH... SUITS ME FINE!

AT THE UNITED LABOR PRESS OFFICE... LATER

WELL, THERE'S THE STORY! NOW LET'S GO HOME AND GET SOME SHUT EYE!

YOU LABOR NEWS-HAWKS ARE THE CRAZIEST BUNCH I EVER SAW! WORKING TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY!

COPY

I'M GOING TO SLEEP FOR...

YOUSE GUYS ARE GOIN' INTO DAT ALLEY OVER THERE! NOW GIT GOIN'!

146

OKAY! GO TO WOIK ON THEM.... ONE AT A TIME! I'LL KEEP 'EM COVERED!

DA PLEASURE IS GONNA BE ALL OURS!

AL

ILWU WINS ROUND IN L.A. LOCKOUT

CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union won the first round in its battle with Pacific Coast waterfront employers when Federal Maritime Arbitrator Arthur C. Miller ordered the employers to cease their lockout in the Los Angeles harbor.

The disagreement began last July over the employers' refusal to recognize the ILWU as bargaining agent for "walking bosses."

The Waterfront Employers Association shut down the Port of Los Angeles Oct. 1, following a 12-week strike of the longshore foremen.

Supporting the union's position, the arbitrator found that the employers had not only sought to exercise "managerial rights" against the foremen in accordance with the T-H Act, but had directed the lockout "for the purpose and with the effect of locking out the longshoremen." In addition, the ruling stated, the lockout violated the coastline contract with the union, which forbids work stoppages.

The decision followed a threat by Longshore Pres. Harry Bridges to tie up Pacific coast shipping as far as Hawaii unless "something is done quickly about the shutdown."

The union claimed that the steamship companies has stalled negotiations with the walking bosses, whose ILWU contract expired last July, until enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, then refused to negotiate on grounds that the Act released them from obligation to recognize foremen's unions.

Still to be determined by Miller are the union's demand that the longshoremen be compensated for time lost during the lockout, and the employers' demand that the longshoremen be compelled to cross the foremen's picket lines.

In their fight against the lockout the longshoremen had been supported by one employers' association, the Marine Trade Association, as well as the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, which felt that its contract would be jeopardized by a ruling against the walking bosses.

CIO Pamphlet

A 33-page pamphlet giving a survey of current economic trends and presenting a list of questions for discussion has just been issued by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

Entitled "What's Ahead?" the pamphlet is reprinted from the July, 1947, issue of the CIO's Economic Outlook, particularly for use of discussion groups in union halls and homes. This and other discussion material on similar subjects may be obtained from the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

"Price of "What's Ahead" is 10c a copy, with reduced rates for quantity orders.

Urges Affiliation With Councils

"It is essential that all CIO locals affiliate with the proper Industrial Union Councils, maintain their affiliation and keep up their payment of per capita tax at full strength at all times," CIO Pres. Philip Murray urged this week in his report to the CIO Convention.

CIO members through their councils were in some states able to delay or to turn back strong anti-labor tides in the legislatures.

The Councils maintained contact with Representatives and Senators during the year and assumed the responsibility for encouraging CIO membership to do likewise. Action by some state councils resulted in improvement of workmen's compensation laws, but Murray pointed out that there was "real need . . . for a fundamental revision of the old approach to compensation which will guarantee life-long security to all injured workers . . ."

Progress was reported on the Councils' other fields of endeavor: the erection of Political Action Committees and summer schools for workers, as well as community services activities. John Brophy is in charge of councils.

Did you like this issue of

The CIO News

718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

If so, let us hear from you:

I enclose $1.00 (Canada $1.50) for which please send The CIO NEWS each week for the coming year to the following address:

NAME.....
Please Print

STREET.....

CITY..... Zone..... State.....

Sales Tax Licks GOP

TWENTY Democratic victories, constituting what the United Press described a "marked trend to the party," were scored last week in Connecticut's municipal elections.

CIO and PAC officials laid the victories to two factors:

1. Imposition of a three cents on the dollar sales tax by the recent session of the Republican-controlled legislature.

2. A revolt against Republican policies which have led to high prices.

The State PAC, of which Arthur Skeritt is chairman and Harold Senior executive secretary, is a new organization, but it was extremely active in the campaign, issuing a large number of informative and persuasive pamphlets.

A notable Democratic victory was scored in the city of Bristol, where the New Departure Plane Plant of General Motors is located. There, James P. Casey, Democratic legislator who led an aggressive fight against anti-labor legislation and the sales tax, ousted a Republican.

PAC is now planning a full campaign in next year's national elections and primaries. Targets of the drive will be the six Republican Congressmen, all of whom had poor voting records.

In Norwalk, Irving C. Freese, Socialist, who received 500 votes in the last time he ran, was swept into office as mayor along with the rest of his ticket. Freese's Socialist Party is allied with that of Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport mayor. Neither group is affiliated with the Socialist Party, U. S.

Cincinnati

Incumbent City Councilman Rollin H. Everett has been given unanimous endorsement for re-election by the Greater Cincinnati Industrial Union Council.

Everett, a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, is editor of The Sun, organ of the council. He will be No. 1 on the CIO-endorsed list in the Cincinnati Proportional Representation election.

Others endorsed with the recommendation they be voted for in this order after Everett are: Harry Poctor, AFL-Building Trades; Theodore M. Berry, attorney who has represented CIO unions; Albert D. Cash, attorney, several years in council Leo J. Moelder, coal merchant; Frank Simpson, printing craftsman active in World II veterans' housing; Charles P. Taft, president of Charter Commission and former Councilman and Edward N. Waldvogel, businessman who has served in the State Senate and City Council.

Taft is the liberal Republican brother of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.).

The endorsements of the group —four Democrats, four independent Republicans — came after they were questioned as to their views on housing, rent control, health, recreation, police administration, fair employment practices and other questions of interest to working people.

3d Indiana District

Political action is being pushed in the Third Congressional District, Indiana, which includes South Bend.

Under the leadership of CIO Field Representative R. C. Olson, district meetings are being held and a solid district CIO-PAC is in the process of formulation.

The district committee consists of PAC committees from Elkhart, Laporte and St. Joseph County Industrial Union Councils, a representative from Marshall County, local CIO union presidents, vice presidents and recording or financial secretaries and PAC chairmen from local unions.

George Hupp, president of Local 5, CIO Auto Workers, presided over a meeting of CIO leaders, which heard Claude Becktell, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana State CIO, tell of PAC work in other sections of the state. State Sen. Charles Fleming, of Lake County, who is vice chairman of Local 210, CIO Oil Workers, also spoke.

Palmer Weber, PAC research director, gave the 400 present a detailed account of PAC procedure.

Louisiana

Sixty local unions with a membership of more than 60,000 met in New Orleans last week in a hard working convention and adopted a set of by-laws and a constitution for the CIO Political Action and Legislative Committee of the State of Louisiana.

Rules will require rank and file participation before any political endorsements are made and in shaping action on all major political action decisions.

A State Policy Committee was elected which will make recommendations on the record and qualifications of candidates to the Parish Political Action Committees. Where the candidate is running for an office whose constituency takes in more than one parish, at least two-thirds of the local committees concerned must vote on the person they wish to support before any endorsement is announced.

Already parish committees are functioning in New Orleans and surrounding area but in the more sparsely industrialized sections up-state, parish committees will be set up shortly.

CIO leaders who participated in drafting the new PALC constitution pointed out that hand-picked endorsements mean very little if rank and filers don't follow through with work, money and votes.

Albert Pouble, New Orleans Textile Workers Joint Board business agent, was elected president of PALC. Elimination of a three per cent state sales tax will be a primary plank in the platform. There will be an intense effort to unseat Rep. F. Edward Hebert in the First District, which includes New Orleans.

PALC also voted to invite the cooperation of State AFL and Rail Labor Units in planning its program in the forthcoming primary fight.

"Register, Register": **That's the theme of the message which Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers took to the residents of New York. Here Quill is seen talking from one of the ten sound trucks which New York CIO-PAC used to get citizens to register last week.**

First For Democrats After 238 Years

Democrats won their first victory in the 238-year-old history of Ridgefield, Conn., last week when Democrat Harry Hull defeated John Smith, a Republican, for the office of selectman.

Jefferies Second In Detroit Vote

In Detroit's mayoral primary last week, Councilman Eugene I. Van Antwerp led incumbent Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., by 16,416 votes, unofficial final returns indicated.

Van Antwerp polled 96,245 votes to Jeffries' 79,829. But, the results are not indicative of the final result, since Jeffries has trailed rivals in two other primaries but won out in the November finals.

Connecticut CIO Fights Milk Rise

The Connecticut State CIO and PAC will stage a major demonstration next Oct. 17 against the attempts of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association to gain a price rise.

The association will offer testimony against the inerease at a hearing before the State Milk Administrator.

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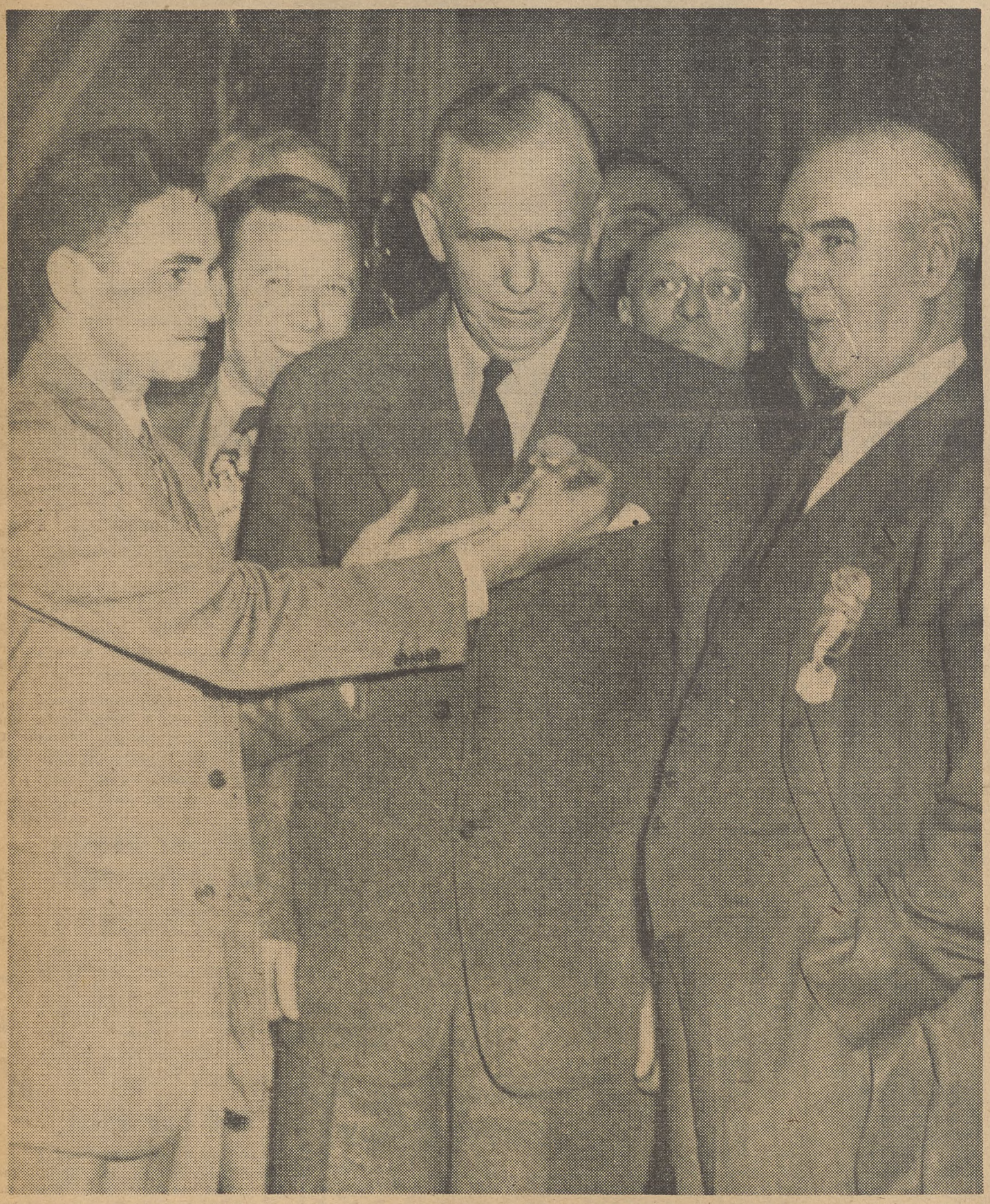
CIO SETS PATH FOR VICTORY BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD



Medal of Honor: CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey (left) pins a Distinguished Visitor badge on Secy. of State George C. Marshall after the soldier-statesman addressed the CIO convention at Boston. CIO Pres. Philip Murray smiles as he watches the ceremony, which was accorded to every guest speaker. Marshall and Murray keynoted the convention's deliberations on a foreign policy resolution. The "Marshall Idea" was backed by the CIO head. The delegates to the convention then unanimously adopted a resolution advocating the providing of food for the starving and listing steps for peace. Marshall was the first Secretary of State ever to address a national labor convention in the history of the nation.

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

In New York City, 5000 persons had some bad moments when their rush-hour subway train was trapped for 73 minutes in a tunnel 51 feet under the East River.

In the mid-Atlantic, 69 passengers and crewmen were rescued after hours on a derelict flying boat which had made a forced landing on the waves.

In California, a girl just acquitted in a sensational murder trial was taken to a sanitorium.

But those stories didn't get top billing in the nation's press.

For, the CIO convention was on at Boston.

That convention had just about everything.

It was by far the biggest in the CIO's healthy existence. It was covered by some 200 news correspondents, who represented a wide variety of organizations, ranging from the Harvard Crimson to the Daily Worker, from the New York Times to the London Telegraph.

But, it had a lot more than that. On the opening day, for instance, delegates roared with delight as a wise cracking governor of staid Massachusetts handed it out. And, he could take it too, for he laughed at CIO Director Joe Salerno's good-natured jibing of his Republican sponsors.

Then, there was a husky, athletic-looking high prelate of the Catholic church, who made a rousing speech that CIO Pres. Philip Murray (who was re-elected) called a "masterpiece of logic." That was Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, archbishop of Boston.

Also, there were these speakers, described by Murray in these colorful words: Sen. Claude Pepper—"his heart remains with the workers;" Rabbi Joseph Loth Liebman, author of the best-seller, "Peace of Mind"—" a man of profound understanding"; Secy. of Labor Schwellenbach—"a pleasure to number this man among my personal friends"; Secy. of State Marshall—"a man of patience and knowledge"; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.—"a great son of a great man."

Now, usually, a convention is a dull, boring thing. But. not a CIO convention (Murray called it "the greatest parliament of labor ever convened anywhere in the universe"). Daily, the convention hall galleries at the Bradford Hotel were packed with visitors eager to see what makes the CIO tick. And they saw it,

(Continued on Page 2)

MURRAY RENAMED; KNIGHT A V.P.

PRES. Philip Murray, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and eight of the nine CIO vice presidents were reelected last week at the CIO convention.

O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers, became the ninth vice president when incumbent R. J. Thomas, Auto Workers, declined renomination, saying that the vice presidencies should cover more unions. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, was reelected a vice-president.

Other vice presidents reelected are L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; Albert Fitzgerald, Electrical Workers; John Green, Shipbuilding Union; Allan S. Haywood, Director of Organization; Emil Rieve, Textile, and Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Murray and Haywood are from the Steelworkers and Carey from UE.

THE nomination of Murray, by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of Amalgamated, set off a floor demonstration that lasted for 13 minutes.

In an acceptance speech, Murray noted that AFL Pres. William Green, accepting reelection at his convention, had urged "my erring fellow workers to come back into the house of labor, happily furnished, beautifully decorated, and occupy the rooms we have kept for you."

Murray said he noted the windows have been washed and the floors cleaned.

He declared he was for unity of labor, but "God forbid that I ever do anything that would hurt a CIO union." He said the AFL must have written guarantees to protect CIO affiliates.

HE noted that he was the only one left in the CIO of the eight men who met in an Atlantic City hotel room 12 years ago and formed the then Committee for Industrial Organization. Four have died, he said, and three have returned to the AFL.

He recalled that Lewis, in 1940, had condemned the unions returning to the AFL for "faltering and lamenting."

"Well," remarked Murray, "he (Lewis) left and today he is sitting by the road and he's lamenting."

Murray accused the Administration in Washington of being derelict in its duty and lacking in vigor and initiative. He also denounced "racketeering businessmen."

Hits Attacks On Jews

THE CIO convention, after recounting the anti-Jewish acts of the post-war era, made this resolve:

"(1) That the American delegates to the United Nations take every possible step to secure the adoption by the United Nations of the majority report of the United Nations Commission on Palestine.

"(2) That our Government immediately enact a code of laws dealing with the hateful evil of racial bigotry. We must recognize immediately that anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice is one of the most threatening evils which face us. We must make anti-Semitism and anti-racial acts and incitements a crime. This country is a symbol the whole world over of the effective assimilation of diverse peoples and cultures. We must continue to implement our tradition of human tolerance by branding those who would oppose and destroy it as evildoers. We therefore endorse the Buckley Bill, H.R. 2848, which would ban the dissemination of anti-racial propaganda.

"(3) Our Government, in accordance with its traditional generosity toward aliens and its sympathetic welcome of oppressed peoples, should immediately open its doors to the thousands of homeless and desperate Jews in Europe. By such an act we can furnish to the entire world an inspiring example of a concrete program for the relief of the Jewish people.

"(4) That American trade unions give their complete support to the campaign under way to obtain financial assistance to aid the General Federation of Jewish Workers in Palestine in its colossal task of rescuing, rehabilitating and upbuilding their country."

Pro and Con

James Matles, CIO Electrical Workers' delegate, wound up a discussion of the Taft-Hartley resolution, in which he attacked the law and those who signed affidavits, by remarking:

"Let us ponder on what we are doing."

Pres. Philip Murray, from the chair, said: "Jimmy, might I ask you a question in the most friendly way? Are you for or against the resolution?"

Matles: "I am for the resolution and its lofty purposes."

Murray: "I thought the record ought to show something about that."

Stratton Bill Is Indorsed

The Stratton Bill (J. R. 2910), aimed at allowing some 400,000 war displaced refugees to enter the U. S. during the next five years, received unanimous endorsement last week from the CIO convention.

The bill, introduced at the last session, is due for possible action in Congress when a House committee returns from a European tour with its recommendations.

In Boston, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told a New England meeting of the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons that "CIO is for the bill with all its force and with no desire that it be watered down."

Carey indicated to the citizens committee that action to help the displaced persons is an integral part of any program for European aid. America is a nation of immigrants, he noted, and the contribution of many national groups has strengthened the nation.

"There is a better understanding of freedom among workers than among the ranks of the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Investment Bankers' Association," he declared. Workers, Carey pointed out, fought the Chinese exclusion act and all other forms of discrimination.

GENTLEMEN OF PRESS VS. SECY. OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH

THE CIO convention was just about the best-covered—in the matter of numbers of reporters at least—that has ever been held.

Press credentials were issued to 65 representatives of daily newspapers, 71 from labor papers, 24 from wire and news services, 21 from radio and 15 from magazines.

It was a diverse group of reporters and photographers. And, there were a relatively large number of women reporters—not "sob sisters," but actually covering the convention.

The papers and services represented were varied, too. There was, for instance, a student from the Harvard Crimson. There were several reporters from the Christian Science Monitor. The others ranged from the Daily Worker to the Chamber of Commerce organ; from the New York Times to the London Daily Telegraph; from Freiheit to the Executives' Labor Letter.

The appearance of Secy. of State Marshall on Wednesday drew the biggest press gallery of the week.

The CIO News and Publicity staff issued scores of mimeographed texts, statements and background material. As soon as a text was received, it was rushed on to a stencil and distributed a few minutes later. The staff also set up press conferences (like the one above, with Labor Secy. Schwellenbach), obtained hotel rooms for correspondents, gave advice on good eating and entertainment places. And, at the same time, prepared the material for this issue of CIO News.

At the end of the convention, Pres. Philip Murray said: "I am told that this convention has had a larger press gathering than at any other time. You are to be congratulated that the people of America have come to recognize you as an extremely important labor organization and your decisions as of extreme importance."

CIO Sets Path to Victory For Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

in full sight of their eyes. The audience was widely varied too. One day, there were several score ministerial students; another time a group of debutantes who are studying social conditions; next, college students; then, a visitor from India; again, a group of businessmen, perhaps envious that the NAM or C. of C. conventions weren't as colorful—or democratic—as the CIO.

Mothers brought their children, there were priests, ministers, rabbis, Catholics, Protestants and Jews, Negroes—cross section of the labor movement. One day, ex-Gov. Maurice Tobin, a militant liberal, dropped in to say hello informally to Murray, was drafted for a brief, but fighting speech.

The immense size of the gathering—some 700 delegates, scores of alternates, staff members, the press, visitors from out of town—placed hotel accommodations at a premium. The CIO News staff, for instance, was scattered over three hotel. Perhaps 10 hotels in all had some or a lot of the CIO throng.

Boston weather was close to ideal. The city's famed restaurants delighted epicures. And, the women were beautiful and charming.

Best quip of the week: Murray's reference to the AFL convention fight between John L. Lewis and other AFL leaders as the "Battle of the Bulge."

Most dramatic moment: The hushed silence that reigned while the convention awaited the arrival of Secy. of State Marshall.

Most respected man: From the moment the strains of the Star Spangled Banner filled the hall on Monday morning, until the sessions came to an end Friday, it was obvious that one man was respected, honored and esteemed by everyone in the hall, by everyone in the balcony, by every visitor, by every speaker.

Perhaps the best example of how people felt about Philip Murray was given by a hotel chambermaid, who stopped a member of the CIO News staff and said: "Please tell Mr. Murray for me that I think he is a godly man."

The convention was a busy one, with committee meetings, panel sessions, PAC demonstrations, etc. Elsewhere in this issue you'll find a comprehensive roundup of the week. But, here are thumbnail highlights:

Foreign Policy: Murray stated the aims of the resolution, adopted unanimously: "The theme of the resolution, the soul of the resolution, the heart of the resolution, the pulse-beat of the resolution provides through this great house of labor, a means to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and shelter the homeless and give medicine to the sick . . .

"Every delegate, when he votes for this resolution, pledges himself and his organization to support these ideals. And he cannot betray them, either through the use of subtlety or evasion or in hidden places or in open forums and be loyal to the CIO."

Political Action: "The coming year will not be an easy one . . . Other generations have faced a similar threat. It is for us in our generation to determine the outcome of the present struggle. This is it." That's Jack Kroll, PAC director, summing it up.

Taft-Hartley Law: This law was conceived in sin"—Murray.

Afterthought: The Daughters of Pocahontas held a convention in the Bradford at the same time as the CIO. The Daughters of Pocahontas now know a lot more about the CIO than they did before.

Hartley Has Cop Escort In Boston

While the CIO Convention was meeting in Boston, Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.), of the Taft-Hartley axis, arrived in the city to make a speech. He was taken to the Statler Hotel under police escort.

A number of CIO delegates were registered at the Statler.

McKellar Decides Not To Run Again

Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.) staunch believer in the qualities and leadership of Kenneth McKellar—and definitely in no remote fashion a friend of CIO—has announced he will not be a candidate for reelection.

"I will finish up doing the best I can for my state," he declared.

2nd Pay Boost

CIO Fur & Leather workers at the Alpena Tanning Co., Alpena, Mich., last week won 4c an hour in addition to a 10c increase obtained last April. Another benefit is a hospitalization plan for all employes.

The blanket increase since VJ-Day totals 30c an hour, plus spot adjustments.

AFL Still Scornful

Murray Pleads For Political Unity

THE degree of importance which the CIO convention attached to political action can best be emphasized by the fact that of 36 resolutions presented in pamphlet form to the convention, 32 concerned this vital function of CIO members.

Jack Kroll, PAC Director, and Pres. Philip Murray led the discussion on PAC, which was unanimously re-indorsed by the convention.

Murray received an ovation when he called upon the AFL, convening simultaneously in San Francisco, to set aside jurisdictional disagreements and take steps "toward a meeting of representatives of all branches of labor to formulate an immediate joint program for political action on local, state and national levels to assure the election of candidates to public office who will be responsive to the needs of the American people."

This should be done, Murray stated, because "we—your organization, ours and the Railroad Brotherhoods—have common enemies, working and planning day and night for the destruction of the American unions for enslavement of American workers, for the depression of American living standards . . .

"Time grows short, brothers of the AFL. We must act for mutual defense before it is too late."

AFL head William Green immediately rejected the proposal, declaring organic unity must come first. A. L. Whitney accepted for the brotherhoods.

After Green's refusal, Murray told the CIO delegates that "the mere refusal does not mean too much. I know the people in the grass roots want to work together."

Murray referred to the recent Congressional election in the 8th Pennsylvania Congressional District.

"In giving you advice on political action," he said, "I do not know whether I am violating the Taft-Hartley Act or not. The act says that while you are working for a union, you have no right to talk about candidates. I have no right to talk to you over this microphone about candidates for public office. I have no right to hire a hall. I have no right to use a newspaper.

Test of Law

"Over in Pennsylvania, we did not go in there to campaign. We announced through the newspapers that we intended to test the constitutionality of T-H. We said so and said so openly.

"I discovered to my dismay that the Dept. of Justice has a man in the mills of Pennsylvania to find out if we violated the act. We admit we have violated the act. Why did not the Dept. of Justice come around and see Phil Murray and ask him about it?"

In an interview, Kroll barred a third party in 1948.

In his address, Kroll declared "the coming year will not be an easy one. Other generations have faced a similar threat. It is for us in our generation to determine the outcome of the present struggle. This is it."

Kroll asserted, "We have analyzed and condemned the disgraceful record of the 80th Congress. We have voiced our indignation over the Taft-Hartley bill and pledged ourselves to resist and finally to repeal it.

An Exciting Moment: CIO Pres. Philip Murray reads a message to the AFL convention proposing unity on a practical basis to fight labor's foes, while CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, right, arranges the notes. Henry C. Fleisher, assistant director of the CIO Publicity Dept., left, gets ready to take the proposals to the waiting newspapermen. The AFL, however, rejected the proposals, sticking to its position that organic unity must come first.

"We have exposed the swollen power of American monopoly. We have taken the lead in the fight to stem the disastrous inflation which its lust for profit has induced. We have spoken out in defense of civil liberties.

"Talking organization to this audience is like talking about fires to firemen. Basically, there is little difference between organizing men and women for political action and organizing them into unions. The techniques are the same, the goals are the same, and the men and women whom we are trying to reach are the same. Nevertheless, we haven't yet been able to duplicate our success at economic organization in the field of politics. Why?

"Let us be frank. We haven't done the job that we can do and must do because we haven't sufficiently applied ourselves to that job.

Need Conviction

"When we are really convinced that organizing Pittsburgh politically is as important as organizing Carnegie Steel; when we are really convinced that organizing Detroit politically is as important as organizing Ford; when we are really convinced that organizing San Francisco politically is as important as organizing the water front then we'll be winning elections in Pittsburgh and in Detroit and in San Francisco.

"Let's not forget that unions in this country didn't exactly flourish under Cal Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. Let's remember that we grow strong and came to maturity under Franklin Roosevelt. For how many winters can we preserve that strength in the political climate of the 80th Congress?

"Gains won over the bargaining table are of no lasting value if they can be nullified by runaway prices engendered by profit-hungry men and uncontrolled by their spokesmen in government.

"I believe we have learned that lesson. Taft-Hartley taught us. The NAM-Congress and its economic experts who predicted abounding prosperity and low prices when price controls were lifted taught us. The suffering wives and children of American workers, who lack meat, bread and milk because of an inflation that could have been prevented, have taught us.

"What are our organizational needs? Primarily we need exactly what we needed when we first organized CIO over a decade ago. We need people.

Need Block Workers

"We must have active workers in the blocks where they live. These block workers are the key to success. Our PAC committees and our shop stewards can contact workers in the shops. We can talk to them at union meetings. But workers are also members of a community. They have community interests. They are part of a neighborhood. They live in that neighborhood. They vote in that neighborhood. It is in the neighborhoods that we must contact them and organize them politically.

"PAC has set as its objective one million volunteer block workers. They will form the citizens' army that will carry the message of PAC and its program into the parlors and kitchens and onto the front porches of America.

"We particularly need the active assistance of women in CIO—women who work in the plants, women who manage the household, women who know the problems which confront American families."

Kroll asserted, "I want to emphasize the importance of the registration campaign which block workers and PAC committees are now engaged in. The defeat of 1946 was caused chiefly because the voters of America, no the progressive voters of America, just didn't vote. Less than 35 million exercised their constitutional and democratic right of franchise.

"The figures show that there are 91 million potential voters in our country. If only half of that number had gone to the polls in 1946, we wouldn't have a Taft-Hartley Law today. The practical political answer to Taft-Hartley is just that simple.

"Our job is to make sure that these voters who stayed home in 1946 are registered and voting in '48.

"Let's put the twin questions of enlisting block workers and registering members and paying poll taxes on the agenda of every union meeting, and keep them there from now on, through '48. If we keep plugging it, we can win.

"The entire American people know the terrible feeling of insecurity. Insecurity so grips them that some are on the verge of losing faith. The peace they believed was won is shaking. The hopes they held out for the future are fading.

"We must reverse this trend. We must hold fast to our political and economic principles. We must return in our minds and our hearts, in every fiber of our bodies to the founding days of CIO and find there the burning zeal which paved the way to a glorious period in American history. We must get down to the people. We must encourage them. We must speak to them and help them understand. We must organize them. We must organize them for political victory in '48."

Un-American Title Best He's Heard

Sen. Pepper brought down the house at the CIO convention with this crack:

"The Un-American Committee has got the best name I ever heard of.

"I think I will offer a resolution to reward some kind of recognition to the one who first thought of naming that committee the Un-American Committee."

PAC IN ACTION

Dayton, O.

A record off-year registration of approximately 21,000, since the Dayton primary elections has pushed the number of those eligible to vote November 4 in the City Commission race to 104,000.

This record registration comes close to the 118,000 who were registered to vote in 1944, and exceeds off-year registration figures by almost 20,000 eligible voters.

Political observers attributed the high registration to the drive of the CIO to elect its candidates, Charles E. Sims, president of the Montgomery County Industrial Union Council, and C. Josef McLin, businessman, to the City Commission. Sims placed first in the primaries with the highest vote ever achieved by a commission candidate, and McLin placed third, 50 votes out of second place.

Leading in registration were the sixth and seventh wards on the West Side, where 5,000 more are now registred than have even been in the city's history, and the second, third, tenth and eleventh wards, which are labor strongholds in the city.

As soon as the tremendous registration began, a so-called "citizens' committee" of 11 people was formed with the blessings of the three Dayton newspapers.

They announced that their goal was to keep the city "free from the domination of any group of self-seeking interests," referring to the CIO and Negro groups in the city. They are rumored to be raising a fund of $50,000.

Rev. Ira Wilbert has submitted his registration from the committee, stating that his participation was erroneously solicited, and that the facts were misrepresented to him.

The committee never met in a formal meeting to draw up their statement which was released to the press, but rather it was read to the individuals over the 'phone by C. J. Brenner.

San Francisco

The San Francisco CIO Council has made its final endorsements for the city election.

The complete endorsements follow:

For Mayor, Frank R. Havenner; for District Attorney, Edmund G. Brown; for Board of Supervisors, John E. Byrnes, F. D. Haynes, Dewey Mead; for 21st A. D., Irving S. Rosenblatt, Jr.

Council Secretary Paul Schnur called attention to the fact that the AFL and CIO have established real working unity in the campaign around the candidacies of Havenner, Brown, Byrnes, Haynes, Mead and Rosenblatt.

Ohio CIO

The Ohio Council is distributing a petition — "Resign, Senator Taft!"—which was approved by the recent state convention.

William Lavelle, secretary-treasurer, urged that the petitions "be sent through the shops and every worker given the opportunity to sign. The campaign is an excellent vehicle to spur the PAC dollar drive."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Walter P. Reuther
Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve
Albert Fitzgerald, O. A. Knight, Frank Rosenblum

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Asst. Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
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'INFAMOUS LAW'

FOLLOWING are excerpts from the Taft-Hartley resolution unanimously passed at the CIO convention:

"In defiance of the overwhelming protest of millions of Americans, the reactionary 80th Congress has passed the Taft-Hartley Act.

"This infamous law was not passed in a vacuum. It is a vital part of a coordinated program . . . for which the zealots in the Republican and Democratic parties share the responsibility.

"This Act seeks to strip the great mass of our people of the means of resisting attacks upon unions. It seeks to condemn the great mass of the American people now to depression living standards and to prevent in the future any lasting escape from the cycle of boom, bust and mass employment . . .

"UNDER this new Act "yellow-dog" contracts, company unions, vigilante committees, all of the most shameful devices in the arsenal of the anti-labor monopolists, ousted from the law only after years of bitter struggle, have again received government sanction. The new Act restores the evil of government by injunction . . .

"The sponsors of this Act have boasted that henceforth it is illegal for a labor organization even to print the voting records of the reactionaries who approved it . . .

"We propose, as good Americans, to fight the political restraints in this legislation.

"WE WOULD betray a fundamental heritage of political liberty if we allowed ourselves to be gagged by the law . . . We will not comply with the unconstitutional limitations on political activity which are written into the T-H Act.

"We dedicate ourselves to an unceasing campaign against the un-American conspiracy which has produced this Act. We pledge ourselves not to permit this Act to destroy either the economic or the political rights of the people. Nor will we permit the blackmail, the threats and the smears of . . . The House Labor and Un-American Committees to divide or deter us . . .

"We hereby dedicate our organizations and the entire membership to work unceasingly in the political field in complete unity with all labor organizations and other progressive groups to insure the political repudiation of those reactionaries who are responsible for the T-H Act, and to preserve a free America."

'We Dedicate Our Organization To Work Unceasingly In Political Field Against T-H'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"WE hereby dedicate our organizations and the entire membership to work unceasingly in the political field in complete unity with all labor organizations and other progressive groups to insure the political repudiation of those reactionaries who are responsible for the Taft-Hartley Act, and to preserve a free America."

With that pledge, unanimously adopted and vigorously cheered, the CIO ushered in what is intended to become a year of unprecedented political activity and determination, designed to end in the defeat of Congressional supporters of the T-H Law.

The CIO will, of course, experience difficulties under the statute, Pres. Philip Murray said, but "it is not going to stop the growth of the CIO. That is not an idle statement. That is a statement based upon facts."

There was no room for conjecture on how the CIO head regarded the law. "It was conceived in sin" and "developed in the minds of diabolical men." He described it variously as "a legal monstrosity," "a vicious piece of reprehensible legislation designed to undermine the labor movement in the U. S. . . . and lower the standards of living of men, women and children all over the country," "not only vicious but foolhardy,'" and "nonsensical."

CIO unions would choose their own methods of coping with the law in accordance with the autonomy given them by the CIO constitution, Murray said, but "there is no division in the councils of the CIO about fighting the T-H Law."

Speaking for himself, Murray stated that "due to some personal convictions which ran very deep," he had determined after the law's enactment neither to sign a noncommunist affidavit or file the financial data required of union wishing to have recourse to the National Labor Relations Board, unless the CIO Steelworkers' Executive Board changed his mind about it. The Board has since affirmed his position.

"I stated that I was unwilling to file an affidavit that I was not a Communist," Murray stated. "I do not know why the Congress of the U. S. should require me to do that, as a citizen. I think the Congress is very presumptuous, because I think if they could do that to me about this question of communism, they could do it with any other citizen about any other kind of issue.

"Why did not this Congress incorporate in this legislation a provision asking a member of a union holding office if he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan? They did not do it . . . The Congress had in mind a diabolical piece of work, extremely discriminatory in nature, and revolting to a citizen who believes in decency and in justice and in freedom."

Whether his action, and that of the Steelworker's Executive Board was good or bad, Murray said he could not predict. "Time, circumstance and conditions "would affect future policy of the union. He hinted, however, that a reversal of policy by the Board was unlikely, "since it is not the purpose of that union to change its mind very quickly."

OUTLINING the responsibilities of CIO unions in the T-H battle, Murray listed: the education of the people, the provision of information, the use of the radio and newspapers, the registration of men and women for voting purposes next year and participation in primary elections.

Of the character of the ensuing battle he remarked:

"Let us hope it will not have to be the picket line, but at any rate it is going to be at that line where the ballot box is." The T-H resolution specifically pledged that the CIO will not "comply with the unconstitutional limitations on political activity which are written into the T-H Act."

What could American labor expect from the new NLRB, headed by Denham? That question was answered by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman.

"The individual worker will be driven away from his union," Pressman stated. He will once again be 'liberated' in the sense that Mr. Sloan (former General Motors President) and Mr. Wilson (GM president) want them liberated."

Sloan, during the 1936 sitdown strike at GM, had stated, according to the CIO Council: "What is the strike all about? Any worker in the plants of General Motors has been free at all times to walk into my office and tell me about his grievance."

What sort of a man is Denham? Pressman answered that with a quote from a report written by Denham when he was a trial examiner for the Board:

OF a Negro leader Denham had reported that "his tendency to concoct almost any fabrication as an answer under such circumstances is well recognized among the white men of the South. Close and intimate contact with the Negro has taught the white overseer to recognize when a Negro is lying."

This section was stricken out of the final report by Denham's superiors, the speaker said.

The CIO Counsel said that it was insufficient to say that the new law had weakened or undermined the Wagner Labor Act. "The T-H Law has repealed the Wagner Act, and you no longer have any legal protection of your rights to organize," he declared.

In his analysis of the statute, Pressman brought out the following points:

● By a recent Denham ruling "employers may not only have their spies and infiltrate them into unions," Pressman said, but employers are in effect authorized to hire spies to watch trade unions "because you have to do that to find out whether the unions are engaging in unfair labor practices."

● In three cases, within 24 hours after the employer filed charges against unions, the Board has obtained injunctions against the workers, "driving them back to work." This was cited as an indication of the rapidity with which the Board is acting against unions.

● If an employer discharges a worker for union activity, but uses the pretext that the worker has violated a plant rule, the Board "may not reinstate" the employe. "I don't believe . . . that any employe discharged for union activity, where the employer claims he fired him because he violated a plant rule, will be reinstated by the new Board."

● A provision which bans "coercion" or interference with the rights of individual employes makes it possible for a "few stool-pigeons" to sign affidavits that they were coerced by union organizers and thereby to obtain an injuncton against the organizing activities. Likewise it is possible for a small group of "stool-

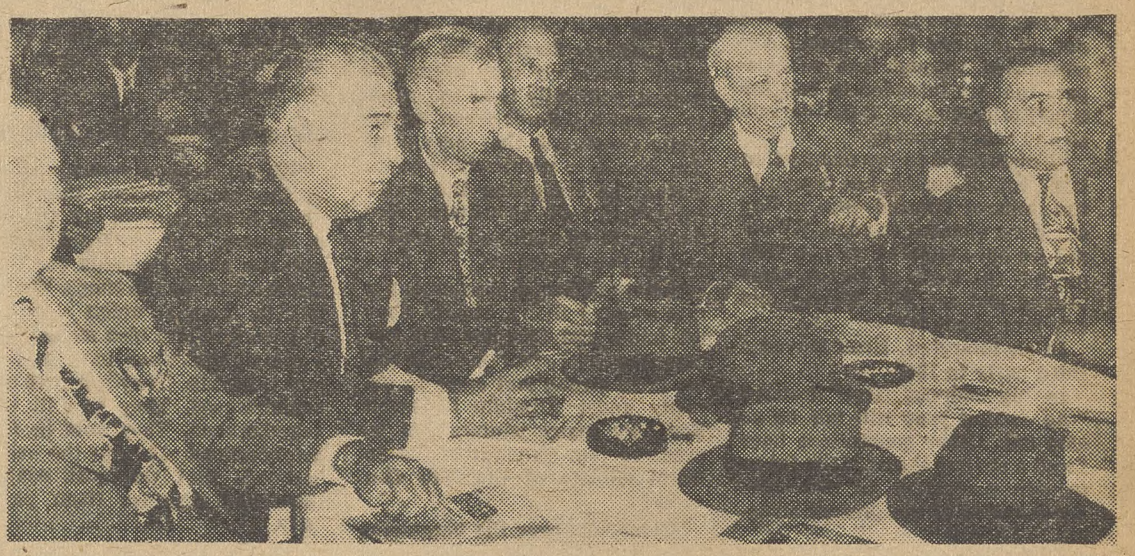
(Continued On Page 10)

Rabbi Hails CIO As Jews' Friend

The Jews of the world recognize the CIO as one of the "staunchest friends of Israel's survival in dignity and freedom," Rabbi Joseph Loth Liebman of the Temple Israel told CIO convention delegates.

The Rabbi, author of the best seller, "Peace of Mind", before delivering an invocation which moved the conventioners to applause, thanked Pres. Philip Murray "for his courageous and statesmanlike statement in behalf of the United Nations report on Palestine."

The CIO stands, he said, "as one of the great friends and coworkers of the Jewish people, and for that creative partnership we shall always be grateful, because we know, the Jews of the world know and have known throughout history . . . that Israel can never be secure until mankind is secure, and that where any human being is oppressed, there also Israel is oppressed."



One of Newest CIO Unions: **Although the Lithographers had delegates at the Atlantic City convention last year, they were called away by the death of Vice-Pres. Robert Bruck. Lithographers' delegates at the Boston convention included, left to right, Vice-Pres. Fred W. Rose; Vice-Pres. and Sec-Treas. Oliver Mertz; Arthur Willis, president of Local 3, Boston, a visitor; General Counsel Benjamin M. Robinson; Pres. William J. Riehl, and Martin Liberatore, international representative, a visitor. John Blackburn, president, Local 1, New York City, was also a delegate, but was not present when this picture was taken.**

Top CIO Leaders Confer: This picture was taken on the eve of the opening of the CIO convention at Boston. Left to right, Secy-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Philip Murray and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood.

MURRAY CALLS FOR LEADER TO COMBAT INFLATION

The Truman Administration was warned by CIO Pres. Philip Murray that the country has "a crying need for leadership" to combat inflation and save the system of free enterprise.

The warning was sounded by Murray in an extemporaneous talk before 1,500 representatives of labor and management attending a meeting of the Boston Industrial Relations Council on the eve of the opening of the 9th constitutional convention of CIO.

"I believe in free enterprise and the profit system. But I do not know how long our system can endure when in many places it has become a system of practical extortion," he said.

He charged that "our statesmen are endulging themselves in a lot of idle hope—praying that something will happen. The people of the United States are not looking for that kind of leadership. They are looking for people in responsible positions who will rise to the occasion and lead—lead in that direction which provides security against intrusianism in America."

He reiterated his suggestion that Congress be immediately reconvened to give special consideration to Europe and its starving people and to make that help "more practical through Congressional action that will drive this system of practical extortion from the market place."

Murray attacked the Taft-Hartley act labeling it as a "sinful piece of legislation conceived in the minds of diabolical men." However, it was on the subject of inflation that he was most vehement.

"I think America is in universal agreement," he said, "that prices are too high, and if continued at or about the present level, we are going to jeopardize the health of many people here and interfere seriously with production . . ."

"I know in my heart and soul that we are living in the greatest land in the world, the most tolerant and beneficial democracy in the universe. I will fight with all the strength I may possess against any one or any group that may attempt by use of force to upset this government of ours.

"While we fight for the preservation of this form of government, nevertheless at the same time we shall also fight against the evils which beset us from within. We shall fight for a better day and a better life for the workers of the nation, and a profitable enterprise for the investors."

Other speakers addressing the gathering included, Massachusetts Gov. Robert F. Bradford; Michael T. Kelleher, president of Boston Chamber of Commerce; and Temporary Mayor John B. Hynes.

Murray was introduced by Jack Hurvich, Greater Boston CIO public relations director.

Lima Mayor Gives A Buck To PAC

Mayor William Ferguson of Lima, Ohio, is a smart fellow.

He's given adollar to PAC.

The mayor contributed when a committee from UE Local 724, representing workers in the Westinghouse plant, visited him to talk PAC.

What's more, Mayor Ferguson is getting smart fast. He came across on the committee's first visit. Previously, it took five visits to persuade him to sign a letter to President Truman urging veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

RAW! RAW!

Sen. Pepper at CIO convention:

(Asking a rhetorical question about how to accomplish peace).

"It seems it was the day before the big college game. A bombshell burst on the coach with the announcement from the dean that the star player had been disqualified.

"The coach hurried to the dean, asking: 'Why?'

"The dean said 'we caught him cheating yesterday.'

"'I don't believe my player would cheat,' the coach blustered. 'A fine student like him. What evidence do you have?'

"'The star athlete sat in class right across from the star student. When their exam papers were compared, it was found the two were indentical on the first nine questions.'

"The coach: 'That doesn't prove anything. Maybe the player crammed.'

"'But,' said the dean, 'I can answer that best with the manner in which they replied to the last question. The A student wrote: I don't know. The player wrote: I don't know either.'"

Murray's Keynote Speech:

PRICES IMPERIL U. S. LIVING STANDARDS

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

ISSUES confronting the Nation today are of such grave importance that the CIO must speak out not only for its members but for all the American people, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in his keynote speech on the opening day of the CIO convention in Boston.

While skyrocketing prices are undermining the living standards of millions in the low-income groups on the one hand, staggering profits for a few are being raked in by big corporations on the other, Murray declared.

Warning that "the most dangerous inflationary situation that has ever developed in the history of the United States now presents itself to the American people, "Murray stated that government figures show that while the savings of the low-income groups are exhausted, profits after taxes are calculated to be in excess of $17 billion.

"The 1947 picture describes tragically, insofar as profits are concerned," Murray said, "that there is a greater concentration of wealth in the U. S. today than we have ever had at any time in our national history.

"Prices going up, living standards going down, and profits going to unprecedented heights. That is the picture, and those profits are emanating from the particular industries where people are required to purchase the necessities of life, such as foods, textiles, and other types of basic industry."

Answering a statement made by Sen. Taft and some of his colleagues in the course of OPA hearings 18 months ago that high prices are directly attributable to high wages, Murray said the present state of affairs belies this statement. "There have been no general wage increases in the U. S. in the course of the past eight or nine months," he asserted.

Blasts Extortion

"The recent skyrocketing of prices therefore is directly attributable to those practises of extortion which lie at the doorstep of the great industrialists and food combines . . ."

The present critical situation makes it imperative, Murray told the convention, that Congress "be brought back into session immediately, and that its attention should be directed toward a solution of these internal economic problems."

If necessary, he said, "rationing of a reasonable nature should be returned, price controls be made effective, and extortionate profits taken from the pocketbooks of the American consumers by those large industrialists should be taken away from them and put into the public treasury where they can do the most good."

The CIO is concerned not only with the well-being of Americans, but is also in favor of aiding those suffering from hunger in any devastated country in Europe or elsewhere, Murray declared, in pointing out that lower prices would mean more money for foreign relief.

In the interest of universal peace, he said, "it would seem to be the bounden duty of our American Government to see to it that prices are driven down, and that the Shylocks in the market places of the Nation are put where they properly belong."

Instead of passing legislation to meet the economic stress, however, Congress passed the Taft-Hartley bill, which Murray charged, was "a sinful piece of legislation," promoted by men "seething with hatred." They designed or contrived this law, he said, "for the purpose of imposing their wrath upon the millions of organized and unorganized workers."

T-H Monstrosity

Murray termed the law a "legal monstrosity . . . beyond the ken of ordinary men," and "a nonsensical piece of legislation, not only vicious but foolhardy."

He said it was the only full employment bill designed to protect segments of our population ever passed in this country, as it gives full employment to all the lawyers. "You're not going to find an idle lawyer anywhere in the United States while that law is in effect," Murray added, as the delegates roared with laughter.

The CIO's answer to the serious problems facing the American people, lies in its political action program, Murray said. "We are undertaking for the first time in our history, a real national campaign to organize votes, and to get out large registrations.

"Every unit affiliated with the National CIO is now bending every possible effort toward the accomplishment of that object, namely, the largest registration we have ever had in the history of our Nation, for the year 1948 It is the only way these problems can be answered."

Murray told the delegates that in giving them political advice through the medium of the convention, he might be violating the Taft-Hartley law, which holds that while working for a union, a person has no right to talk about candidates.

"I have no right while I am being paid by my organization, to talk to you over this microphone about candidates for public office," "I have no right to hire a hall; I have no right to use a newspaper.

"Well, I have hired a hall and I am using this microphone and I am ordering the CIO today to use the newspapers again. It can only be done in this way to test the constitutionality of the Act."

Other problems mentioned by Murray which call for CIO action were the fight against use of the injunction in labor disputes, and against lynching in the South. On the question of the rights of Jews to a land of their own in Palestine, he recommended that the CIO support the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine which urges the establishment of independent Jewish and Arab states in Palestine as a just and workable solution.

As for internal dissension within the CIO, Murray said he did not think it was anything to be disturbed about. "I am quite sure that every issue, no matter what it may be will be resolved by the delegates attending this convention in the usual amiable and very practical way," he said.

Loyal to Nation

Reaffirming his statement made at the 1946 convention that the CIO owes "its allegiance to one country and its loyalty to one flag," Murray strengthened it by adding that the CIO has a loyal adherence and devotion to this Nation's "form of government; to its Constitution and to its basic democratic institutions."

As a special word of warning, he said "Let no one whilst we are conducting our militant fight for economic justice in the United States get on the public platforms and through the use of subtleties attempt to convey the impression that this organization is anything than what I have said it is to this convention this morning."

Murray concluded his keynote address by outlining the steps taken to bring about labor unity with the American Federation of Labor, which he said had so far this convention this morning."

Jurisdictional

The only jurisdictional dispute that reached the floor of the CIO convention last week centered on Christopher Columbus.

The convention opened on Columbus Day, and Massachusetts State CIO President Joseph Salerno insisted that Mr. C. had been a weaver in his youth—and would have belonged in the Textile Workers Union.

But one speaker claimed Columbus was rightly in the National Maritime Union. Another insisted that Brother C. would really have signed up with the Masters, Mates and Pilots.

10,000 Went To Schools

Ten thousand CIO members attended school this summer, learning about unions and day-to-day problems, CIO Director of Research and Education Kermit Eby told convention delegates.

Speaking in support of an adopted resolution endorsing the Labor Extension Bill, Eby urged union members to contribute generously to help in the campaign to push the bill.

William Lavell, Lima, Ohio, also spoke in favor of the resolution, pointing out that the support of all was needed if the campaign was to succeed, and urging them to give financial aid to the Natl. Committee for the Extension of Labor Education. Frank Fernbach of the United Steelworkers is the CIO liaison officer on the committee.

The bill calls for the establishment of a Labor Extension Service in the Dept. of Labor similar to the extension service of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Archbishop Cushing Calls For 'Year Round' Pay

'I Belong Here': **Catholic Archbishop Cushing of Boston said that he broke an ecclesiastical schedule to appear at the CIO convention because he believed that "priests always belonged close to the ranks of labor." The archbishop delivered the opening address.**

MOST Rev. Richard J. Cushing, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of Boston, is proud to align himself with labor.

He is also proud that "every one of our Bishops and Archbishops is the son of a working man and a working man's wife."

Archbishop Cushing made a stirring address to the CIO convention at Boston, an address which was cheered many times and which brought the audience to its feet in a demonstration at its end.

Keynote of his address came with these words: "I should like to refer to two matters: one domestic, the other concerned with our foreign relations."

"I have read with interest some of the deliberations of both management and labor concerning the so-called guaranteed annual wage," he said. "The worry of the working man has traditionally been this: jobs today—but what will happen tomorrow?

"Up to now, many millions of Americans have been unable to answer that question for themselves. As a consequence, they live in a fear which God never intended to be theirs. A wage earner must have steady work and pay this week, next week and all the year round if he is to have security. Only an annual wage is an adequate wage. So runs the labor argument and it is a hard argument to answer.

"There can be no doubt some economic solution must be found so that a man may intelligently plan his future and make provision to discharge those responsibilities which have been placed on him by God Himself.

"It may or may not be the guaranteed annual wage, but it must be something close to it and I hope that a fair exchange of views on this subject between management, labor and representatives of the public will lead to an answer consistent with the needs and decent demands of labor."

Then, he made his other point —the one concerning foreign affairs.

"Unfortunately, at the moment, attitudes toward foreign policy are complicated by what are called 'conflicting ideologies'," he said. "Now, I do not know what an 'ideology' is.

"I suspect the word of being a catch phrase, a 'phony' word which can't be defined and which is therefore used to describe something not worth defining. Now-a-days we hear a lot about fighting 'ideologies,' and, here too, I am not sure how you go about fighting an 'ideology.'

"But I know what hunger is—and I know how to fight that. You might fight it with food. I know what poverty is. You fight that with money. I know what winter is. You fight that with coal and clothing. I know what discouragement is. You fight that with friendship and friendly deeds. I know what fear is and defeatism. You fight them with faith.

Fear Hungry People

"I do not know what the ideologies of the people of Europe and Asia are. I know what the ideologies of some of the political regimes are—but these are not the people. I know that all over Europe there is going to be hunger, poverty, cold, discouragement and fear. I know what these are and I know to what extremes they can drive decent, democratic God-loving people.

"I suspect that the best way to outwit or overcome evil 'ideologies,' whatever they may be, is by positive action of a non-political kind—by providing the things that fight hunger, poverty, cold discouragement and fear—by providing as efficiently and as much and as quickly as we can food, money, coal, clothing, friendship and faith to the workers, to all the needy of the world who turn to us.

"This hope I express: that an organization as powerful as the CIO—an organization with such great farreaching prestige—will give sincere and solid backing to such points and plans of American foreign policy as will put our resources — food, money, coal, clothing, friendship and faith—behind the democratic—the human war on hunger, poverty, cold, discouragement and fear in the war-breeding areas of the world.

"When we win that fight—a fight we can understand and can win—there will be less need for worry or talk or war about "ideologies'."

The prelate received prolonged cheers when he opened his address by declaring:

"I am glad to be here this morning because the invitation to speak which I received bore the signature of a great American—of a very great American—of a great American who has proved times beyond number both his Americanism and his greatness. I refer, of course, to the President of the CIO. Mr. Philip Murray.

Feels At Home

"But I am also glad to come because I belong here. I am a priest, an Archbishop. As such, I am by office and should be by my every personal action the representative of One Whom twenty centuries have hailed as their High Priest. To the eyes of other men, the Saviour appeared as a tradesman — a worker — and all those who share His priestly office should be found present wherever men are gathered who share in the labor which was the earthly vocation of Jesus Christ."

He went on to say:

"In this country it has been working people who have built the seminaries in which our priests are trained. Our institutions have no princely patrons; they are monuments to human labor and to the generosity of hard-working men and women.

"The aims of the CIO are those of the trade union movement and of organized labor generally. These are chiefly three: 1) the organization of the working men and women of America, without reference to race, creed, color or nationality, for mutual aid and protection; 2) the establishment of sound collective bargaining and wage agreements; 3) the promotion of legislation to safeguard economic security and social welfare, and to extend democratic institutions, civil rights and liberties.

"For my own part, I cannot see how any man in his right mind, certainly how any American with the slightest comprehension of Christianity, can complain about those objectives.

"The trade union movement has long since established its reputation for Americanism and its right to be heard. Whatever mistakes it may have made—and they are no more than those of other groups—to whatever excesses it may have gone—and these are easily balanced by those of its critics—the trade union movement is now a permanent part of the American picture. Labor is organized and it is organized to stay.

"I don't think organized labor should be discouraged when it is criticized. Everything that organizes arouses some one's resentment and some opposition. Organized religion does. Organized efforts of every kind do. An organized movement worth its salt welcomes criticism and thrives on opposition.

"In any case, there are no problems arising out of American organized labor, no problems internal to the Labor Movement or external to it in its relations with the rest of the community, which American Labor cannot solve in an American way within the framework of American law and in the best interest of the American people."

May God Bless Deliberations!

The invocation of the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, D.D., Catholic Archbishop of Boston, at the opening session of the CIO convention in Boston:

"May God bless your deliberations! May God the Father, Who gave you your strength, teach you how to use it! May God the Son, made man to work among us, be your model! May God the Holy Ghost, the spirit diffused through the hearts of us all, unit with you one another and with all others who love God!"

C. of C. Man Lauds Unions

THANKS to unions, the working man is no longer an object of oppression and exploitation, but a human being with God-given rights which all must respect."

That was the keynote of a CIO convention address by Michael T. Kelleher, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who brought the greetings of industry to the deliberations.

Kelleher, who paid warm tribute to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and also to CIO leaders who participated in the Boston Community Chest drive, declared:

"I think we all have reason to rejoice in the unusual contribution which your organization has made to the well-being of those who must spend sweat and tears and sometimes blood in the service of their fellow man.

"Thanks to the unions, labor has been able to assume something like its rightful position side by side with mangament and is no longer a miserable commodity in the power of a handful of grasping capitalists, whose type has almost completely disappeared from the American scene.

"Those who control the labor unions of the present day would be false to their trust if they did not bend every effort to preserve the bitterly contested gains of the past.

"No one understands this more clearly than do we of the Chamber of Commerce. We are in a position to know the problems of both labor and management. We are eager that labor may have a fair deal, not only because this is labor's inalienable right, but also because we know that with labor reduced to servitude, only a few will be wealthy and none will be truly prosperous.

Peacetime Draft Opposed By CIO

The CIO convention reiterated its opposition to peacetime conscription.

The resolution declared American youth should be returned to "peacetime occupations and gainful employment" and that a peacetime draft would carry "serious dangers for our own democracy and for the maintenance of world peace."

Trainmen Set Up Political Unit

The Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) will set up a political organization for its 225,000 members which will parallel the action of CIO-PAC and AFL committees.

Announcing the plan, BRT Pres. A. F. Whitney said he agreed 100% with the suggestion of CIO Pres. Philip Murray that it would be better for the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods to undertake a joint program "for effective political action." (A proposal to that effect, sent to the AFL convention Oct. 13 by Murray, was turned down.)

Whitney said he had suggested such a program on different occasions but that nothing had ever come of it, so the BRT decided to go it alone.

GOVERNOR ALMOST CONVERTED TO CIO'S NEW DEAL

"MASSACHUSETTS has always admired and respected a hard fighter who believes in the things he is fighting for. And that is what we think of Phil Murray."

That was how Massachusetts' Gov. Robert F. Bradford characterized the CIO president as he addressed the 9th CIO convention in Boston last week.

In fact, the Governor hinted, Murray almost won a convert to the "New Deal program of the CIO," for as Bradford listened to the CIO head he confided that he had remarked to himself. "Take a firm grip, Bradford, hang on, remember you are a Republican."

In introducing the Governor, Massachusetts CIO President Joseph Salerno had described him as one who had "zealously and enthusiastically worked with all the liberals and progressives . . . for the adoption of the fair employment practices law," enacted last year by the state legislature.

The Governor spoke with pride of his state's record in having the nation's best record for the least work stoppages during the past 9 years.

"That record," he stated, "means intelligent labor leadership. It means intelligent management leadership. It means something more; it means a healthy industrial climate. It means a realization in this old Commonwealth of ours that labor and management are equal partners; . . . that they sit down at the council table as equal partners . . . "

The speaker made only an indirect reference to restrictive labor legislation pushed through Congress and state legislatures by members of his party this year:

"No man has any idea, if he is in his right mind, of trying to turn back the clock away from the progress already made in the cause of workingmen's rights, of collective bargaining, or maintaining the gains already protected and safeguarded, as they should be, by our Constitution."

Pointing with pride to Massachusetts' constitution which guaranteed equality and indivual freedom 11 years before the Bill of Rights was adopted, Gov. Bradford reminded his audience that neither that guarantee nor the Bill of Rights "is any stronger than the will to maintain it."

In welcoming the delegates the Governor paid tribute to the way CIO tackles its problems. "You don't duck," he said. "You don't dodge; you don't weasel. You come right down the center of the line and you say what you think. . . "

Fighting a Tough Adversary: **Hugh Donahue, left, and Angelo Ciampa, members of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, on the picket line at the East Boston shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., where they have been on strike 18 weeks. Only strike benefits each receives for a family of five is $6 a week. The CIO convention pledged that they would receive help, and three unions—Steel, Textile and the Clothing Workers—voted the IUMSW $35,000.**

CIO Unions Give $35,000 To Aid Strike---More To Come

Not only did the CIO executive board and the convention pass a resolution supporting the strike of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers to the hilt—financially and morally—but the affiliated unions were quick to act.

Even before the convention had acted, the Steelworkers executive board contributed $25,000 as a down payment.

On the convention floor, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, announced that his union had voted $5000.

Sec. Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers announced that his union's board had also voted $5000 to the strikers, even though the TWUA is itself engaged in a series of smaller but costly strikes in the South.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers pledged that the union's executive board and the locals would make a donation. He said that the strike was following the pattern set after World War I when corporations grown fat with war profits tried to smash the unions.

Pres. Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers said that this was no time to perpetuate the differences between the MMSW and the IUMSW, pledged the financial support of his organization and called for unity to back the strikers.

Shipyard Striker Says:

IT'S TOUGH SLEDDING KEEPING FAMILY OF 5 ON $6 A WEEK

By FRED ROSS

PUT yourself in the place of Angelo Ciampa for a minute.

Ciampa has been on strike for 18 weeks at the East Boston ship yard of the Bethlehem Steel Co. for two very good reasons.

The company refuses to increase his pay to meet the cost of living and is demanding drastic contract revision that would endanger the existence of his union, the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

Ciampa is married and is the father of three children, ages 7, 4 and 2. He lives in a small apartment costing only $20 a month, but his only income is $6 a week in strike benefits in addition to some small assistance that he gets from the Greater Boston welfare agencies.

Ciampa's oldest son, Enrico, is in the hospital, suffering from a nose infection which occurred when a playmate accidentally struck him. His father said he has paid $56 for injections to combat the infection.

"How do you pay your bills?" Ciampa was asked on the picket line at East Boston, where 70 delegates to the CIO convention at Boston last week swelled the ranks of the pickets.

"I have a large grocery bill," the striker replied. "If it were not for the help that I get from my mother and the patience of the grocer, I don't know how we would eat."

Ciampa is not a fellow to cry over his hardships because it remained for local leaders to reveal that during the strike he was hospitalized several days.

Ciampa and the local leaders agreed that the additional help voted and promised at the CIO convention at Boston will "help pay electric light, doctors' and grocery bills and will enable us to redouble our efforts."

The striker was interviewed on the picket line which was swollen to about 150 by delegates to the CIO convention at Boston. The visitors included IUMSW Pres. John Green, Vice-Pres. John J. Grogan, Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, Albert Myers and Richard Carter, members of the executive board.

The pickets jeered the two dozen "leading men" who drove through the line with the assistance of a dozen policemen whose numbers were steadily augmented as the picket line increased. Another dozen scabs prepared to go to work turned their cars around and went home.

When the picket line was swollen to about three times its original size, a jittery police captain told Green "to step on it."

Andrew A. Pettis, the union's regional director, asked:

"If Bethlehem management people were out here, would you push them around?"

"Are you getting hot under the collar?" the policeman said tantalizingly.

"Yes, you would be too if you had been out 18 weeks," Pettis shot back.

The strikers crowded close to the scabs' cars as they passed through the lines, hurling epithets and reminding them that "we've been out 18 weeks and we're getting stronger all the time."

Bitterest remarks were reserved for Thomas Quirk, the plant's labor relation representative, who led a half dozen scabs along the side of the line into the plant.

"We'll not go back until they get rid of you," was the strikers' shouted warning.

Multiply this situation by ten yards operated by the Bethlehem Co. and the one plant operated by U. S. Steel at Kearney, N. J., and then you get an idea of what the 40,000 strikers are up against.

Conditions at some of the plants are worse than at East Boston. Grogan, speaking on the convention floor, said the company was trying hard to break the strike at the Key Highway yard, Baltimore.

There are from 800 to 1,000 strikers at the latter yard—pickets have to be added constantly to match the number of cops, Grogan said. From 15 to 20 strikers are arrested every day and thrown into jail.

But the leaders are confident that the union will win the strike. After thanking CIO Pres. Philip Murray for the $25,000 appropriated by the Steelworker's executive board to the strike fund, Green said:

"We need a lot more help. We've got to pay the rent, and the interest on mortgages for the strikers. Winter is coming on, and we may have to pay for coal and gas in the strikers' homes."

Ship Strike Issues

More than 40,000 workers have been on strike at the 10 plants of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, 18 weeks.

Issues: Strikers are demanding 12c an hour, which has been granted by other companies under contract with the CIO Shipbuilding and Marine Workers, and maintenance of hard-won seniority and grievance provisions, which the union says are necessary to preserve its existence. The companies have offered to boost the pay of half of the workers 12c an hour, but insist on denying the increase to the piece workers—at least half of the employes.

Location of plants: Bethlehem Co., Quincy, East Boston; 27th and 56th St. yards in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Staten Island, N. Y.; Key Highway, Baltimore; Sparrows Point, Md., Patapsco Scrap Corp., and terminal Island, Los Angeles.

U. S. Steel subsidiary, Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Kearney, N. J.

In There Fighting: **A few moments after this picture was taken at the East Boston shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., a police captain told IUMSW Pres. John Green "to step on it." Others in the picture are, left to right, IUMSW Vice-Pres. John J. Grogan; Edward Morganthal, member of the general executive board; Secy.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, and Andrew A. Pettis, regional director for the union in New England.**

Ready To Lend A Hand: **Evidence of moral support is shown by delegates to the CIO convention who are boarding a bus to take them to the East Boston and the Quincy shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., where they did picket duty. The CIO convention had passed a resolution pledging financial as well as moral support. Steel and Textile Union and the Clothing Workers have contributed $35,000 to the strike fund.**

Murray Sums Up Foreign Policy:

'THE PULSE-BEAT OF OUR RESOLU

A Hearty Handshake: Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), left, exchanges greetings with CIO Pres. Philip Murray after the Senator presented his program for peace and prosperity in the United States and the world.

THE CIO convention, after hearing pleas for aid to the distressed of the world from a member of Pres. Truman's cabinet, a Catholic prelate, a U. S. Senator and CIO Pres. Philip Murray, unanimously adopted a program which advocated:

Food and economic aid for the starving of the world, a campaign for a real peace, the fulfillment of Pres. Roosevelt's Big 3 unity, complete demilitarization for all and continuation of the Good Neighbor policy.

The Cabinet member was Secy. of State George C. Marshall, who said the issue today is "simply whether or not men are to be left free to organize their social, political and economic existence in accordance with their desires; or whether they are to have their lives arranged and dictated by small groups of men who have arrogated to themselves this arbitrary power."

The prelate was Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, who declared: "You fight hunger with food; you fight poverty with money; you fight winter with coal and clothing; you fight discouragement with friendship and friendly deeds; you fight defeatism with faith."

The U. S. Senator was Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), who offered a nine-point program for peace.

MURRAY, the final speaker before adoption of the foreign policy resolution on a standing vote, said "the theme, heart and pulse of the resolution is to provide means to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless and give medicine to the sick."

Marshall, first Secretary of State ever to address a labor convention, flew from Washington to make his address. He spoke before the largest gathering of the convention, a crowd which packed every seat in the auditorium of the Bradford Hotel, Boston, and overflowed into the aisles behind the convention floor and balcony.

Murray introduced Marshall with the statement that "peace has many champions, but many of them lack either the courage or the ability to fight for peace.

"Their advocacy of peace arises from a variety of motives, which do not concern us here. What does concern us is the presence and stature of a man who loves peace and hates war, because he knows the utter destructiveness, the callous brutality and the degradation that stem from war.

"IT takes patience, backed by a knowledge of men and events, to handle the current situations. Our Secretary of State seems to have that patience and knowledge.

"I have had some little experience in debates and discussions, and I am certain that our Secretary of State knows better than I that if you keep men talking, that agreement will finally emerge. It is only when men sulk and brood apart from one another that evil passions take possession of them and lead them into folly and oft-times into violence."

MARSHALL declared: "Everyone agrees that labor plays a vital part in the functioning of the modern state. If labor can be confused or embittered, if labor can be made to lose faith in the community of which it forms a part, then the core of any national life is threatened.

"I do not have to point out to this convention that the rights of labor and the hope and possibility of further gains for labor are absolutely dependent upon the preservation of civil liberties. For, the first victim of any dictatorial regime, and notably of the Police State, is the right of labor to organize itself for the protection of its interests.

"The basic problem of world recovery is production.

"With reference to the situation in Europe, the dominant factors are food and coal. Europe is entering another long winter. The situation is precarious. Outside assistance is absolutely necessary to prevent a really dangerous deterioration in health and morale before any carefully determined long-range program can possibly be put into effect.

"THERE now exists the urgent necessity for positive measures to prevent a fatal deterioration in Europe— political, economic and psychological—before Congress has sufficient time to consider and act upon a possible long-range plan for American assistance."

He referred to his statement at Harvard University June 5, now popularly known as the Marshall Plan. He noted that 16 European nations have met and drawn up a list of their basic needs and what outside assistance they may need.

"We are proceeding in a determined campaign which has for its purpose world stability, a condition absolutely necessary to world peace. It is a difficult business. It requires infinite patience and a constant effort to understand the other fellow's point of view. But, it definitely requires cool calculation and great determination.

"Hasty judgments and short range thinking need to be avoided. Above all things, a regard for the American tradition is required, the typical American readiness to assist those in need of help, to discount vicious propaganda and outrageous criticism, and in the end to seek only to do what is right, so far as we can determine the right."

Marshall received ovations before, during and after his address.

He followed his prepared address with off-the-record remarks, which received even greater applause.

FOLLOWING Marshall's address and after he left for Washington, CIO Gen. Counsel Lee Pressman presented the Resolutions Committee's Resolution on Foreign Policy and the World Emergency. (Text of the resolution is in an adjoining column.)

Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, opened the debate. He and all others who spoke prefaced their remarks by saying they were for the resolution. Here are excerpts from addresses:

BITTNER: "There may be a few in the U. S. who advocate war. But those who do were either too old to fight or were deferred in the last war. Any government which says America wants war is absolutely untrue and knows it is.

"I won't stand by idly while anyone criticizes the U. S. without me defending it. I can criticize my government without fear of being put in a concentration camp or being shot to death.

"This resolution leaves no question where CIO stands. It is unequivocal."

GEORGE BALDANZI, Executive Vice President, CIO Textile Workers: "I preface my remarks by saying that George Earle and others who say we should drop the atom bomb on R disgrace.

"I am not one of say that everything says in the United wrong and everything and Molotov says is against destroying Unity. We must who'll say 'yes' som stead of 'no, no.'

"The Russians ca another Hitler. But, another Hitler, for the Soviet would wor with him like it did w

JACK ALTMAN, Wholesale Employes: munists have form Comintern to oppose Marshall and Truma viet outlawed the So cratic Party in the Ru of Berlin, but, in zones, the English, Americans did not Communist Party."

JOSEPH F. KEHO nications Association the previous speaker want to rewrite this

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WALTER P. REUT Vice President and P the Auto Workers: we take here this w more important to th happiness of the wo

"I recall the 1940 C tion, just a year befo to war. Those who to Britain were la mongers. I was labe monger. The very pe world today who ca velt a war-monger Britain are calling war-monger today.

"In seven long y have gone from Hitle velt and now back to monger.

"John L. Lewis, C mick and the Comm wrong in 1940 for cal velt a war-monge wrong today for ca man one."

IRVING POTASH, Leather Workers: "T tion sets up basic p a guide for the U. for a fulfillment of aim for Big Three u not the Marshall p CIO plan."

MURRAY: "The re quite clear. The without equivocation

Logical Logistics

From CIO Pres. Philip Murray's introduction to Secy. of George C. Marshall:

"Our Secretary of State has learned as a soldier that whilst belly may make an efficient soldier, a full belly will make an eve ter citizen and subordinate the desire to become a soldier."

Pepper Peace Recipe:

We Must Regain F.D.R. Principles

SEN. CLAUDE PEPPER (D., Fla.) offered the CIO convention "in this tragic moment" some suggestions about "what we should do to make some progress in the direction of peace."

Pepper, who was introduced by CIO Pres. Philip Murray as an "old friend" who "along with being a U. S. Senator happens to be a steelworker who was at one time the third helper in an open hearth furnace in Birmingham," offered these nine suggestions:

"1. All name calling should be eliminated in the U. N. Assembly for one year.

"2. An immediate proposal by the U. S. in the Assembly that the U. S. advance 10 billions a year for the next five years through the U. N. Social and Economic Council, to be made available for world reconstruction.

"3. Let the U. S. at once propose in the Assembly that general world disarmament in all aspects proceed with real earnestness and spirit. The next agreement after the common step of all the nations to reduce their present military budgets 50% might be the agreement by all to halt the creation of new weapons of war.

"4. Let the U. S. propose in the Assembly that every nation shall totally withdraw all military forces out of every other country excepting, of course, Germany and Japan. Everybody get out of everybody else's country.

"5. Let the U. S. propose in the Assembly that, concurrent with troop withdrawal the Trusteeship Council be given jurisdiction over all colonial and mandated areas and peoples to the end of establishing self-government.

"6. That the U. S. propose in the Assembly that all nations not only withdraw their military forces, excepting the occupation forces, but that all the powers interfering in any way, economically, politically, or otherwise in any country, shall utterly cease to do so.

"7. Let the U. S. propose that at the next Foreign Ministers' Conference the whole question of making a single unit of the economy of Germany under joint fourpower control in the spirit of Potsdam be the primary matter upon the program.

"8. After such a program shall have been in operation for a reasonable time, then let the U. S. push for the completion of the German and Japanese peace treaties. Then only can it be expected that the various conflicts, which the changed world power situation growing out of the war has thrust upon us, will be resolved in a cooperative spirit by the major powers.

"LAST. If such a policy of cooperation among nations can be established and the peace treaties can be settled, then the U. N. would be in a position in a stabilized world to take up the whole burden of mankind and carry it on toward a better world in peace."

He noted that "there is a Freedom Train in America. Unfortunately, it did not start in Washington. How fitting it would have been for a guard of honor to have escorted those two estimable gentlemen through that train, and shown them the Bill of Rights and some of the other great human documents that make America what it is.

"Surely the Freedom Train of the future will have among its documents the signal bill which will wipe away the Taft-Hartley law."

HE bitterly denounced the backers of T-H and other illiberal legislation, saying "the people who profess to be the champions of free and private enterprise I charge were doing more to assist Communism in America than all the fifth columnists who are here.

"The antidote to every germ that threatens the American body politic is a healthy, democratic, New Deal capitalism in America. I do not see why everyone is not like us, a Roosevelt New Dealer."

Free Speech

Joseph F. Kehoe, Communications Association, was making an address during the debate on the foreign policy resolution. He claimed the right to criticize American policy in foreign countries, including Korea and Indonesian. CIO Pres. Philp Murray interrupted to ask:

"I assume you also believe the heroes of Stalingrad have the right to take the rostrum and criticize their government?"

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dvocation that we
are for universal disarmament; the dismemberment of the large armies and the production of all types of armed equipment. This is the kind of peace our organization stands for.

"It qualifies that passage by stating that the U. S. cannot afford to disarm wholly unless all other nations do likewise. That is reasonable. That is sensible. The resolution states that our organization favors giving relief in food, clothing, medicine and other goods to the hungry of the war-devastated countries, and that we support any sound program that has for its purpose the provision of this kind of relief.

"A lot of people have a singular notion about the Marshall Plan. There is no Marshall Plan in existence. A slogan has been used which attaches the name of Sec. Marshall to a plan of some description, to which he made reference in the course of a speech at Harvard last June.

"Personally, I favor the Marshall idea. The Marshall idea is to give money or food or economic aid to the devastated countries. So, it shall be my resolve, with your support, to lend every constructive aid in the development of a satisfactory plan that will provide substantial relief and economic aid to all of the people of Europe.

"The theme of the resolution, the soul of the resolution, the heart of the resolution, the pulse-beat of the resolution provides through this great instrumentality of labor, this great house of labor, a means to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and shelter the homeless and give medicine to the sick.

"This convention is speaking in a spirit of absolute sweetness when it makes this type of contribution, a wholesome contribution, toward the aid of those people in those other countries.

"Let there be no misunderstanding as to what the intent of the resolution is. Its intent is to do just what I have said it is—nothing more and nothing less."

Murray prefaced his remarks by saying: "Every delegate, when he votes for this resolution, pledges himself and his organization to support these ideals. And, he cannot betray them, either through the use of subletry or evasion or in hidden places or in open forums, and be loyal to the CIO.

"He is required, as a matter of policy—and this is a declaration of policy—to subscribe wholeheartedly to these ideals. He cannot subvert them. He is not privileged to do that. He must support them."

The People Are Interested: **This picture, taken in the visitors' balcony, should convince cynics that the people are interested in the CIO's program. CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in his opening address that the CIO had declared war on high prices not only in the interest of its members but also of the people of the nation. Most of the group were so interested in the convention proceedings that they were not distracted by the photographer's flashlight bulb.**

Foreign Policy Resolution:

"A Program For Peace, Democracy, Abundance"

Following is the resolution on "Foreign Policy and The World Emergency", unanimously passed by the CIO Convention:

TWO years have elapsed since victory was signed by force of arms over the Fascist aggressors—Hitler-Germany and imperialist Japan—yet a stable peace has not been achieved. The aims for which all liberty-loving people fought with such enormous suffering and loss of human lives have not yet been attained.

As Americans we have a right to discuss, commend or criticize the policies of our government affecting foreign affairs. As David Lilienthal recently advised the American people with respect to the use of atomic energy, all matters affecting the lives of the people and the destiny of our nation should and must be the concern of and subject to the will of the people.

THE CIO is an American institution with a single national allegiance and that allegiance to our own country, the United States of America, its form of government and basic democratic institutions under the Constitution of the United States. As such we base our interest upon the interests of our people and our country. The guiding principle of the CIO and of the American people is complete opposition to any form of oppression—in favor of the Four Freedoms—Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, and Freedom of Speech—for everyone—everywhere.

We know that the people of the world wish to live in peace. We know that the unity among the Big Three, forged in the crucible of war, was the essential factor which accomplished the military destruction of our common enemy.

Today we find the nations of the world torn with dissension and conflict.

In our devotion and allegiance to our country and its people, dedicated to the sacred objective of building a better life for Americans and thereby assuring prosperity and peace for the world, we desire to express these principles by which the policies of our government and other governments shall be guided and judged:

(1) The people demand peace. They condemn with all the vigor and determination at their command belligerent predictions of the inevitability of war, from whatever source it may come. The voices which have been raised in a few places in our country calling for a so-called preventive war are not the voice of the American people. We deny any charge that we plan to launch a war. The American people oppose, as inconsistent with their basic interests and aspirations, any such attempt as we oppose any form of aggression by America or any other nation. There must be the most vigorous and relentless opposition by all liberty-and peace-loving citizens to the offensive led by evil forces to provoke and foster the insane idea of another world war.

THE will of the people in every country should put an end to the activity of this evil minority which is putting out its propaganda in favor of a new war and is lending its support to everything which is anti-democratic in any part of the world.

We call upon the United Nations to carry through on the resolution adopted at the last session of the General Assembly to take early and effective measures for progressive universal disarmament. The United States cannot disarm unless this action is accepted by all nations. This must include international control of atomic energy, with full power of inspection, discontinuance of production of atomic bombs, the outlawing of atomic weapons, bacterial warfare, and all weapons of war.

(2) There can be no enduring peace, as has been repeatedly expressed in American policy, unless there is a fulfillment of the agreement among the big powers for the complete demilitarization and utter destruction of all vestiges of Fascism in Germany and Japan, and the complete elimination of the cartels and Nazi control of industry which planned and furnished the economic base for Hitler's and Hirohito's military aggressions. Anything less would be a complete betrayal of the millions who fought and died in the war. The economic revival of Germany must be directed, under adequate and effective supervision, for civilian and peaceful purposes, under complete democratic control of the people and for the absolute assurance for the protection of the peace that there will be no rebuilding of industry which has war or military potential.

(3) We know that an enduring peace demands that the people everywhere, including the economically backward or colonial countries, be protected in their rights of self-determination and self-government—free from interference of coercion, be it military or economic from any source—benevolent or despotic. The people of the war-devastated countries look to us for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. We therefore support sound programs for post-war rehabilitation. We urge in support of our Nation's fight against hunger throughout the world prompt action to provide food and other economic aid for the rehabilitation of their countries. We also urge under no circumstances should food or any other aid given by any country be used as a means of coercing free but needy people in the exercise of their rights of independence and self-government or to fan the flames of civil warfare.

(4) Above all, the people of this country demand that there be a fulfillment of the basic policy of our late President Roosevelt for unity of purpose and action among the three great wartime allies—the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union within the United Nations. Failure to accomplish this necessarily means dissension and strife in the world. Each nation has a right and obligation to present and support its basic principles but must be prepared to temper its firmness with self-restraint and understanding. The spirit and purpose of the United Nations does not contemplate, and we would deplore the use of, the veto to prevent the United Nations from furthering a full and lasting peace. However, the issue of the veto in the United Nations is but a symptom of the more basic underlying disunity that has developed among the Big Three and is threatening the very existence of the United Nations. If we fail to achieve unity then the world faces a war which means the destruction of humanity itself.

(5) We know that for the good and welfare of the people of the Western Hemisphere, it is imperative that the Good Neighbor Policy instituted by President Roosevelt be continued in full force and effect.

THE Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln said in one of his most profound speeches. "The prevention of war and the peace of the world depends upon the working people."

World organized labor, through the World Federation of Trade Unions, has demonstrated that the workers can agree upon a common program for the preservation of peace, the full enjoyment of democracy and economic security and abundance for the peoples of the world. The governments within the United Nations cannot and must not be permitted to do less. Their policies and action must be responsive to the crying needs and aspirations of their people.

Phone Unionists:

SEE WHAT MAKES THE CIO TICK

FIFTY members and officers of telephone unions all over the country took time off last week to watch the CIO in action at its annual convention.

Of that number four were official delegates from the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee.

Representing the American Union of Telephone Workers, national long lines employes with about 23,000 members, were: John J. Moran, president; Robert T. Creasey, vice-president; Francis Caren, R. J. Darling, Lauretta Emma, James Kennish, C. W. Peters, Margaret Reilley, all members of the Executive Board.

Also in attendance from the AUTW were: Oscar Jaeger, editor of the AUTW Voice; A. V. Segby and Caroline L. Miller, president and vice president of Local 3, Cleveland; A. P. Brogle and Ann Harmony, president and vice president, Local 8, Boston; Miss Lyons and Miss McLaughlin, Local 8, Boston.

Twenty-five representatives, including the 15-man Executive Board, of the American Communications Equipment Workers, most recent affiliate consisting of 26,000 members, attended the convention. They included: Ernest Weaver, president; P. M. Williams, secy. treas.; national directors: J. M. Massey, J. R. Mathis, J. R. Frydle, L. R. Walkup, G. C. Thornton, M. W. Gray, W. D. Barry, N. L. Wolf, A. W. Stein, D. V. Harris, C. V. Wattles, J. H. McNamee, F. E. Zunic, H. L. Buelow, W. M. Wallis and F. G. Pfeifer. Alternate delegates: J. E. Vaubel, R. N. Baird, F. J. Sidlo, R. H. Bridge, J. C. Losey, D. G. Matheson, R. J. Ferme and Yolanda Dioguardi, national office secretary.

One of the TWOC delegates, C. W. Bixler, president of the United Telephone Employes of Oregon, representing 4500 employes, was unable to attend. The Executive Board of this union has voted to recommend affiliation to the CIO.

From the Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois came President Richard W. Long and members Patricia Hanrahan and Ellen Conden. The FTCI membership voted last June to affiliate with the TWOC as soon as 50,000 other telephone workers are affiliated. Since the TWOC now has a membership of this number, affiliation will be completed shortly.

Telephone unions in New York City were represented by 6 officers and members: Margaret Kennedy, president; Mae Sullivan and Mildred Dennan, Telephone Employes Organization (accounting dept.) and George H. Kane, president; Carl Sullivan and Richard Horigan, Union of Telephone Workers (commercial employes).

Ruth Wiencek, national representative of the TWOC; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mayer, both attorneys for telephone unions; and George Brenner, telephone union attorney in New York, were also at the convention.

Voice with Smile: Representatives of many telephone unions and CIO Pres. Philip Murray are shown as they got together for a chat at the CIO convention. The Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee had several important meetings at Boston and, in addition, phone union members had delegates at the convention.

UE To Broadcast Series By Gaeth

A news broadcasting is being sponsored by the international office of the CIO Electrical Workers. Arthur Gaeth, Mutual Broadcasting Reporter, is presenting a weekly broadcast under the Union's auspices.

The program, starting Wednesday Oct. 22, is to be broadcast over 55 MBS and independent stations. The program will originate from Washington at 7:30 P.M. and will be heard in most areas every Wednesday evening at that time.

WFTU Unanimously Indorsed

CONTINUED support of the World Federation of Trade Unions was unanimously voted by the CIO convention.

The resolution points out that the Federation has demonstrated that the representatives of the labor movements of all the countries of the world can meet and work together.

The CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs is commended for its work in maintaining cordial relations with trade unions in Latin America.

The resolution resolves, "That (1) The CIO pledges its continued support to the strengthening of the WFTU, and the decisions and policies of the WFTU to the end that workers in every land shall enjoy the basic right of organization and assembly and thereby achieve economic security. We call upon the American delegates to the United Nations to secure immediate and effective action to eliminate the Franco regime; and

(2) "The CIO calls upon the American delegates to the UN Security Council and the General Assembly to support the proposal that an effective working relationship be perfected between the UN Economic and Social Council and the WFTU in order that organized labor may have direct representation in the affairs of the UN and thereby be heard on all questions touching the peace and economic and social progress.

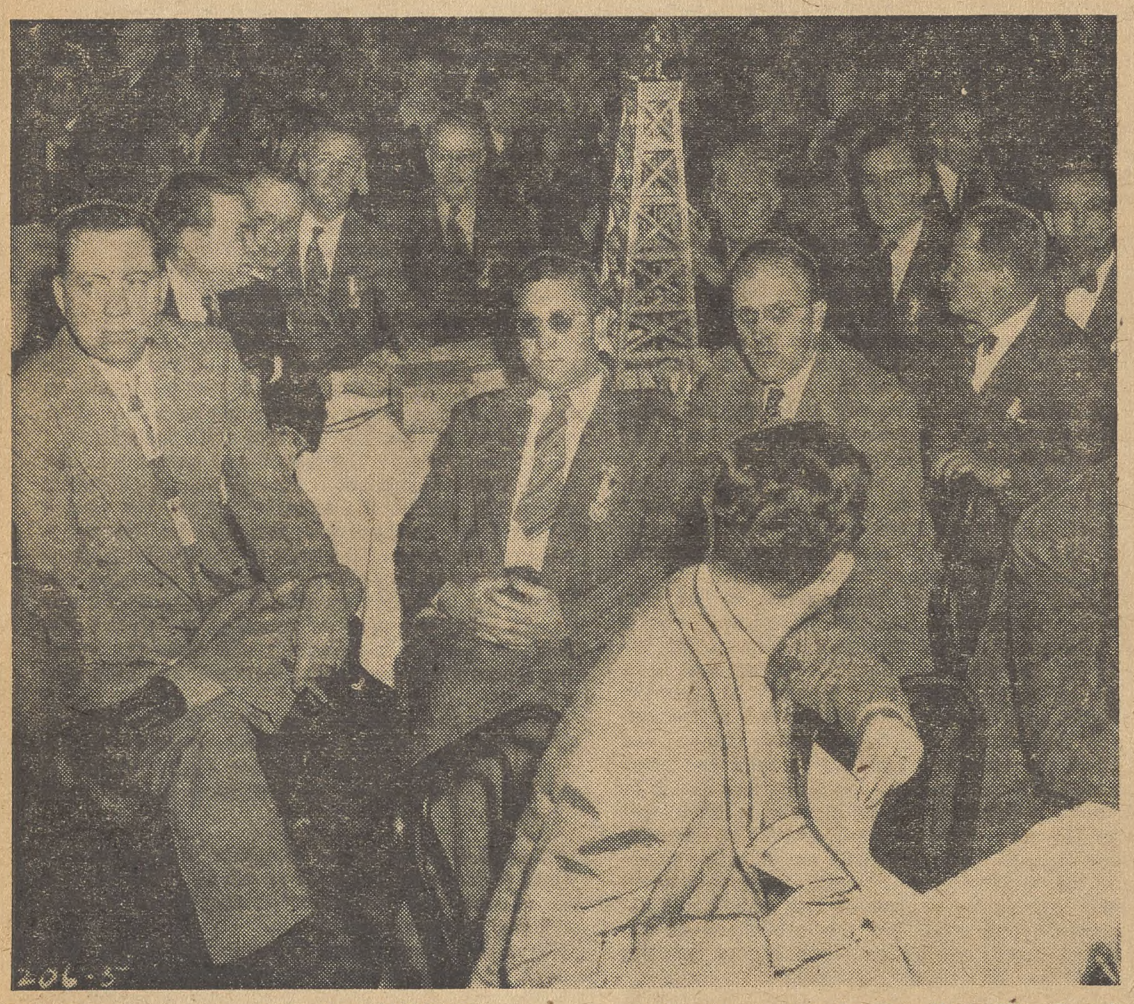
Anchors Aweigh!

The Navy Band from the Boston Navy Yard played at the CIO convention in honor of Sec. of State George C. Marshall. The band was directed by Chief Musician John F. Potoka, a veteran with a lot of gold hash marks. On the bandstands were the music for "Have a Heart, Taft-Hartley."

Three's a Crowd

According to the U. S. census bureau, nearly 2.8 million married couples in the U. S. were living doubled up with other persons in April, 1947.

This figure is 8.3% of all married couples in private households.



Oil Workers Bring Symbol With Them: The miniature oil derrick, the symbol of the Oil Workers, actually works. Members of their delegation are seated clockwise around the table: Vice-Pres. A. R. Kintsley, Secy.-Treas. Thomas M. McCormick, Pres. O. A. Knight, William Hanscom, Washington legislative representative; D. R. Stewart, staff representative in New York City; Joseph Dernencourt, CIO regional director, Oklahoma; L. P. Waldon, general counsel; E. Carroll Mattern, OWIU regional director, Dallas; E. E. Phelps, research and education director; William Wensettler, OWIU, regional director, Oklahoma, and B. J. Rickey, OWIU regional director, Wyoming-Montana.

CIO Maps Fight On T-H Law

(Continued from Page 4)

pigeons" to obtain an injunction against a striking union on the grounds that the stirke "interferes with their right to work."

● The Act repeals not only the anti-injunction provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, but also the protection it gave unions against damage suits for unauthorized acts of its agents or members.

● The Act has given employers "that degree of assurance and confidence that they believe they are in a position to crush the labor movement in this country. Pressman attributed the attitude of Bethleham Steel and U. S. Steel toward the striking shipyard workers to this T-H-inspired psychology.

Joseph P. Selly, president of the American Communications Association, and James J. Matles, organization director of the CIO Electrical workers, both issued stinging condemnations of the legislation and called for united political activity.

Referring to the question of signing non-communist affidavits, Matles pointed to his union's success in organizing 17 plants recently without the NLRB's aid.

"We don't believe," Matles explained, "that you can start out today and lead men into submission step by step . . . and that on Nov. 6 they will spring up on their feet and they will replace the Congress . . ."

The course UE takes next year will be greatly affected by the action other CIO unions take, Matles stated.

"I don't claim our organization is living in a vacuum . . . And we cannot draw a blueprint and say we are such great heroes we will do it ourselves. We will not rush into that lineup for the simple reason that it is not a chow line; it is a line where they are dishing out poison. But if we are ever found in that line, we will be found in the rear and we will be sqawking like hell . . ."

Swellenbach Wants 75c Base

SECY. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach told CIO convention delegates he favored raising the minimum wage rate to 75c an hour.

He declared that living costs have made such a step, not acted upon by the last session of Congress, mandatory.

In a interview with the press, Schwellenbach later said the labor movement should "take Communists by the seat of the pants and the nape of the neck and throw them out."

Asked why he attacks only "reactionaries" in his convention speech, he said the term "reactionary" included Communists—"all those who take orders from foreign governments."

In his speech, Schwellenbach declared:

"There are two actions which this organization has taken for which I am deeply grateful.

"One is the consistent reelection of Philip Murray as your president. He has a complete understanding of the problems which confront our Nation and the relationship between the labor movement and those problems.

"He is not an appeaser on any fundamental issue which confronts the labor movement, but he does understand the necessity for proper timing of the presentation of questions in order that they may most effectively be presented and considered. I have for him not only the highest respect, but a feeling of deep affection as a result of our contacts during the last two years.

"The other thing for which I wish to thank you is the recommendation by this organization to the Department of Labor of John Gibson. No night was too long, nor was any trip by plane too dangerous to stop him when he and I considered either was necessary. He is the hardest worker I ever knew and most loyal assistant I have ever had.

Talks to the People

"The last six weeks, through a series of speeches and press conferences, I have attempted to bring to the attention of the American people the fact that despite what they have been told to the contrary, the increases in wages of the workers of this country were not the exclusive causes of increase in prices.

"For two long years representatives of business, in the press and the magazines, have dinned into the ears of the American people the claim that advances in prices were exclusively caused by advances in wages.

"Wages alone are not responsible for price increases, and I am trying to bring to the American people the realization that the element of profits is also an important factor which must not be overlooked in evaluating the problem of prices.

"Everyone knows that in 1939 we had a loose market under which the purchasers of labor had a pool of six million unemployed upon which they might call if they desired to keep the wages down. The subject which is of importance and the subject about which the American people want to know, is what has happened during the period since V-J Day and since June, 1946, when price control was abolished.

"Those are the pertinent figures and those are the figures to which the American people should pay attention. I am free to admit that wage increases have had a relationship to price increases. I will not admit and I deny with all my vigor that all price increases should be blamed on wage increases. While wages have increased 21% from August, 1945, to August, 1947, during the same period prices have increased 24%.

A Warm Greeting: Secy. of Labor Schwellenbach, left, is congratulated by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, right, after the Cabinet member told the CIO convention that soaring living costs made passage of the 75 minimum wage law mandatory.

Why Prices Rose

"Of that 24%, 20% occurred after the lapse of OPA in June of last year, while the hourly earnings of factory workers increased 15%. For the third quarter of 1945, which was the first quarter after price control received its stab in the back, the annual reported profit of all corporations, after taxes, was 8 billion, 100 million dollars.

"Using the second quarter of 1946 and similarly adjusting it to an annual basis after taxes, the profits are 16 billion, 600 million dollars, showing an increase in profits since the abolition of OPA as slightly about 100%. You will notice that the corporate profit figures I have given to you are after taxes.

"I have made no such deduction in reference to wages.

"Certainly the 21% increase in wages should be reduced by the amount of individual income taxes that the individual or the family may pay. I do not think that any sensible person can deny that the use of the repeated statement that wage increase is exclusively culpable so far as prices are concerned in the light of the fact that price increases have consistently moved ahead of wage increases at a time when the profits of industry were increasing over 100%.

"I recognize the right of a corporation to make profits, but I say that when profits increase at this rate, they certainly should bear a substantial portion of the burden for the price increases since June, 1046.

"Another effort to blame the Administration involves the criticism of our tax policy. Statements are made that if the President had not vetoed the tax bills there would not have been such an increase in prices. The fact of the matter is, as everybody recognizes, that we do not today have a free market in which there is competition.

"We have a sellers' market because the earnings and savings of the people during the war and the profits of the corporations make it possible without control to run the prices up.

"The corporations already have received a substantial contribution so far as taxes are concerned when the excess profits tax was abolished as of January 1, 1946.

"It is not our purpose to impress upon the rest of the world our system of democracy. What we tried to do in the war, and what we still are trying to do, is to see to it that those nations which want to embrace all or a portion of our form of democracy may do so without the interference from the outside by any totalitarian power.

"The road of the labor movement has been a difficult one. The liberties which have been enjoyed are not the ends which are sought.

"The old reactionaries lived in totalitarianism.

"They controlled the economy through their control of the resources of the Nation, which were so great that they, and they alone, could exploit them. We all know what happened to organized labor under that theory. It was allowed to die on the vine.

"That is why I am so much opposed to reactionaryism in the labor movement itself. I classify as reactionaries those who would give to the Government complete and total control over the lives of our citizens; those who upon order from abroad seek to substitute totalitarianism for democracy in America.

"Congress reduced the President's request for the Wage and Hour Division by more than $2,000,000. This reduction will mean that only 28,000 of the 550,000 covered establishments will be inspected during this fiscal year.

"Perhaps the next session of Congress will pass a bill which will authorize a necessary increase in the floor under wages. I am not the least bit interested, however, if Congress passes such an authorization bill and then fails to provide sufficient funds with which to carry it out.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics furnishes all the basic figures for most of the planning that is done not only by labor but by industry in the U. S. Never so much as now is there necessity for accuracy of those figures. Never so much as now has it been necessary to cover the field which the Bureau wants to cover. Yet the appropriation for that purpose was reduced from $6,900,000 to $3,400,000.

Need Labor's Aid

"If we are to have a strong Department of Labor we will need the support of those in the labor movement who are organized. The Department was created for you and for all of the unorganized workers of America. We need your support. I have come here to ask it. I want that support not merely when the bills are a couple of days away from passage. I want it throughout all of the weeks of the year.

"Another matter which I wish to call to your attention, because I think not sufficient attention has been paid to it, is the enactment of laws in many States which have as their purpose the destruction of labor union activity. A number of States have enacted anti-closed shop laws, restriction of strike activities, anti-picketing laws, and the regulation of labor relations in public utilities. In some cases there were omnibus laws, which cover a great variety of subjects.

"We live in a paradoxical age. We have 60 million employed persons in this country. Our bank deposits are larger now than ever before. Our car-loadings are limited only by the supply of cars. Yet there pervades our entire atmosphere—the fear of what is ahead. Some are afraid of war. Some are afraid of collapse. We are desperately close to reaching the day when people will say that they want to stand still or go backward."

Now Boss Fights Open-Toed Shoes

Fashion note: General Electric doesn't like women who wear open-toed shoes.

The sight is so unpleasant to local GE management at the main plant here that it was offered as one of the reasons for refusing to rehire a woman with six years service in accordance with her seniority rights.

When Local 301, CIO Electrical Workers, negotiated for rehiring of the woman, management said there was no suitable job for her because her record showed several warning notices. It developed that one of these was for wearing open-toed shoes. The local has sent the case to New York to be taken up with top GE management.

Asks Improved Wage Cellar

THE CIO, for the fourth consecutive year, again issued a demand for an increase in the Federal minimum wage law and extension of the law's protection to all workers.

A resolution adopted by the CIO convention in Boston last week termed the present minimum wage of 40 cents "sheer hypocrisy," and called for a 75 cent floor in its stead.

In addition, it severely scored the 80th Congress for passage of the Portal-to-Portal Act, which liquidated wage claims of workers for travel and make-ready time. The Act also provided a 2-year period of limitations, which, the resolution charged, would absolve employers "of responsibility for all back-wage liquidated damage claims."

Speaking in support of the resolution, Jack Rubenstein, CIO Textile Workers, berated Sen. Robert A. Taft, who recently called for a "moratorium on social legislation."

A plea for coverage by the Fair Labor Standards Act of agricultural workers came from Pres. Donald Henderson, CIO Food and Tobacco Workers.

Henderson warned of a "concentrated drive to extend exemptions," and urged CIO unions to do their utmost to prevent the move.

Another resolution, dealing specifically with agriculture labor, charged that workers in the food industry are suffering "unjust and inhumane discrimination."

"We pledge our full support to a campaign through Congress and other appropriate agencies to end the discriminations that force agricultural workers to live at substandard levels and which create a threat to the standards of all workers," the resolution concluded.

Foremen Pickets Withdraw Lines

Fourteen Los Angeles CIO Longshore foremen ("walking bosses") complied with the ruling of a federal referee and withdrew their pictketlines from three steamship companies, ending 13 weeks of dispute on the local waterfront.

Meeting in the office of Pres. L. B. Thomas of Local 1-13, CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, the walking bosses ratified the decision of their negotiating committee in San Francisco to lift the long-entrenched picketlines.

Federal maritime arbiter Arthur C. Miller earlier had ordered longshoremen to cross the picketlines of their foremen but the walking bosses held out for written assurance of non-discrimination against strikers by management.

The arbiter ruled, however, that the CIO must comply with his terms just as employers did when he ruled against their lockout at Los Angeles harbor.

No Boston T-H Party For CIO Delegates

Badges for delegates to the 9th CIO convention were especially designed with the upper metal portion picturing the Boston tea party and the lower piece the ride of Paul Revere.

Hit Decline Of Liberty; Back Santo

RECENT attacks on civil liberties and current actions of the Supreme Court which "failed the hopes of the common people" were denounced by the CIO convention.

The convention, supplementing a resolution on protection of democracy, also unanimously denounced the governmental attempt to deport John Santo, organizational director of the CIO Transport Workers. Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, made a rousing attack on the action against Santo.

THE President's Executive Order 9835, purporting to prove a means for weeding out disloyal government workers, is seen as a grave danger to the liberty of government employes.

"This dangerous order," the resolution declares, "can only have the effect of regimenting our government workers and imposing vicious controls upon their political freedom."

The persecution of labor leaders, the imposition of standards upon aliens that would not be imposed upon others, the encouragement lent the Klu Klux Klan by the activities of the House Un-American Committee, brutal lynchings and slayings by mobs, the growth of racial and religious intolerance, monopoly domination of the press and radio—all is likened to the pattern of repression of the 1920's when Gen. A. Mitchell Palmer was attorney general of the United States.

STRENGTH is added to the document in its conclusion—instead of ending with the usual "Therefore, be it resolved," the resolution heads a nine-point program with "WE DEMAND."

The nine-point program follows:

(1) The enactment of effective Federal, State and municipal legislation providing for fair employment practices. The issuance by the President of an Executive Order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Committee covering all employees whose pay is derived in whole or in part from moneys appropriated by Congress to end discrimination in hiring, promotion and tenure.

(2) The enactment of a Federal anti-lynching bill.

(3) The enactment of Federal legislation for the District of Columbia and of State legislation outlawing discrimination and segregation.

(4) The enactment of Federal and State legislation invalidating restrictive covenants based on race, color, creed, or national origin.

(5) That provision be made for adequate safeguards against racial discrimination in Federal appropriations for State aid.

(6) The amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit racial segregation in buses, trains and airplanes.

(7) The enactment of effective Federal, State and municipal civil rights laws and of laws guaranteeing the right of suffrage and abolishing the infamous poll tax.

(8) The enactment of laws protecting aliens long resident in the United States and regularizing their status.

(9) The establishment of guarantees to assure the freedom of thought and the freedom of political views of government workers and the revocation of President Truman's Executive Order 9835 dealing with loyalty oaths.

Pepper: Eat Less Is GOP Habit

Biting remark by Sen. Pepper Pepper to CIO convention!

"The other day, Sen. Taft in the West told the people to eat less. Now, Taft need not have said that. The American people are wise people. They read history and they remember it. They know the working people always eat less when the Republicans are in power and that if they elect Taft President there will be a great many of them not eating at all."

TVA and MVA Win Backing

The CIO convention went on record in strong support of the Tennessee Valley Authority as a great social achievement which should be extended to other regions of the country.

"The CIO is to be congratulated in giving a strong lead to the country on the question of unified river basin development and particularly to the proposal for a Missouri Valley Authority," John Brophy, Industrial Union Council director, told the delegates.

Brophy listed some important reasons for MVA. He said it would provide a comprehensive river control plan for the entire region and would make possible extensive reforestation; planning of new cities through the proper development of electricity and other resources; and further industrial development.

John Clark, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers delegate, described some of the advantages such projects would bring to the copper mining industry through cheap power.

The resolution, passed unanimously by the convention, called for the application of TVA principles in all the other great river valleys and endorsed legislation introduced in Congress by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.)

Pres. Joseph Salerno of the Mass. CIO Council welcomes the convention and takes the opportunity to do some PAC work. He said that there were only four Congressmen from the state who could be depended on to represent labor's interests.

CIO Uses CARE's 'Adoption' Plan

CIO's expanding "adoption" program will help many European union families win their battle for survival in the coming hard winter.

Latest demonstration of how the project works comes from Local 61, CIO Rubber Workers, Erie, Pa. The local has "adopted" two overseas trade unionists and will send each a CARE food package every month. The package contains 22 pounds of vital supplies practically unobtainable by the average family in Europe, including sugar, fats, flour, coffee, milk powder, egg powder, meats, dried fruits. The "adoption" program includes also union treasury gifts to the CARE Food Fund established by the National CIO Community Services Committee; individual contributions to the CIO-CSC CARE Food Fund or to the CARE Labor Section, 50 Broad St., New York 4.

Governor Praises Prelate's Talk

Massachusetts Gov. Robert F. Bradford, taking the platform after the address to the CIO convention of Catholic Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, praised the prelate as follows:

"You can see why we politicians are glad Archbishop Cushing is not running for office."

Salerno, Walsh And Carmichael Aid

CIO Regional Director Frank Carmichael presided as temporary chairman at the opening session of the CIO convention, introducing Catholic Archbishop Richard J. Cushing as the first speaker.

Carmichael then turned the chair over to Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts CIO president, who briefly outlined some of the labor and political highlights in the State. He pointed out that Massachusetts is the only state that pays workers unemployment benefits of $25 a week for 25 weeks.

Martin J. Walsh, New England director of the United Steelworkers, introduced CIO Pres. Philip Murray as permanent chairman.

Peppery Talk: Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) is shown addressing the CIO Auxiliary convention, which was run simultaneously with the CIO convention at Boston. Pepper discussed means of achieving peace and urged women's cooperation. Just left of him is Auxiliary Pres. Faye Stevenson. The Auxiliary had a busy schedule all week, with little time for social affairs.

Auxiliary Delegations Hail Murray

DELEGATES to the sixth convention of the CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, meeting concurrently with the CIO convention, attended a session of the National CIO convention to see their president, Mrs. Faye Stephenson, present a scroll to CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

It commended him for his service and leadership, not only as a champion of labor, but also as a "champion of the people," and "a great builder."

Expressing his appreciation for the tribute paid him, Murray urged the delegates to pay a visit to the Auxiliary convention. "They are doing a mighty fine job," he said.

Pres. Stephenson reported that the CWA membership was increasing rapidly and that many new auxiliaries had been organized. Trade union education and political action are the major activities of the CWA, she said.

Later, the CIO convention passed a resolution reaffirming its endorsement of the CWA and urging all CIO affiliates to encourage and aid its activities aimed at "bringing the families of the CIO and through them the whole community, to a closer understanding and cooperation with our CIO programs."

Murray, Organization Director Allan S. Haywood and John Brophy attended the closing session. Murray declared: "What the men can do is assist organizations like yours both in the community and on a national scale."

Brophy, who is director of CIO councils, called for greater cooperation from the men in the CIO, speaking particularly of the Industrial Union Councils.

CWA then installed its newly elected officers. Mrs. Ruth Craine, Ishpeming, Mich., conducted the ceremony. Mrs. Stephenson was unanimously re-elected.

The following vice presidents were elected:

Verna E. Bell, Transport Service Employees; Corine Fisher, Woodworkers; Grace Mathias, Longshoremen and Warehousemen; Elsie Spencer, Maritime Union; Charlotte Siller, Public Workers; Mary Vessey, Farm Equipment Workers; Dorothy Keene, Auto Workers; Catherine Gelles, Auto Workers, Kathryn Hughes, Transport Workers; Mary Orlich, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Kay Carlin, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Lucile Wenzel, Electrical Workers; and Grace Roberts, Oil Workers.

AFL Changes Rules To Sign With T-H

Federated Press

The AFL convention voted to change its constitution to permit compliance with the Taft-Hartley law.

After heated debate, the 700 delegates passed by more than the necessary two-thirds majority an executive council recommendation to delete the title of vice president from the roster of its executive officers.

The action eliminated the need for the entire executive council to sign unanimously the anti-Communist affidavits required by the law and which Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers has single-handedly opposed.

In so doing the convention overrode Lewis' bitter opposition and turned a deaf ear to his impassioned speech, in which he, Lewis, declared he would refuse to stand for reelection to the "debased" executive council if the measure was passed.

AFL Sec. Treas. George Meany said he knew of "no more cowardly thing to do" than to place the Federal labor unions in the position of being the armored spearhead in the fight against the Taft-Hartley law when they are not equipped for that fight. It would be "abject desertion", he charged, of the 290,000 members of those unions who deserve the federation's support.

Son Thanks CIO For FDR Memorial

DELEGATES to the CIO convention heard the "voice" of FDR in the person of his son, FDR, Jr. While he was speaking, veteran newsmen declared, "Close your eyes and you hear his father."

Young Roosevelt came to the convention to thank the CIO for equipping the children's wing in the new Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., as a memorial to his father. The CIO board donated $55,000 for that purpose in 1945.

Roosevelt also thanked Murray and the Steelworkers' executive board for donating $2500 to the American Veterans Committee, which the CIO called "the most outstanding and the most deserving of all veterans organizations in the United States." Murray also urged the delegates to cooperate with AVC.

Not only was young Roosevelt's voice like his father's but he said what the elder Roosevelt doubtless would have said. Listen:

"We see today a special interest group known as the NAM writing legislation which the Congress in its servile way then enacts into law."

Franklin Roosevelt lambasted men like Senator Taft for killing OPA, and Rep. Wolcott, (R. Mich.), whom he called real estate lobby's "very servile representative in Congress." He pointed out that Wolcott prevented the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill from "even being considered by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Knocks Lobby

"You know it is rather amusing to me in connection with that bill, the public relations director of the lobby shouts from the housetops at every opportunity that the Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill is socialistic or communistic. My friends, from what we know here at the CIO convention of Mr. Taft he certainly is not a socialist."

Young Roosevelt said that he resented the loose use of the word "Communist" by special interest groups because "the liberal movement of this country has a great deal to say about progressive legislation."

Like his father would have done he did not hesitate to attack the backward section of the press, declaring:

"We do not have the same kind of money to throw around as they (the special privileged groups) have; and we do not have —shall I say, because I don't want to say a controlled press, because we have a free press in our country—but a somewhat prejudiced element in the press of America."

Here he was interrupted by laughter and applause.

Like his father would have done he then issued a challenge to the voters.

"We as men of labor," he said, "we as farmers, we as veterans, we as consumers alone cannot return our government to a policy of service toward all the people . . .

"If we all get together to fight for the same big principles and objectives which we all share together, if labor, housewives, farmers and veterans get together there is no doubt in my mind as to who will win the next election."

Returning again to the T-H law he declared that the AVC fought the measure while it was under consideration was:

"We know that if one group in a community is enslaved and is oppressed by his government, is deprived of its rights as free men and as free Americans, then the whole community is in danger of losing those same rights."

He then outlined the other AVC aims, declaring that it "was a unique veterans organization" in that it is dedicated to peace and prosperity," and has for its motto "Citizens first, veterans second."

Like the CIO, FDR, Jr., praised the work of Gen. Omar N. Bradley as Veterans' Administrator.

Reason For Choice

The convention earlier passed a resolution not only praising Bradley who is reported to be the choice of the Administration to succeed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as chief of staff but also asking President Truman to name a successor who will carry out Bradley's ideals in the Veterans Administration.

Introducing FDR, Jr., to the audience, Murray told why the CIO executive board had selected the children's wing in the new Georgetown University Hospital as a memorial to the late President.

He declared that it was chosen because it did not practice discrimintation in admitting and treating patients and that the ward's patients would be "afflicted little children, some of them suffering from the physical affliction that was overcome by President Roosevelt."

Three army sergeants removed the American flag from a replica of the plaque which will be placed in the children's ward.

Murray said that the plaque "will be guaranteed to last 33,000 years. If it lasts that long, I observe in passing that it will crumble to dust sooner than the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

The convention gave considerable attention to veterans' affairs. In a resolution, CIO advocated: a housing program, increased benefits for the disabled, repeal of the time limits under Public Law 239, increased subsistence allowances for student-vets and on-the-job trainees, and other liberalizations.

Urge Action On H-C-L

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was urged by the CIO convention to call Congress into session immediately so that legislative action could be taken on the deepening inflationary crisis.

A four-point proposal set forth in resolution on cost of living called on Congress to:

1. Re-establish price control on all commodities and set up a rationing system for food, cloth ing and necessities of life.
2. Legislate an adequate tax program to recapture speculative and excess profits.
3. Enact legislation to eliminate margins on the grain exchange.
4. Attack monopoly in our basic industries to prevent strangulation of our economy through monopoly prices, curtailed production and distribution.

Share a Joke: Shortly after a memorial plaque to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was unveiled at the CIO convention, Roosevelt's son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., left, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray enjoy a hearty laugh. The plaque is a replica of one that will be placed in the children's wing of the new Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C. The CIO executive board contributed $55,000 to equip the children's wing as a memorial to the late president.

CIO Program For Vets

THE CIO program for veterans as adopted in Boston convention resolution calls:

For full protection of the job rights of veterans, a housing program, increased benefits for disabled ex-servicemen, making the GI Bill of Rights fully effective. A summary of the 8-point program follows:

- Job rights for veterans to include full accumulated seniority for all time spent in service, all promotions and increases vets woud have received and full vacations commencing the year of his return.
- A housing program for immediate large-scale construction of decent low-cost homes
- Increased benefits for disabled veterans and their dependents with due provision for matching job requirements to the capabilities of the handicapped.
- Make the GI Bill of Rights fully effective in the protection of veterans' interests by

Repealing time limits upon the benefits of the GI Bill of virtue of Public Law 239.

Increasing subsistence allow ances for student-veterans and for veterans taking on-the-job and apprenticeship training.

Assuring unemployment insurance to veterans in a minimum amount of $25 a week, payable for two years if necessary, including vets out of work as a result of a labor dispute.

Assuring full use of the on-the job and apprenticeship training provisions of the GI Bill of Rights with adequate safeguards to prevent subsidization of industry or fraud.

- Real veteran priority in the purchase of surplus properties in units small enough to bring them within the reach of all veterans.
- Appropriation of sufficient funds to the Veterans Administration to permit rapid completion of VA studies in payment of National Service Life Insurance dividends, enlargement of VA hospital facilities, and reduction of delay and red tape.
- Democratization of the armed forces, including elimination of unwarranted special privilege or caste distinctions and reform of the present outmoded and unjust court-martial system.

Truman to CIO:

'U.S. Can Depend on Its Workers'

THE following letter from President Truman to CIO Pres. Philip Murray was read to the CIO Convention:

"Please extend my greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting to the members of the CIO.

"During the nine years that have elapsed since you held your first convention, we have made a complete recovery from the great depression of the early thirties and have won a war. Now, our huge labor force is again peacefully producing for abundance. None of these victories over the forces of tyranny and want would have been possible without the patriotic support of the workers of America.

"The economic changes which have occurred since your convention last year affect every man, woman, and child in America. Employment has soared to new heights, while unemployment has been held to a minimum. Millions of workers have received substantial wage increases.

"WORK stoppages have declined, and production has reached new high levels. But prices have advanced to unreasonable heights, and housing is far insufficient for our needs. These problems must be faced squarely and remedied if we are to maintain a stable and prospering economy, the benefits of which are shared by all.

"We are faced, too, by problems abroad. People in many parts of the world are looking to us for aid until they can again become self-supporting members of the community of nations.

"One of the most acute needs is for food, and it will be necessary for many countries to import more food than they required last year. We know that to accomplish the task of providing more food, particularly grain, will impose real responsibilities on the American people. We are asking every American to help save food, particularly bread, grains and livestock products.

"THE president of the CIO is a member of the Citizens' Food Committee, which is helping the Government plan ways and means of saving essential food. I am sure the members of your unions are squarely behind the effort to provide the food needed to hasten rehabilitation in these countries.

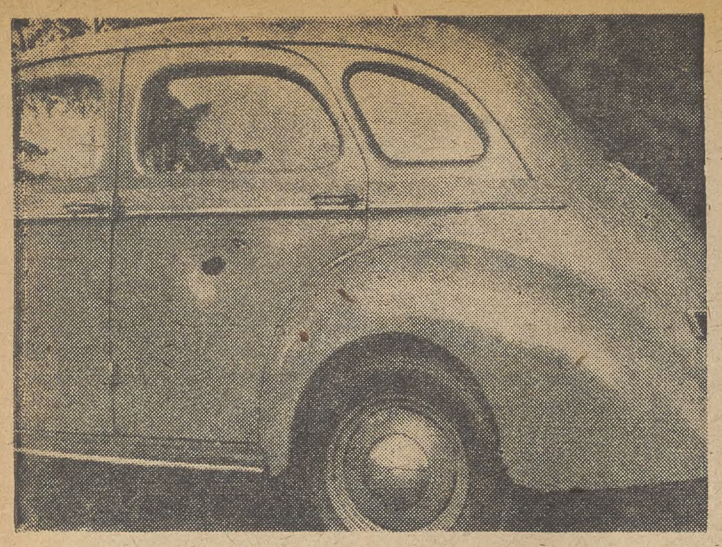
"I feel sure that the working men and women of America do not begrudge our sharing out of our plenty with those less fortunate, especially in view of the fact that our total production today is greater than ever before in peacetime.

"I know, too, that labor and industry, recognizing the seriousness of the situation abroad, will cooperate to raise the production level still further to help meet the critical conditions which threaten the well-being of the entire world.

"AMERICA can depend upon its workers to cooperate fully and generously in an all-out effort to feed the hungry overseas in the cold months ahead.

"Organized labor has exerted a healthy influence on our economic and social structure. The CIO, in addition to its primary concern for its members' immediate welfare and the improvement of their security and their working and living conditions, has been likewise concerned with the interests of the Nation as a whole.

"I know that in their deliberations the delegates to your Ninth Convention will place first on the order of business the welfare of our country and the means by which we may, in cooperation one with the other, build an ever-expanding economy upon a firm foundation of justice, security and peace.



Organizer's Car Shot Up: **Here is an auto belonging to CIO Field Representative W. W. Cherry of Birmingham, which was shot up in LaFayette, Ala., where Cherry is assisting the CIO organizing campaign at Avondale Mills. The car was attacked at night while it was parked in the yard of a LaFayette private home where Cherry was staying. No leads have developed as to who shot up the organizer's car, Sheriff Abney said.**

UAW Threatens To Leave Labor-Management Group

The CIO Auto Workers last week threatened to withdraw from the Detroit Labor-Management Committee unless the Committee ceases to be used as a "sounding board to whip up public sentiment against the workers . . ."

The threat was wired to the committee's chairman, Judge Paul E. Krause, and was signed by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and Secy.-Treas. George F. Addes.

The committee had failed to function "as it was intended it should" in its first assignment, a 7-weeks strike by the UAW garage workers, local 415, the union charged.

The wire related the history of the strike:

"The garage workers strike is more than 7 weeks old. The strike was first called because the employers refused to negotiate on the union's proposal for wage increases. It was continued when the employers refused to mediate through the State Mediation Labor Board.

"Now it is being extended because the employers refused to appear before the city Labor-Management Committee for mediation, even though the slightest suggestions from the automobile manufacturers on the committee would obtain agreement from the auto dealers for mediation.

"Yet during all these weeks the only aspect of the strike brought to the attention of the public has been violence, arrests and injunctions, although the basic cause of the strike has been the refusal of the employers to negotiate or mediate."

Retail Prices Up Another 1%

Retail prices for the average family in American cities rose another 1% during the July 15 to Aug. 15 period, a preliminary report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics says. The July mark had been an alltime high point.

Dairy products, meat and eggs caused the monthly rise of almost 2% in food prices, BLS said, leaving the consumers price index 11% higher than a year ago and 62% over the immediate pre-war level.

BLS said wholesale prices as of Oct. 11 were 25.4% higher than one year ago.

Handicapped Aid Voted By CIO

Full support to organizations carrying on educational and legislative work on behalf of the physically handicapped was expressed in a convention resolution, urging Congress to provide adequate funds to continue the program.

Recent cuts in federal appropriations have seriously curtailed activities dealing with problems of the handicapped, the CIO stated. There are 28 million handicapped citizens, military and civilian, many of whom are union members or relatives of union members.

Oil Union Leaders Win Town Offices

In the Van, Tex., oil field run by Pure Oil, CIO Oil Workers Local 459 has fought for years for union recognition. It lost two labor board elections because Pure Oil flouted the law.

But the members of Local 459 never threw in the sponge. They kept their union together, paid their dues, and built a union hall last winter just to prove that they're sticking to the union.

Denied recognition by Pure Oil, Van's oil workers have been given recognition by the public of that community. Pres. Gaston Stephenson and Secy. C. L. Curlee of Local 459 have just been elected to the Van city council. Both are active in church, fraternal and civic organizations.

Ask Cooperation With Farmers

Closer labor cooperation with farmers is called for in a resolution adopted by the Boston convention.

Farmers are faced with the same industrial monopolistic practices and prices as the workers in the purchase of goods, the resolution points out.

Continuation and expansion of the CIO program of working for closer unity with the rank and file of farmers and with progressive farm organizations is pledged.

Rail Union Joins Ship

The CIO Railroad Workers have merged with the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The merger brought together a railroad union with a member ship of 50,000, most of it in the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and a shipyard workers union claiming a membership of 130,000.

John Green, president of the shipbuilders' union, announced that his union's executive board had approved the merger unanimously and that the decision would be ratified at the union convention at Cleveland next February.

A. B. Martin, director of the URRWA, reported that 138 out of 144 railroad locals had voted for the merger.

Martin said the one-year old railroad union needed the "directional skills and experience" of a union like the shipyard workers group.

N. Y. State Airing Anti-Bias Show

The State Commission Against Discrimination, Col. Charles Garside, Chairman, has announced the beginning on local radio station throughout New York State of a notable series of broadcasts, "Lest We Forget—The American Dream," a production of the Institute for Democratic Education, Inc.—

The first presentation began Sunday, Oct. 19, over WTRY with the Albany and Troy Councils of the State Commission participating. WNDR of Syracuse is the nxet to go on the air. scheduled for November.

Each of the 13 broadcasts in the series tells a moving, meaningful story of human relations, starring such famous personalities of the stage and screen as Helen Hayes, Paul Lukas, Fredric March and others.

UE Wins 16 Plants Without T-H

The CIO Electrical Workers have won collective bargaining rights in 16 plants without recourse to the NLRB, the union announced last week.

In 7 instances recognition was won without formal voting, and in the other 9 the union conducted an election or card-check.

"UE won these recognitions, giving the workers collective bargaining representation, despite the Taft-Hartley Act and without interference by the Taft-Hartley Board, whose purpose is to prevent organization of workers . . ." said James J. Matles, UE national organization director.

718 Rails Accused Of Overcharges

Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark has announced the Government has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against 718 railroad companies to recover reparation for overpayment of transportation charges collected from the Government on wartime shipments of tents and tarpaulins.

The complaint alleges that the rates and classification ratings applied by the railroads, during the period commencing January 1, 1942 and ending July 1, 1946, on several thousand carloads of tents and tarpaulins shipped by the Government from and to points throughout the United States were unjust and unreasonable.

Curran Wins Two Victories As NMU Convention Ends

THE 20-day national convention of the CIO Maritime Union, whose vocal rank-and-filers had battled almost hourly "crises," drew to a close last week with two narrowly-won, but major victories for NMU Pres. Joseph Curran.

By a margin of 2 votes the delegates supported the Curran-led ouster of the union's former vice president, Joseph Stack. Stack, originally charged with "actions unbecoming a member and officer of the union, and misfeasance, malfeasance, and negligence in the performance of his duties as an officer," was deposed at a membership meeting last April.

A majority of the appeals committee subsequently sustained the ouster, and the case came before delegates of the convention when a minority on the appeals committee recommended reinstatement of Stack. The vote was 353 against to 351 for the minority report.

In a final test of the strength of Curran and anti-Curran forces, the convention again upheld Curran, 389 to 308, when it voted for acquittal of Harry Alexander and R. J. Sullivan, New Orleans union officials.

The two had been accused of discrimination against Negroes in the discharge of their duties, and of "sabotaging strike preparations." National NMU Secretary Ferdinand C. Smith, one of the accusers, charged that the special 15-man trial committee, which reported the men "not guilty," had hurried its investigation and ignored much of the material submitted to it.

Smith scored the Curran-led faction for wasting time in "name-calling" and failure to act on essential issues.

"The convention knocked itself out in name-calling," Smith charged, "in an attempt to suppress the will of the majority, and the pork chop issues were merely scratched. The membership of the union will have to assess blame—and I am sure they will—for failure to act on fundamental issues facing their union, the labor movement and the very existence of a democratic America."

Among the unfinished business, which was referred to the National Council for action, were the issues of foreign policy, wage clause reopening in December and organizing the unorganizing.

The union assured itself of constant attendance on the part of its 758 delegates during the long and noisy sessions by paying them for a day's "work" on the convention floor. During the convention the union granted a "cost-of-living" increase, which increased the per diem "wage" from $10 to $15. A time clock, which had to be punched on entering or leaving the convention hall, played a major role in the wholehearted rank-and-file participation that characterized the 20 days.

Other actions at the convention:

Voted to create a $1,250,000 strike fund by June 1, 1948, in anticipation of the expiration of agreements on June 15.

American shipowners were charged by Vice President Howard McKenzie with "hypocrisy" and "swindling" the public treasury. "If the shipowners continue their squawking about foreign competition and their inability to pay us decent wages, we should demand that the industry be nationalized," he declared.

Adopted unanimously a resolution calling for a national maritime conference not later than Nov. 24, 1947, to consider 4 "urgent matters": United struggle against the T-H Law arrangements for the December, 1947, wage review; preparation for protecting the union hiring hall when contracts expire in June, and taking steps toward building one large union in the maritime industry.

Sharply lambasted the 80th Congress for its anti-labor offensive and accepted "with the CIO-PAC the responsibility to build an independent progressive" political group.

Ask Stronger Social Laws

ESTABLISHMENT of a strong, unified national system of social insurance to protect the American people against the economic hazards of illness, death and unemployment was urged in a resolution adopted by the CIO convention.

The resolution endorsed the national health legislation introduced by Sens. Murray, Wagner, Pepper, Chavez, Taylor and McGrath, and denounced measures such as those proposed by Sens. Taft, Smith, Ball and Donnell as reducing "the national health program to the level of a charity relief project."

Since the Social Security Act was passed in 1935, only very slight advances have been made to improve it, the CIO resolution pointed out. The level of old age and survivors' benefit has not been changed since 1939, despite an overwhelming rise in living costs.

Knight Named By Oil Union

ELECTION of officers of the CIO Oil Workers has been announced by International Secy. T. M. McCormick.

O. A. Knight was reelected president for his eighth consecutive term by a more than 2 to 1 vote over C. I. Flemming, Indiana state senator. Vice Pres. A. R. Kintsley and McCormick were also reelected.

W. A. Ritchel, Richmond, Calif.; T. F. Scarbrough, Borger, Tex., and B. T. Sargent, El Dorado, Kans., are newly elected members of the International Executive Council.

Reelected to the board were W. A. Urban, Sinclair, Wyo.; L. L. Crane, Port Neches, Tex.; George W. Carlson, Hammond, Ind., and Leo F. Brady, Carteret, N. J.

The elections were conducted by membership referendum.

No Social Affairs

The White House has cancelled all state dinners for the coming social season as a food saving measure.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS JIM, WOODY AND FRANK IRWIN.... PRESIDENT OF THE HAMKER LOCAL.... LEAVE THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS, THEY ARE SUDDENLY HELD UP AND.....

WORK OUT ON THEM ONE AT A TIME.... I'LL HOLD THESE TWO OFF WITH MY GUN!

IT'S A PLEASURE! DIS GUYS HAS GOTTA BE TAUGHT IT DON'T PAY TO MIX WHERE THEY AIN'T GOT NO BUSINESS!

YOU YELLOW SKUNK! IF YOU DIDN'T HAVE THAT GUN...

SHUT UP! I'VE GOT THE GUN AND.... OOF!

BUT NOT FOR LONG... I HOPE!

GET HIM, JIM!

I DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU CAME FROM, PEGGY.... BUT YOU'RE SURE WELCOME!

GOOD BOY, WOODY!

JUST USING MY HEAD, FRANK!

THE ODDS ARE A LITTLE BETTER.... AND I DON'T THINK YOU GOONS ARE GOING TO LIKE A FIGHT ON EVEN TERMS!

GOSH... I MUST'VE HIT SOMETHING WITH MY HEAD!

WE GOT THIS ONE, ANYWAY! THE OTHERS RAN AWAY FASTER THAN GREASED LIGHTNING!

PRESENTLY....

OKAY, HE'S BOOKED! HE'LL COME UP FOR A HEARING TOMORROW AND A TRIAL WILL BE SET...

FINE! FRANK IRWIN IS GOING TO PRESS CHARGES, SARGENT!

I'D GIVE ANYTHING TO KNOW WHO PAID THOSE GOONS!

MAYBE WE WILL, FRANK. THE ONE WE NABBED MAY TALK.... IF HIS BOSS DOESN'T HELP HIM OUT OF HIS FIX!

147

YOU GOT SOMETHING THERE, JIM! DO YOU THINK HE KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT THE MURDER OF CHARLIE BENTLEY?

I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED... IT SEEMS TO TIE IN!

300,000 New Members in South

T-H BECOMES SPUR TO ORGANIZING

IF TAFT-HARTLEY supporters had visions of breaking the spirit and progress of the CIO's organizing drives, they would have suffered a rude awakening at the CIO convention in Boston last week.

"Since the passage of this nefarious law our people are more interested in organization than they were before," stated CIO's director of organization down South, Van A. Bittner.

Delegates from CIO's youngest affiliate, the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, representing 50,000 members, attested to the failure of the Act to halt the CIO's expansion.

And a unanimously-passed resolution underscored the CIO's determination not to permit "the barriers of anti-union violence, intimidation, collusion with public authorities and anti-labor legislation" to dampen its organizing efforts in the future.

More than 300,000 members have been added to CIO ranks in the South since June, 1946, Bittner reported. "That in itself is a tremendous army to add to what we already had in the South before the campaign or organization started," he stated.

Some people had predicted that the CIO would have trouble with the "Negro problem" down South,

VAN A. BITTNER
300,000 Added in South

Bittner remarked. "But as far as I am concerned . . . there is no Negro problem, nor any other race problem in the South. We are organizing workers . . . because they are God's human beings, and if they are good enough for God, they are good enough for the CIO."

"Let us tell the world that the CIO is going into these organizing campaigns with more vigor, more intelligence, more fight and more energy than ever," Bittner concluded.

Complete affiliation of the American Communications Equipment Workers, one of the three national independent telephone unions, was announced during the convention. It has a membership of 26,000. The national union of "long lines" employes, American Union of Telephone Workers, had previously affiliated.

Also cited as a major CIO victory by CIO Vice President and Organization Director Allan S. Haywood was the recent addition of 33,000 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"It is our hope that by the time the next national CIO convention is convened," A. B. Martin, president of the CIO Railroad Workers, stated, "that we will have succeeded in delivering two or three hundred thousand more workers to the CIO." It was also announced at the convention that the Railroad Workers voted in a referendum to affiliate with the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The TWOC has almost signed a majority of the telephone workers in West Virginia, Haywood stated.

John J. Moran, president of the AUTW, in addressing the convention, stated: "We have had the wrong number for a long time. We have finally got a good connection."

"This is the great moment the telephone workers have been waiting for. It is like coming home," Ruth Wiencek, national TWOC representative, told the delegates. Miss Wiencek resigned her position as education director of the independent National Federation of Telephone Workers (now known as the Communication Workers of America) to become a member of the TWOC.

In describing the impact of low living standards in the South upon the rest of the nation, Executive Vice President of the CIO Textile Workers George Baldanzi urged unions to dig deep into their treasuries to support the Southern organizing drive.

A Pretty Leader: **Margaret McCollum, the only woman head of a CIO Industrial Union Council, was caught working by the photographer. She is president of the Union County, N. J., Industrial Union Council, and is also an international representative of the CIO Newspaper Guild.**

'Right to a Job' Campaign By Convention Action

"WE SHALL fight first and foremost for the right to a job," the CIO resolved at its convention in Boston.

The resolution set down a 6-point program to insure continued full employment, all phases of which have been and will continue to be sought by the CIO:

● Steps to be taken by the Federal Government to provide employment whenever private enterprise is unable or unwilling to do so.

● Protection of purchasing power through Federal price controls, rationing of essential commodities and services, rigid rent control, restoration of free collective bargaining, an end to discriminatory hiring and firing, a Federal 75 cent minimum wage law, tax exemption for low income groups and a guaranteed annual wage.

● Extension of unemployment insurance to every worker with an increase in benefits sufficient to provide decent subsistence, adjusted according to the size of the family.

● Increase in employment opportunities through government expansion in the steel industry, housing construction, public works such as the Missouri Valley Authority.

● An overall farm program, which would issue food stamps to families in need and provide conservation of natural resources.

● A national health insurance program, government appropriations for new hospitals and Federal aid to education.

Pres. Emil Rieve, of the CIO Textile Workers, recalled that the full employment bill proposed by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was so emasculated when finally passed after his death as to have "no relation to full employment whatsoever."

Rieve lambasted the full employment committee appointed by Congress and the President's Council of Economic Advisors for failure to take any action.

"I think that if we want to be frank with ourselves we must admit that as far as the price situation is concerned, it is getting out of balance more every day and nothing is being done to bring back price control."

A Popular Place: **Hundreds of copies of the CIO News were distributed to the delegates at the News' display at the rear of the convention hall. Looking over the pre-convention issue are Robert C. Edwards, director of organization, CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, left, and Jack Pierce, representative of the CIO Community Services Committee. Oh, yes, the girl distributing the papers is Mary Yurcic of the office staff of the CIO News.**

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 27, 1947 82 NO. 43

PRICE AND WORLD CRISIS MADE SESSION NECESSARY

(See Story on Page 3)

Tears of Joy: Jose Rivera, NMU member, is a hero to the passengers on the seaplane Bermuda Sky Queen, in whose rescue he assisted but to his mother he is her boy returned safely to port. Rivera was one of the nine seamen, eight of them NMU members, who were cited by the Coast Guard for their part in the rescue of the ill-fated seaplane forced down 700 miles off Ireland. (Story on Page 2).

NMU Members Heroes of Seaplane Rescue

By Fred Ross

SURVIVORS of the Flying Boat Bermuda Sea Queen last week joined the Coast Guard in praising the members of the CIO National Maritime Union who assisted in their rescue when the plane was forced down amid mountainous waves 700 miles off the coast of Ireland.

Not only did Capt. Paul B. Cronk of the Coast Guard Cutter Bibb, which brought the 69 survivors to Boston, issue a citation to the merchant seamen, but he called each man to the bridge to praise him individually. The official citation said:

"Many passengers have told me of your splendid poise and assistance while the Bermuda Sky Queen was in the sea. I have no doubt but that mass hysteria and panic were prevented by your actions in soothing the fears of the passengers and caring for them.

"When volunteers were called for, your group responded and manned the small life raft that demonstrated the feasibility of such an operation.

"Since you have been on board this ship, you have, on your own initiative, continued your care of the survivors and have turned to assisting in maintaining and operating this vessel.

"You have maintained the American tradition of seamanship and proved to the world that the American seaman still excels.

"Please accept the assurances of the respect, admiration and gratitude of the commanding officer, the officers, and the crew of this vessel."

The nine men who were returning to this country after having taken the Chisholm Trail to English owners are:

Thomas R. Quinn, Arthur Brown, Gerald C. Harmon, William G. Curie, Owen King, Jose Rivera, Louis W. Miller, Robert Crenshaw and Malcolm J. McNeil. All are NMU members except Quinn, a chief petty officer, who belongs to the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots.

All passengers were warm in their praise of the nine men whom the Boston Post described as the "unsung heroes."

Like many heroes, the seamen were modest and were reluctant to tell their part in the rescue. The other passengers, however, told the gallant part played by the union members when the plane tossed around for ten hours in waves 30 feet high.

The passengers, many of them women and children, became so seasick that many of them did not realize their peril. Their desperation was described by Mrs. Edgar Ritchie who said:

"Three of the merchant seamen disappeared. We were told that they had gone off in a raft to get a line across. Then the feeling came that the recue had almost reached us, but every creak of the plane, every sound of the sea told that it was too late.

"Now I put up every prayer I knew.

"Our sailor men casually announced plans to take the children."

The three men who had "disappeared" were Brown, Winn and Harmon, who took turns blowing up a life raft after they failed to find air bottles which are supposed to be attached to the rafts.

Then they jumped 15 feet into the raft bobbing around in the choppy sea and fought their way to the Bibb to tell how the rescue could be effected.

When rafts arrived from the Bibb the other seamen encouraged the nervous passengers to jump into them. When they refused, the union members pushed them into the rafts, an action for which the passengers later thanked them profusely.

The seamen lost all their clothing, except dungarees, and their continuous discharge papers without which they cannot sail. They were taken to a Boston hotel by their unions to be outfitted and given aid for illness due to exposure.

The Civilian Aeronautics Board announced that a hearing will be held Oct. 30 at New York City into the circumstances of the forced landing of the seaplane, the property of the American International Airways.

The investigation was announced after William Bostock, a Shell Oil Co. executive, told newspapermen that all but three of the passengers had signed a declaration complaining that the plane was overcrowded and asking "Why planes of this type are allowed to fly at this time of year?"

The unofficial explanation for the "ditching" was that the plane had run out of gas.

Set Fearless Example: When the seaplane Bermuda Sky Queen was forced down in mountainous seas 700 miles off the Irish coast, nine seamen, eight of them members of the CIO National Maritime Union, took the lead in the transfer of the passengers to the Coast Guard Cutter Bibb. Left to right, Arthur Brown, Chief Petty Officer Patrick Quinn—a member of the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots—and Gerald Harmon showed the passengers how they could save their lives by launching this life raft and taking off for the Coast Guard Cutter Bibb to tell how the rescue could be effected. All 69 passengers, many of them women and children, were saved in the dramatic incident.

Ask UN Act In Race Bias

THE problem of discrimination against Negroes in the U. S. has been placed in the lap of the United Nations for action by the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Discouraged by failure of the U. S. Congress to move against lynching and discrimination, the NAACP has filed a 154-page petition with each of the 57 delegations of the General Assembly. Sympathetic replies have been received from 12 of the delegations, according to Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, director of special research for the NAACP.

There is little likelihood that the subject will be discussed by the Assembly during the current sessions, as the deadline for agenda suggestions expired Sept. 29. The petition, however, is being formally presented to the Commission on Human Rights of the Social and Economic Council.

Action by the General Assembly would come under that section of its charter which places it under "obligation to initiate studies and recommendations for protection of human rights and freedoms for all."

In his introduction to the petition, Dr. DuBois said: "Discrimination practiced in the U. S. against her own citizens and to a large extent in contravention of her own laws, cannot be persisted in without infringing upon the rights of the peoples of the world and especially upon the ideals and the work of the U. N."

Cost Of Living Causes Voters To Gallup Back To Democrats

The Gallup Poll last week, noting that public support has swung strongly back to the Democratic Party, also reported that the main concern of citizens today is the high cost of living.

In 1946, the three problems most worrying voters, according to Gallup, were: (a) food, clothing, etc. shortages; (b) labor troubles; (c) foreign policy and Russia.

Today, Gallup says, the worries are prices (37%), foreign affairs and Russia (30%); food (12%); strikes (5%).

The Gallup pendulum on voters' party preference had swung from 47% Democratic, 53% GOP in October, 1946, to 56% Democratic and 44% Republican in October, 1947.

Berkshire Accused Of Plot

FILLING that Christmas stocking is going to be no easy task. Part of the reason is, of course, high prices. But, the main reason will be a scarcity of nylon hose—not like during the war, but plenty scarce.

"Nylon stockings are an exception to the general supply situation in women's clothing," says the National Week section of David Lawrence's U. S. News. "Here, there is a shortage of yarn that makes it impossible to fill the demand."

But, U. S. News did not mention (or perhaps went to press before it happened) a U. S. complaint, filed in New York Federal Court, which laid the blame for the scarcity of low-priced full-fashioned hosiery to a conspiracy between the country's largest manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery and hosiery machinery.

The defendants named are the Berkshire Knitting Mills, notorious for its long fight against unionization, and the Textile Machine Works, which since the war has manufactured 85% of the hosiery macninery available in the U. S. The two mills are located at Wyomissing, Pa.

The complaint charges the efforts of the defendants to monopolize machinery and hosiery manufacturing production have included a program for the destruction of second-hand machinery that might fall into the hands of producers of low-priced hosiery. It was charged that since 1932 the defendants had spent $380,000 to buy up old machinery and that 4,000 machines had been destroyed.

The urgency of the Government's action was highlighted later in the week when the Justice Dept. announced it was releasing for free use of American business 46 patents representing the brains and ingenuity of I. G. Farben, German dye trust, in the production of nylon.

PAC Active In Local Polls

AS Nov. 4 nears, with local elections scheduled in many areas, PAC was active in these sections:

Mercer County, N. J.

PAC has indorsed three Democratic candidates for the Assembly in this county, of which Trenton is the chief city.

Those supported are: Kenneth O'Dell, a member of the CIO Office Workers; Richard Kafes and Richard Gray. O'Dell and Kafes served previously in the Assembly, now predominantly Republican.

Detroit

PAC has made no indorsement for mayor, but five labor-indorsed candidates were placed on the ballot for City Council as a result of the recent primary.

They are: City Council President George Edwards, a member of the CIO Auto Workers; Charles F. Edgecomb, UAW; State Sen. Stanley Nowak, UAW and international representative for the Fur & Leather Workers; Tracey Doll, president of the Detroit CIO Council and a member of UAW, and the Rev. Charles A. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church.

10th Indiana District

Progressive Labor Clubs are active all through the 10th Indiana District backing the campaign of Frank A. Hanley for the Congressional seat made vacant by the death of Rep. Raymond Springer.

Hanley, the Democratic candidate, is opposed by Ralph Harvey, Republican.

James Hillery is chairman of the Progressive Clubs, with Mrs. Marie Cooper, secretary, and Leonard Thomas, treasurer.

Cleveland

PAC has indorsed Democrat Thomas Burke in his race for re-election as mayor. Burke will be opposed by Elliott Ness, Republican.

A joint AFL-CIO committee is supporting Al Young for City Council in the large 30th Ward.

IT'S UP TO CONGRESS TO FIND A CURE

Profits Rise To Record Heights

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

PROFIT, n. **1.** *Any accession of good—physical, mental or moral—from labor or exertion; benefit; return.* **2.** *Excess of returns over outlay or expenditure.*—Funk & Wagnalls Desk Standard Dictionary.

The profit system was indeed all of Meaning No. 2 last week—and a lot of the "from labor" portions of Meaning No. 1, too.

It would be extremely difficult even for the most conservative anti-labor source to deny that American workers—60,000,000 or more—were contributing their brain and muscle in large degree to the greatest profits in American history.

While profits soared, these inflationary signs clouded the economic scene:

● Poverty was being claimed by the railroads, which were spending millions of dollars in advertisements to prove they needed millions more of dollars.

● Washington's Capital Transit Co. gave a hint of things to come all over the country when it announced it would seek a fare increase to 15c cash or two for a quarter. The fare is now 10c.

● Wheat futures were up last week to $3.07, highest price ever paid for December wheat futures in the 97 years that the contract has been traded on the Chicago Board of Trade.

● Average industrial wages were up to $50.42, which was worth less than $30 in 1939 dollars.

● Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, took sharp issue with Ewan Clague, Labor Statistics Commissioner. Rieve said Clague gave an erroneous impression that, because employment and money wages are at high levels, it follows that the economic situation of wage-earners is favorable. Rieve declared Clague should have referred to rising prices.

● Pres. Truman's well-intentioned voluntary food conservation plan seemed to be having rough sledding. This writer noticed that in general Boston restaurants observed the meatless Tuesdays and fowl-less Thursdays (maybe due to the presence of the CIO convention). But the picture appeared to be just the opposite in HST's front and back yard in Washington. The restaurants didn't seem, in general, to be paying much attention to Neighbor Harry.

Here's what was what on profits last week:

Dept. of Commerce: Corporations returns showed that profits in each of the first two quarters of 1947 were higher than those in the last quarter of '46, a phenomenal picture, according to economists. Phenomenal, that is, because the last quarter of any year, with its heavy Christmas sales, is usually the most profitable of any year.

The first quarter of 1947 showed estimated corporate profits, before taxes, of $29,000,000,000 ($17,500,000,000 after taxes); the second quarter showed $27,000,000,000 afterwards); the last quarter of last year showed $27,000,000,000 before, $16,000,000,000 after.

The New York Times' financial pages devoted many columns to profit stories. Here are some key profit figures:

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass: Net earnings up 235% for the first nine months, from $2,618,681—$1.02 a share—last year to $8,727,826—$3.42 a share.

Lion Oil: $4,856,321 for nine months this time; it was $2,416,742 last year.

Container Corp: $8,002,641 compared with $4,803,108.

Flintkote: $6,102,511 vs. $2,625,738.

Union Carbide: $54,865,182 compared with $40,331,672.

Republic Steel: $23,111,631 for 1947; $9,494,414 for 1946.

Twin Coach: Net profit of $1,564,694 contrasted with net loss of $1,048,469.

Wrigley Co.: $6,058,404 vs. $4,813,106.

Kaiser-Frazer: An outstanding profit statement by a firm which has bucked the monopolies. The new auto firm announced that a net profit of $8,277,308 in the third quarter had offset a $2,188,038 net loss in the first six months for a nine-month profit of $6,089,269. Improvement of production (Kaiser-Frazer now claims to be world's fourth largest auto-producer) was given as a factor. Working capital was doubled. K-F's net deficit for 1946, its first year of operation, during which scoffers in the competition predicted complete failure for Henry Kaiser's venture, was $19,284,681. K-F expects to manufacture a total of 143,000 units for the year.

Losses: There were a few reported losses. Such a one was that of **F. L. Jacobs Co.,** which showed that up to July 31 this outfit had a net loss of $219,786 after deduction of $1,034,000 for cost of tools, dies and miscellaneous charge-offs. The firm hastened to explain that all departments are now operating on a profitable basis.

Declines: Some made less than last year, but most of these were a lot higher than you and I make, bub.

Standstills: A fair number made almost exactly as much as in 1946. but they were well up there.

Textile: Kenneth Douty, Georgia director for CIO-Textile, last week made a timely attack on what he bluntly called profiteering in this industry.

Recalling that the industry was a leader in the fight to kill OPA, Douty said, 'The reason is obvious: profits for this year are estimated at $764,000,000, an increase of 34% over 1946 and of over 300% over 1945 after taxes. When we compare estimated profits for 1947 with the so-called normal period of 1936-1939, you get into unbelievable but true figures. Profits for 1947 after taxes will be greater than that base period—used by both OPA and the Treasury Dept.—by 2,358%."

Douty's testimony was backed up by Business Week, McGraw-Hill's voice-of-industry. B. W. showed that 'leading companies in the textile industry continue to show sensational earnings records. In fact, it's beginning to look as if the trade will reap its greatest harvest of profits in 1947." (Business Week says that, remember, not the CIO News. But, we agree.)

Business Week substantiated Douty's charges, with comparisons of share earnings for a number of textile companies. Here are examples:

Earnings Per Share of Common (Adjusted for stock splitups)

Firm	1936-39 Range High	Low	1946*
Cotton Goods			
Cannon Mills	$4.12	$2.15	$18.38
M. Lowenstein	1.15	0.04	8.50
Pacific Mills	1.15	—3.05	11.42
Pepperell	4.21	—3.59	4.74
West Point	4.79	—0.15	3.88
Rayon			
Amer. Viscose	5.07	—1.82	5.20
Celanese	1.22	—0.04	2.36
Indust. Rayon	1.15	0.12	5.66
Wool			
Amer. Woolen	—0.35	—18.50	21.05
Botany (A stock)	1.70	—6.27	16.02
Miscellaneous Textiles			
Bates Mfg.	.....	.....	13.06
Burlington	0.82	0.22	3.47
Cluett Peabody	4.16	0.72	7.33
Colonial Mills	0.39	0.16	4.45
Gotham Hosiery	0.54	—0.06	3.55

*—Means fiscal year.

Lowenstein, Pacific, Pepperell, Viscose, Celanese, Industrial Rayon, American Woolen, Botany, Bates and Gotham have contracts with CIO Textile Workers; Cluett Peabody is signed up with CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Doleful Note: F. W. Dodge Corp., citing economists "connected with business corporations, financial institutions, universities and economic research organizations," predicted that it was the consensus of the group—100 of them—that "there will be a mild recession beginning next spring."

Hopeful Note: Pres. Truman's calling of a special session.

Truman Acts Less Than Week After CIO Convention

MILLIONS were facing starvation in most of the world outside the Western Hemisphere.

Americans were staggering under the burden of the highest living costs in history.

Profits were over and above the fondest dreams of industry.

IT WAS in this atmosphere that Pres. Truman, suddenly and dramatically, took the initiative and summoned a special session of Congress to act on:

"the alarming and continuing increase in prices in this country and the situation regarding the need for emergency foreign aid."

The announcement came less than a week after the CIO convention had demanded that a sepcial session be called, that price ceilings be imposed, that certain scarce articles be rationed and that the needy of the entire world be fed and clothed.

TRUMAN'S call put the responsibility squarely upon the shoulders of the 80th Congress, a body which failed to enact legislation which might have averted the admittedly deep crisis. Most Republican leaders had opposed calling for a special session, but some jumped immediately on the bandwagon.

The GOP leadership was warned that the common man would not tolerate any obstruction at this session. PAC Director Jack Kroll said it well when he stated:

"IT would be disastrous for the Congress to take this opportunity to ram through any pet proposals of a partisan nature, such as the Republican-sponsored tax legislation which was defeated twice in the last session. Such bills as these, which offer relief only to the high income groups, would only increase the inflation boom which price controls are designed to eliminate."

Even as the call was being issued, the Government was announcing the appalling news that prices are at an all-time high, 7% above the previous peak in 1920.

Observers hoped that Truman's decision meant he had changed his mind since his remark the previous week that rationing was part of the Police State.

Don't Blame the Farmer: This picture shows that food profiteers are flourishing handsomely because of markups that amount to as much as almost 300%, in the case of tomatoes. When the congressional subcommittee investigated prices set up shop in Atlanta, Ga., a member of the Farmers' Union gave this demonstration on the sidewalk. He claimed the following markups on a pound basis: Apples, 4c to 12c; Butter beans, 8c to 29c; snap beans, 10c to 23c; sweet potatoes, 3c to 7½c, and tomatoes, 6c to 23c. Attention, Mr. Congressman!

How High Is Up?

The consumers' price index of the National Industrial Conference Board, covering retail prices—food, housing, clothing (men's and women's), fuel, light. house furnishings and sundries—listing changes in prices, showed that this is what happened in 66 cities:

Up, up, up,

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster — John Green — Walter P. Reuther
Joseph Curran — Allan S. Haywood — Emil Rieve
Albert Fitzgerald — O. A. Knight — Frank Rosenblum

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Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
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A Buck For PAC

We don't intend to use a lot of two-dollar words to tell CIO members they ought to give a dollar to PAC.

We're merely going to point out the need and trust to the judgment of those who may have a buck to spare for a major CIO undertaking.

Here is what happened:

Business and industry, through their spokesmen in Congress and in state legislatures, have been putting hobbles on labor unions. Their objective is to wipe out, through legislative action, gains won through negotiations and strikes.

It's as simple as that.

Then, too, we think it worth mentioning that those who fight labor the hardest are rolling up fat profits while union members and other "average" consumers stretch their budgets in an attempt to meet the high cost of living.

The CIO says that the men responsible for the anti-labor legislation and largely responsible for high prices need a good, sound paddling where it does the most good—at the polls.

The organization set up by CIO to help accomplish this task is the Political Action Committee.

PAC can't function effectively without money. The only way it can obtain money is through individual contributions.

Maybe a dollar isn't worth so much any more in certain markets, but you can still buy a share of PAC for a buck.

A Fair Standard?

In 1944, the Republican party platform and Candidate Dewey swore to high heaven that the Grand Old Party was going to do right by the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage-Hour); that it was as much a part of our life as the hamburger and hot dog.

Last week, representatives of Big Business launched an anti-FLSA campaign before the special House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Samuel McConnell, Jr. (R., Pa.). First two salvoes in the campaign made Big Business' position clear.

Round A called for an end to all overtime for those making $75 a week or more (since the average industrial workers' wage is now $50.42, many are making well above $75). Round B aimed at abolishing the 40-hour week.

The ultimate conclusion is painfully clear to those interested in keeping FLSA strong, if only for FLSA's effect on full employment. Keep an eye on Messrs. Taft, Ball, Hartley and Hoffman. They move fast.

'Experts' Were Wrong

The CIO was told by the "experts" a long time ago that the South couldn't be organized. Nevertheless, the CIO undertook the task.

Employers used the blacklist, intimidation and coercion in an effort to stymie the campaign—yet the campaign moved ahead.

Passage of the Taft-Hartley Act brought "expert" predictions that the CIO would soon abandon its drive in Dixie. The CIO at its Boston convention authorized continuation of the campaign.

All of which proves that the "experts" can be wrong and that the CIO doesn't abandon an important job just because the going is tough.

That 'Full Belly' Remark Covered Lot of Territory

By ALLAN L. SWIM

"OUR Secretary of State has learned as a soldier that whilst a full belly may make an efficient soldier, a full belly will make an even better citizen and subordinate the desire to become a soldier."

That's what Philip Murray said when introducing Secy. of State George C. Marshall to the recent CIO convention.

Those blunt, simple words pack the punch of a major oration because they're easy to understand and because they cannot be disputed.

IN THE CIO today are thousands of members who know the real meaning of hunger or at least the horrible fear of it.

They learned about fear and hunger during the last depression—a depression during which there was great want in the midst of plenty.

It was a bitter lesson—one which made many of them question the value of our economic-political system.

Many CIO members saw hunger and want again during the last war while serving in places that had been ravaged by bomb and shell.

They saw men and women and children with empty bellies, and they didn't like what they saw.

EUROPE is hungry today. There simply isn't enough food to go around. Many face slow starvation unless relief is forthcoming.

The situation isn't merely alarming. It is desperate. And there is no substitute for food.

Neither is there any way that Europe can be fed this winter without considerable help from the United States.

Those are the facts.

So we face the choice of sharing what we have or turning a deaf ear to those who are hungry.

THE CIO has thrown its full support behind President Truman's food conservation program—but it has warned that voluntary action is not enough.

It has urged that Americans eliminate wasteful food habits—but it has cautioned that economic disaster may lie ahead unless government takes a hand in the crisis.

The CIO does not want price control and rationing merely for the sake of having governmental agencies poke their noses into the activities of individuals.

The CIO doesn't like governmental regulation any more than any other group. But it believes regulation is necessary to meet the current food-price problem.

LOOK at what has happened since the summer of 1946.

The CIO claimed that inflation would follow if OPA was killed prematurely. Business and industry said the CIO didn't know what it was talking about.

The CIO, however, was right. Inflation is here. It is eating at the security of individual wage earners and is threatening the economic future of the nation.

The CIO is again being told it doesn't know what it is talking about. Those who say this, however, said the death of OPA would not cause serious problems.

THE economic and political future of a large portion of the world depends largely on what goes into—or doesn't go into—the bellies of millions of persons during the coming months.

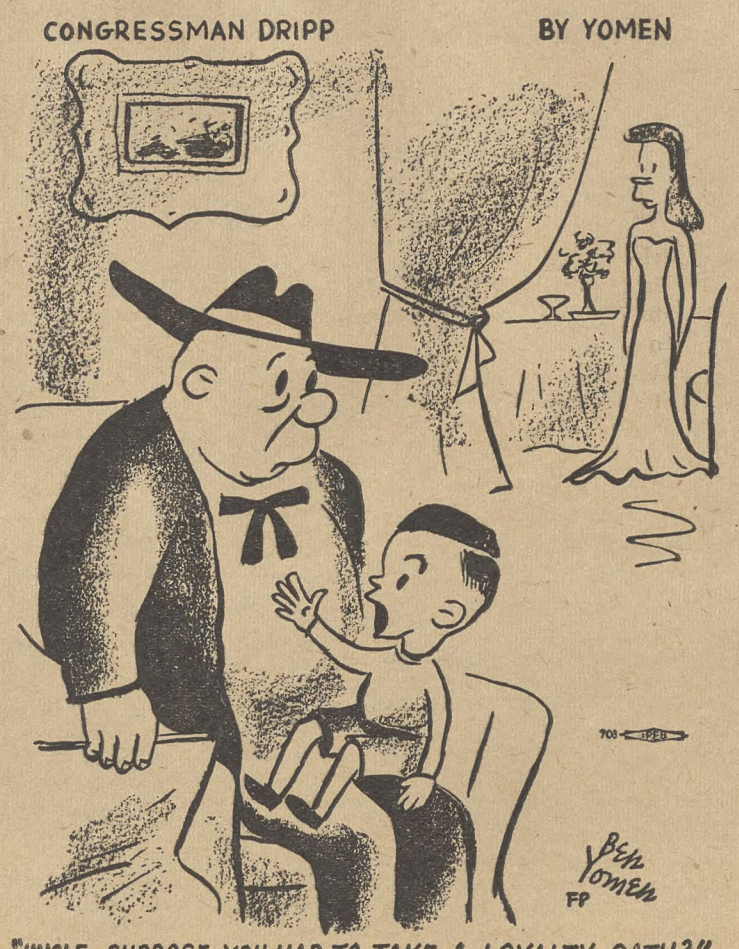
Food must be provided if it is available.

And American business and industry will be guilty of a major moral crime if they continue to profiteer, directly or indirectly, on the needs of the hungry.

Today there are many things more important than extortionate profits!

Few Strikes

American workers lost only ½ of 1% of estimated working time in August because of strikes and other work stoppages, the Bureau of Labor Statistics says.



"UNCLE, SUPPOSE YOU HAD TO TAKE A LOYALTY OATH?"

Q. Plus A. Equals T—H

THIS little cross-section of Taft - Hartleyana shows just about what labor's "rights" are under T-H. Examination of Business Agent Ira Vail, Local 6, CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, was recorded as:

Examiner: Did or did not one of your girls on the picketline open the door of a car carrying a strikebreaker?

Vail: Why, yes, I believe she did. Why?

Examiner: On those grounds, under the Taft-Hartley Act, the company claims you are using force against the strikebreakers. Did anybody use profanity on your side?

Vail: This scab had been using vulgarity toward our girls every day. He shouts vile language at them.

Examiner: That hasn't got anything to do with it.

Vail: You mean that under the Taft-Hartley Act, even if a scab curses at you, you are not allowed to answer?

Examiner: Under the Taft-Hartley Law, if you swear at them for any reason you are using intimidation . . . The law does not concern itself with the conduct of anyone TOWARD the picketline.

Vail: It so happened our people did not use profanity. What happened was that our girl told this scab. Quote: Will you please be more careful of your language? Unquote. I suppose we can't even call them scabs?

Examiner: I believe there was a judicial decision recently which allows pickets to use the word scab—but we're not sure how the usage of the word scab is interpreted under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Vail: How about the scabs throwing things at our people from the windows?

Examiner: The Taft - Hartley Law is only concerned with the conduct of the pickets toward the people inside.

Vail: What protection have we got?

Examiner: Under the Taft-Hartley Law?

Vail: Pardon me, I shouldn't have asked.

Convention Position On Women's Rights

A strong stand for the protection of women's rights both on and off the job was taken by the CIO convention. Delegates voted unanimously for a resolution championing all legislation designed to establish and protect the right of women to equal pay for equal work and endorsed the Pepper-Morse Bill, S. 1556, dealing with this matter.

All CIO unions were urged to try through collective bargaining, to obtain equal pay, equal opportunities for promotion and advancement, adequate maternity leave and protection against discrimination in hiring and firing.

Await Report On Civil Rights

The eagerly awaited report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights is expected to be made public Wednesday, Oct. 29, when the committee is scheduled to meet Pres. Truman at the White House.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey is a member of the committee.

Conventions Are The Darndest Things!

THERE'S drama behind the scenes at a CIO convention—especially when you're sitting on a big "secret" that everybody seems to know already.

That's how it was at Boston.

Finally, on the morning before the convention opened, word came through that Secy. of State George C. Marshall would address the delegates.

That was the $64 answer the news and radio men had been seeking for several days.

A NETWORK radio commentator got the break on the Marshall yarn and temporarily put the CIO publicity department in a dither.

Reporters wanted to know why they hadn't been informed the night before that Marshall would be on hand. The answer was, "We didn't know for sure ourselves until 8:20 this morning."

Prize remark on the situation came from one of two reporters who decided to drive through the Boston area at about the time the Marshall acceptance was received by CIO. Said he:

"I didn't know a d..... thing about it until I turned on my radio about 75 miles from Boston. Why didn't you let me know?"

He was informed the CIO publicity department wasn't set up to deliver press releases to reporters who were touring New England.

A GROUP of white and Negro delegates to the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries ate together at a Boston restaurant during the convention. When they asked for their check they were told it already had been paid.

A patron of the restaurant told the cashier that he had been fighting race discrimination for 20 years and "would like to have the honor of paying the bill for a group of CIO women who have the courage to practice what they preach."

He left without giving his name.

ABOUT 50 Amherst, Smith and Mt. Holyoke students listened to a few convention speeches, then gathered in a Hotel Bradford room to hear 5-minute talks by union officials.

Antoinette Doyle, a leader of the Newspaper Guild strike against four Springfield, Mass., papers, was telling the students about the strike.

"Soon after it began," Miss Doyle said, "we discovered that the police were on the side of the employer."

When she finished speaking an Amherst boy shot up his hand for a question:

"Didn't you know before the strike started that the cops are ALWAYS on the employer's side?"

WESTERN UNION handled nearly a half-million words of copy filed by reporters covering the convention. When there's that much wire traffic, accidents or near-accidents are bound to happen.

During the rush, a telegraph operator was all set to send a story from the correspondent of the conservative New York Daily News to New York's liberal PM.

Reporters for the two papers (both good Guildsmen) had a case of something resembling subdued hysteria until they learned definitely that the right story had gone to the right paper.

A WOMAN reporter from New England kept shooting questions at CIO Pres. Murray at a press conference. Murray answered—but not to her satisfaction, so she kept boring in.

Finally Murray, smiling, told her, "You and I had better hire a hall for a debate."

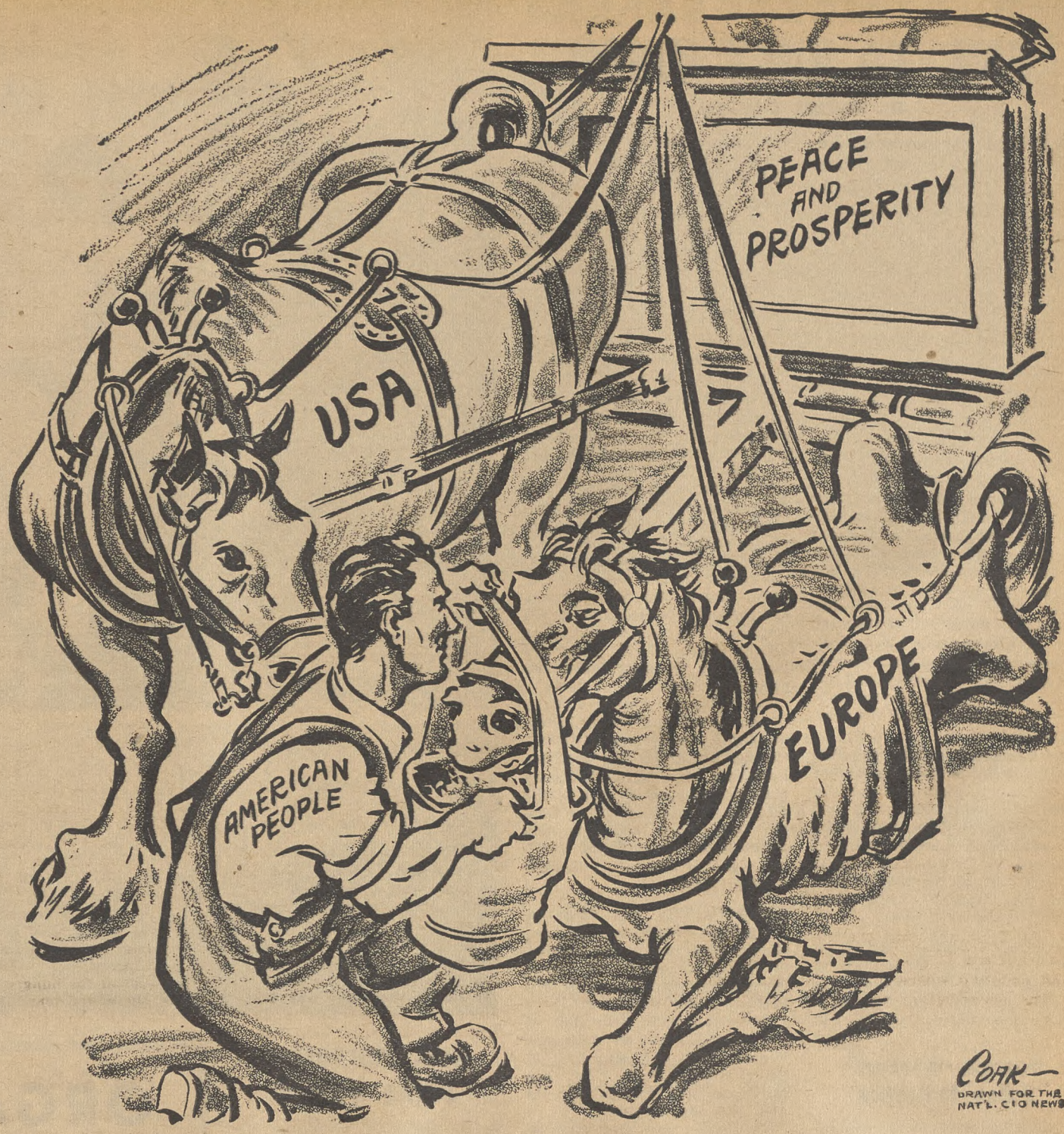
Good Morgan!

Radio comedian Henry Morgan's latest:

"What's the difference between a politician and a statesman?"

"A statesman is a politician who has been elected to office."

IT TAKES TWO TO PULL THIS LOAD



Asst. Secy. Gibson

Expand Productive Capacity For Full Employment

JOHN W. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary of Labor and former head of the Michigan CIO Council, appeared last week on America's Town Meeting of the Air, to take part in a discussion on "How Can We Keep American Economy Free and Strong?" Others in the discussion were Maj. George L. Berry, president of the AFL Printing Pressmen; Benjamin L. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, and Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Pictures Producers' Association.

Here are major excerpts from Gibson's opening statement:

"A strong economy should meet the needs of all the people, the mill, mine and factory worker; clerk, stenographer, farmer, doctor, lawyer, merchant, teacher and manager. It must give all of them sustained employment and income at levels which will provide at the very least a decent standard of living.

"A free economy should protect and guarantee the right of each of us to enter any business we want. Work at any trade or occupation. Set our own value on our goods or services. Sell or refuse our goods or services. Work or refuse to work.

"FREEDOM does not mean that everybody can do anything and everything they feel like doing. Freedom imposes on each of us certain restraints and obligations.

"A free economy, then, is a strong economy. If profits are fair there'll be incentive to expand production, which is one way of raising our standard of living. If wages are high enough workers will have the purchasing power to buy the goods they produce and to enjoy the kind of standard of living they're creating with their work.

"HOW do the four Ps of our economy —prices, profits, production and pay checks—line up today? Production is at its highest peacetime level. Despite this fact, we have many shortages at home and find it difficult to supply the things the rest of the world needs to achieve a healthy and stable economy. It was the removal of price controls before supply and demand became more nearly equalized that sent prices skyward.

"Only the fact that organized labor was able to demand and get wage increases has kept purchasing power as high as it is today and made possible the employment of more than 60,000,000 workers. If this were not so you and I might be discussing another question: 'Shall We Revive the W. P. A.?' We are not going to be able to maintain full employment unless we expand our productive capacity for domestic and world needs.

"Price increases have been the greatest in agricultural products, where wage costs are negligible factors.

Later, a questioner from the audience posed this query to Fairless:

"I would like to ask him if in these meetings with Mr. (Philip) Murray (president of CIO Steelworkers) all is sweetness and light?"

Fairless: "Of course, Mr. Murray and I do not always see eye to eye. We're both human, however, but we will in our opinion have many more disagreements if we do not meet and discuss our problems. Then to the extent we can get the facts out in the open the better our chances to settle our differences."

Johnston said, in response to a question about the housing shortage: "The Government can build houses . . ."

Lilienthal Credo

Atomic Energy Chairman David Lilienthal said this in an address before the New York Herald Tribune Forum:

"American foreign policy is based upon our domestic policy—our way of living together here at home—and upon the ethical and spiritual principles that are the foundation of our strength as a nation.

"Our society in America is not founded on the cold and bloodless 'economic man' of the Marxist, but upon faith in man. We believe that the purpose of our society is not primarily to assure the 'safety of the state' but to safeguard human dignity and the freedom of the individual."

T—H, STRIKEBREAKERS FAIL TO HURT UNION

By GLORIA CAPLAN

DESPITE gun-toting strikebreakers, a CIO Auto Workers strike at the Galion, Ohio, plant of the North Electric Co. appeared to be approaching a solution as company officials agreed to sit down with union representatives and to keep the plant closed in the meantime.

Officials of the company, which manufactures telephone switchboards, had refused to recognize the union as bargaining agent for its 625 employes, although the UAW has had a majority signed up for the past two months.

The 10-week strike hit a climax last week when 275 strikebreakers remained inside the plant for 24 hours rather than cross the picket line outside. During the 24-hour period, union representatives held two meetings—one with Col. Robert T. Graham of the NLRB regional office, Gov. Thomas J. Herbert and company attorney Robert Jamison, and another with Galion Mayor Leon Amann, the sheriff and the chief of police.

The company agreed to close the plant and to make no attempt to operate it pending a meeting with the union Oct. 27. Two pickets who had been arrested for alleged violence were to have been released. At 1:30 a.m. the union ordered the picket line opened, and the "trapped" scabs made their way home in peace.

COMPANY officials had given as an excuse for failure to bargain with the union the charge that the UAW was not a "responsible union," since it had refused to sign anti-communist affidavits in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Act.

One official, Vice President R. K. McBerty, was more forthright. He told UAW International Representative Edward J. Duck: "We just feel we don't need a union."

Financial and picket line assistance has been given the strikers by other UAW locals, as well as by members of the CIO Steelworkers, Electrical Workers and Rubber Workers.

Financial contributions should be mailed to Herbert W. Arnold, chairman, North Electric Local 951, UAW, 343 S. Market St., Galion, Ohio.

The strikers are seeking, in addition to recognition of the union, a contract with increases which would bring their wage level up to a par with prevailing rates in the region. A spokesman for tne union stated that the company had refused three petitions of the employes for raises and that hourly wages at the plant are from 35 to 60 cents below the prevailing rate.

The company operates plants at Mt. Gilead and Kenton, Ohio, in addition to the one at Galion. Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed against the company by employes at each of the factories. The complaint at Kenton was filed by the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is attempting to form a union there.

NEWSPAPERS last week reported vandalism at the Kenton plant which had resulted in several thousands of dollars damage and implied that the CIO union was the instigator.

"We emphatically deny that we had anything to do with the Kenton violence," stated UAW Representative Duck. "The company's problem there is with the AFL and not with us."

Newspaper accounts likewise gave the impression that a gun had been fired inside the plant gates by a striker. According to Duck, the shot had been aimed at a picket by a strikebreaker.

Georgia Workers' School to Reopen

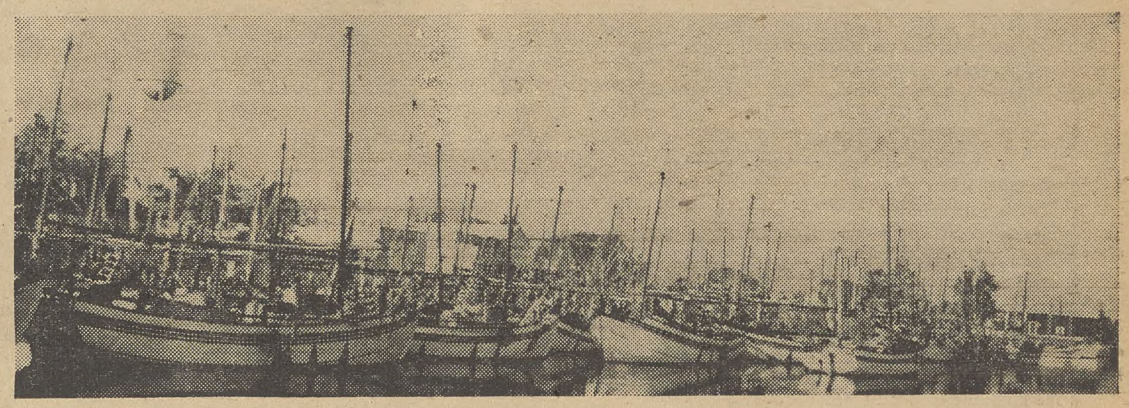
The winter term of the Georgia People's School, sponsored by the Georgia Workers Education Service, will be held at GWES headquarters, 353 Courtland St., N.E., Atlanta, Nov. 12—Jan. 12.

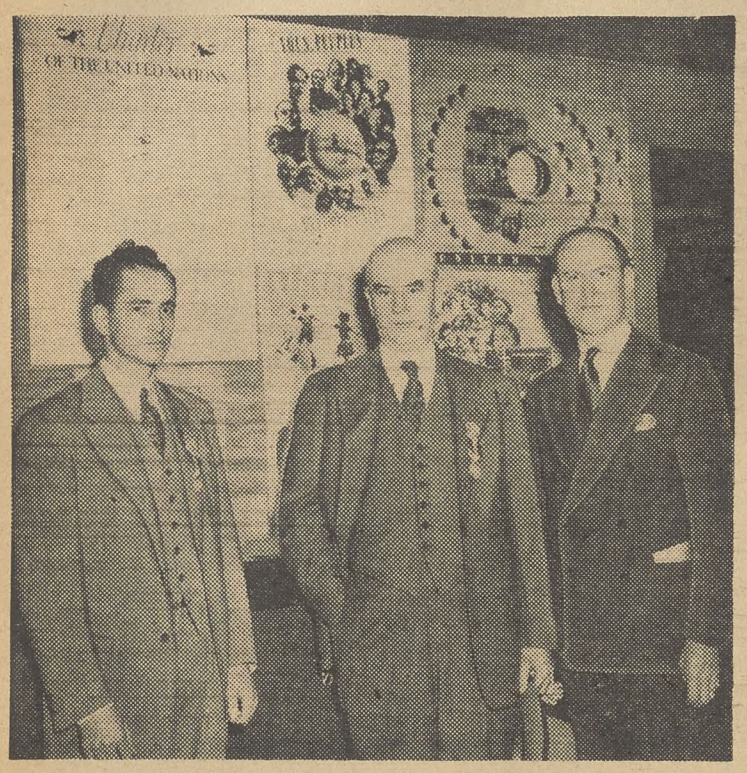
Sponges Their Business

Five hundred sponge fishermen at Tarpon Springs, Fla., last month joined the CIO. Boat owners, captains, divers, deck hands, clippers and warehousemen—they are now members of Local 4060 of the CIO Steelworkers. (Left) A diver is getting ready to scour the bottom of the ocean for sponges. (Below) A view of the unionized sponge fleet of 75 vessels.

Sponge fishermen are protesting the low tariff on cheap, foreign sponges which gives them advantages over the better American product. They claim that the Mediterranean sponges offer unfair competition, because, they say, the U. S. law prohibiting the sale of sponges of less than 5 inches in diameter is not enforced.

The local also charges that thie fishermen are being driven toward starvation by a group of buyers who have so far been able to regulate prices.





Appeal For Chlidren: **A drive for funds in 55 countries will be launched by the United Nations early in 1948 to aid the needy children of the world. The CIO will cooperate in the campaign through its Natl. Community Services Committee. Shown in front of the Children's Appeal exhibit at the CIO convention are, l. to r., Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Philip Murray and CSC Secy.-Treas. Ted Silvey**

Intl. Harvester Strike Vetoed

THE executive board of the CIO Farm Equipment workers last week refused to grant a request for a nationwide strike against the International Harvester Co., Grant Oakes, international union president, said.

The national council of Harvester locals, which requested permission to strike, was urged to take all necessary steps to obtain peaceful settlement of wage disputes.

The board placed the onus for future peace on the company, stating, "In any action involving the 35,000 FE-CIO members in the Harvester chain will be dictated by the good or ill faith of the company from here on."

The company's answer to the union board's attempt to avoid a nationwide strike was a charge that the top officers of the union are "irresponsible radicals who have no respect for their contracts and who are more interested in disruption than in labor-management peace."

Two of the Harvester plants—Rockville Falls, Ill., and Louisville, Ky.—have been strikebound for over a month. Negotiations in 10 other plants have been in progress for the past 12 weeks. The Louisville strikers are seeking elimination of a southern pay differential which was instituted at the new plant.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The great CIO Convention held in Boston was the best that has ever been assembled. Those are the comments of many of those who were fortunate to be present. It started out on a high plane with the address of Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, who himself came from a worker's family and understands clearly the problems that the workers of the Nation are confronted with today and speaks fearlessly in their behalf for justice and decency.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach made a fighting speech. General George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, set forth with clarity the aims and purposes of our government in its relationship with the problems of the world. Governor Bradford of Massachusetts acquitted himself with credit.

The outstanding person at the convention was President Philip Murray. His words of wisdom and his tact in dealing with the problems we are now confronted with and in dealing with the delegates themselves won the admiration of all. He steered the convention to and kept it on a high plane.

THE WAR ON HUNGER resolution was unanimously adopted. President Murray's comments on the Taft-Hartley Act and its evils will long be remembered. The Nation's press comments from every part of the land were generally favorable. President Murray's proclamation that we have one loyalty to one country and one flag—the United States—was enthusiastically supported by the delegates present. The gathering was an inspiration.

Our task now is organizing and political action. The delegates returned to their homes determined to intensify their efforts in these fields. Our movement is stronger in every way by this great convention.

The Telephone Workers were received by the convention with great applause. The CIO Executive Board and the Convention put themselves behind TWOC to bring the telephone workers the benefits of real, sound trade unionism within the CIO.

Tom Andert, Chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee, reports that a New York State Labor Board election was held at the Gibson & Doty Optical Company in Buffalo, N. Y., and the result was: Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee 10, no union 3. Organizer James O'Reilly was in charge.

Pressman Says:

T-H BOARD TOSSES OUT FREE CHOICE OF UNION

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

THE National Labor Relations Board and its General Counsel, Robert M. Denham, with each succeeding act reveal the truth of labor's accusation that the Taft-Hartley Act was devised as a weapon for the destruction of organized labor.

The complaint issued by the Board under the direction of General Counsel Denham in a recent case will, if upheld, place in serious jeopardy the right of workers to strike.

An AFL union had entered into a collective bargaining agreement with a shoe company. During the life of the agreement the members of the AFL, at a local union meeting, voted to leave such union and affiliate with the CIO. The employer immediately discharged certain leaders of the employes because of their action encouraging the men to leave the AFL and affiliate with the CIO.

With the refusal of the employer to reinstate those discharged, the men engaged in a strike. There is no charge that there was any violence or force involved.

The employer filed a charge against the CIO union, its officers and agents. The AFL union did not file a charge nor did any of the individual employes.

The General Counsel of the Labor Board thereupon directed the Regional Director of the Board to issue a complaint against the CIO union.

The essence of the complaint is this: Section 7 of the Taft-Hartley Act provides that employes shall have the right to self-organization, form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, and shall also have the right to refrain from any or all of such activities.

Another section of the law makes it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents to restrain or coerce employes in the exercise of the rights guarantee in such Section 7.

The complaint charges that the employes in the plant, in going on strike are restraining and coercing the employes of the company in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under Section 7 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

THE important issue raised by this case is that a peaceful strike on the part of employes is construed by the Board and its General Counsel to be coercion or restraint. The CIO union is also charged with "threatening" the employes with discriminatory treatment as to jobs or refusal of membership unless the employes joined the CIO union.

For many years the National Association of Manufacturers and its representatives in Congress, such as Congressmen Howard Smith, Clare Hoffman, and others, sought without success to amend the Wagner Act by making it an unfair labor practice for a union to coerce or restrain employes in the exercise of their rights guaranteed by the Wagner Act.

Such an amendment was rejected when the original Wagner Act was being considered. It was repeatedly defeated because it was pointed out such language would be construed to embrace many legitimate activities on the part of workers including the exercise of their right to strike. While such amendment was being considered by Congress this prophesy was consistently denied.

The National Labor Relations Board, through its General Counsel in one of its earliest cases, now proves how correct this accusation has been.

Section 7 of the Taft-Hartley Act confers a right upon employes to refrain from joining a union or to bargain collectively or to engage in concerted activities. A strike is held in the shoe company case to be coercion.

Thus, it may be soon urged by the Labor Board that any economic strike can be restrained by the Board where the employer charges that a minority group of employes prefer to work on their jobs without interference or restraint or coercion from the union or its agents.

It is interesting to note that while the corporation originally filed its charge on the ground that the CIO union was engaged in a jurisdictional dispute with the AFL union, on the suggestion of the Board's agents such charge was withdrawn and a subsequent charge filed on the basis of which the Board has issued its broad all-inclusive complaint.

It is imperative that organized labor recognize the full meaning of such cases as this and their impact upon the traditional sacred rights of labor. The policy of the Board and its agents will undoubtedly be, in the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act, so to couch their action in legal phraseology as to mask the real effect of its acts.

In this fashion the Board will seek to whittle away the rights of labor until it will be too late for the trade union movement to take effective action to meet the frontal attack of employers to cut wages, speed up work, and threaten the continued existence of the labor unions.

Police Violence Grows Under T-H

Peace, it's wonderful — and here's what happened to it under the inspiration of the Taft-Hartley Act last week:

Pittsburg, Kan.: Police used tear gas on CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter workers who are striking for recognition at the McNally Manufacturing Co.

Brooklyn, N. Y.: Four men were mauled, one cut up as 25 policemen tried to break up a mass picket line at the Industrial Container Corp. Strikers belong to Local 65, CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Union.

Louisville, Ky.: Eight CIO Farm Equipment Workers, including an international representative and the local union president, were hauled off by police as the International Harvester strike approached its fifth week.

Brooklyn, N. Y.: A Purple Heart veteran was arrested after denouncing an attempted back-to-work movement at the strikebound Bethlehem shipyard. The CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers have been on strike 19 weeks.

Mass Arrests: **Montreal police are shown here arresting three CIO packinghouse workers. Two hundred and fifty strikers were arrested in one week. but the union members declared, "Arrest one of us and ten more will take his place." The pickets are carrying signs saying "Pas de contract, pas de travail," which is unequivocally and unmistakably French for "No contracts, no work."**

Murray Endorses Packing Strike

The strike of 23,000 meat packing workers in Canada and in two U. S. cities received full endorsement of President Philip Murray, who appealed to all CIO affiliates to give their full "moral and financial support." The two strikes in this country are at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Wells, Minn.

In endorsing the strike of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, Murray noted:

"I need not remind you that the major packing companies have reaped tremendous profits in recent months—largely as a result of their successful war on price controls over foods.

"Despite this high degree of prosperity, the leaders of the packinghouse workers have reason to believe that the Canadian strike—which in some cases started as a lockout of the employes is a preliminary round in a battle to undermine the union in this country, and to pave the way for a return to low wages and poor working conditions.

Towns Can Cut Accident Toll

Organized community action is urged as a means of reducing the nation's staggering toll of accidents, in a new Public Affairs Pamphlet "Make Your Town Safe!" by Herbert M. Yahraes. Many examples are cited from the files of the Natl. Safety Council to show that the proper kind of community organization is the most potent weapon available for reducing the number of accidents.

"Leadership looking toward a community program can be taken by any alert local group that knows how to work with other organizations, Yahraes states.

The pamphlet, No. 133 in a series of popular factual booklets may be obtained from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., non-profit educational organization at 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. Price 20 cents.

COPS NAB 250 WORKERS IN CANADIAN STRIKE

By NORMAN DOLNICK

MESSRS. TAFT and Hartley would get an eyeful if they looked north of the border and saw the CIO Packinghouse Workers at Montreal hold the line in a seven-week strike marked with terrorism and police brutality.

Company-tailored injunctions backed with police clubs and mass arrests haven't been enough to keep a back-to-work drive from fizzling like last year's soda pop.

In the past week, some 250 strikers were arrested by local and provincial police. Union officers have been torn from their homes in the middle of the night and hauled to jail. Charges against the strikers range from vagrancy, refusal to obey an officer, illegal picketing, to inciting to riot.

UPWA Eastern Canadian Director Sam Hughes was picked up by the police for being in the vicinity of the struck plants. Another group of workers was taken off a streetcar by the police a half mile from the plants, although they carried no placards or other identification that they were strikers. Police said they looked like strikers.

The Montreal incidents are a dramatic part of the strike, which shut down the major packing plants throughout Canada after contract negotiations had broken down with the leading packing companies, Swift Canadian, Canada Packers, Ltd., and Burns Packing Co., Ltd. More than 15,000 Packinghouse Workers walked out in what is considered to be Canada's largest industry-wide strike.

The union reached an agreement last week with the Swift Canadian for a 10c hourly increase with geographic adjustments up to three cents at some plants. The contract can be reopened on wages after 15 days' notice.

Possibility of settling the strike with the other companies was closer as the CIO News went to press. Locals were voting on whether they would accept a formula which would provide a 7c-an-hour down-payment and the arbitration of the difference between that amount and the union's original 17c demand.

FIRST indication that there would be trouble in Montreal appeared when the companies sent special delivery letters to each employe promising a five-cent rise, full seniority, double time for working on Canadian Thanksgiving, and ample police protection.

When informed of these letters, the union held an emergency meeting of its strategy committee, and a membership meeting was called for 6 o'clock the following morning. Messengers were dispatched, telegrams and 'phone calls kept the committee busy throughout the night notifying the membership of the meeting. At the appointed time the meeting hall was jammed with Packinghouse Workers.

The picketing strategy was to have groups of 10 pickets march past the plants at regular intervals. The first group of pickets was met by a cordon of armed police who refused to let them walk by the plant gates. When several pickets objected, they were shoved into waiting patrol wagons and carried away. Among those arrested was UPWA Representative Jacques Casgrain, who protested the mass arrests and insisted that the strikers be allowed to picket peacefully. He was booked for "inciting to riot."

Chanting "The CIO Will Roll," additional groups of pickets came into the packing plant area, which now resembled an armed bastion. As they protested police interference with peaceful picketing, they were thrown into patrol cars.

At a mass meeting attended by more than 1,000 Packinghouse Workers that evening the entire group pledged that they would never give up the fight for their liberties or for decent wage and working standards.

CIO CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

Philip Murray

"The strength and stature of CIO and its position of leadership among the working people of this country constitute a living and glowing tribute to the leadership of Philip Murray.

"His strength, his fortitude, his militant devotion to the cause of the common man have sustained and promoted the consistent will and vigor of the CIO and its unions.

"His tolerance, his breadth of understanding and his capacity for concentration of effort and attention upon the true enemies of the common people have united the efforts of CIO unions and their members and preserved the strength of CIO for the gigantic tasks which it has performed and for the historic role which it must perform in the future.

"The need for a strong, united, and intelligently led labor organization such as CIO spearheading the defense of America against these attacks will be greater than ever before.

"We pledge to Pres. Philip Murray our united support and cooperation to the end that the people of America may emerge victorious in the struggle which lies ahead for the establishment and maintenance of a full and free life, economically and politically, for the common people of the nation."

World Federation of Trade Unions

"The WFTU has firmly established its position as the authoritative spokesman for the working people of the world. It has steadfastly defended the trade union rights and liberties of the workers wherever they have been under attack by anti-labor forces.

"It has steadfastly demanded the right of representation in the leading bodies of the United Nations and despite the opposition manifested by certain nations, has made no little progress in earning for the workers a voice in the paramount task of establishing a stable peace.

"The CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs continues its work in maintaining cordial relations with the trade unions of Latin America. This has become even more significant as a result of the well financed attempt by the AFL to split the Latin American trade union movement which, in a number of South American countries, is conducting a brave struggle to survive; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED that (1) The CIO pledges its continued support to the strengthening of the WFTU and the decisions and policies of the WFTU and of the joint labor committees to the end that workers in every land shall enjoy the basic right of organization and assembly and thereby achieve a decent standard of living and economic security. We call upon the American delegates to the United Nations to secure immediate and effective action on the part of the United Nations to eliminate the Franco regime as a breeding place of oppression; and

"(2) The CIO calls upon the American delegates to the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations to give their support to the proposal that an effective working relationship be perfected between the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council and the WFTU in order that organized labor may have direct representation in the affairs of the United Nations and thereby be heard on all questions touching the peace and economic and social progress.

Political Action

"At every step this Congress has borne the indelible stamp of subservience to the dictates of the representatives of the powerful few who control the major destiny and policies of the corporate interests. The people of the country have seen the evidences of that same stamp extended, since the untimely departure of Franklin D. Roosevelt, to every branch of our government. In too many instances representatives of the ideals and principles of our great war President have been ousted from office and replaced by representatives of monopolized industry.

"These are facts and events which impose upon the labor movement a significant task and responsibility. The people of this great Nation are entitled to representation in their Government. They seek and are entitled to have in all branches of our Government, representatives who will work unceasingly for the people and not for the special interests, for construction of housing, for reduction and control of living costs, for expansion of social security protections and health and educational facilities, for expansion and protection of civil rights for all groups, and for assurance of world peace.

"To accomplish that task in the 1948 elections will require a gigantic organization on an unprecedented scale of the forces of the American people. The fullest contribution of CIO and of the labor movement to success in that fight cannot be made by any program of subservience to any political party.

"For leadership and action in that historic role we turn with confidence to the CIO Political Action Committee.

"For the effectuation of these principles this Convention resolves that:

"(1) We pledge full and unstinted support to the strengthening of the CIO Political Action Committee and to the carrying out of its program.

"(2) We urged upon all affiliated unions and all State and local bodies that no effort be spared to make effective the political action program of the CIO among their own members and throughout their own communities.

Resolution Round-Up

Excerpts from a number of resolutions adopted by the Boston convention are printed on this page and the next. The foreign policy resolution, excerpts from the resolution on the T-H Law and stories on a number of resolutions appeared in the Oct. 20 issue.

"(3) We urge that all political action bodies and the leaders and members of our unions spare no effort to make every union member, every eligible member of his family and every eligible member in their community a qualified registered voter and a member of the PAC through his financial contribution.

"(4) We urge that the organization of political activity be carried forward on a detailed practical level reaching into each and every ward, precinct, block and home so that the message of political action may reach all of the people, commencing immediately with the State and local elections of 1947.

"(5) We urge that the demand of the people for representation truly devoted to the advancement of their best interests be carried into effective action not only by votes in general elections but also by active participation in primaries to secure the selection wherever possible of candidates qualified to represent the people.

"(6) We renew the pledge of CIO to speak and act through free, independent, unbossed political action for the building of a strong, well-fed, well-housed, free and secure Nation in a world at peace."

Cost of Living

"Our national economy is in the grip of a deepening inflationary crisis. Led by skyrocketing food prices the cost of everyday commodities has reached unheard of heights. Millions of Americans, in order to meet living expenses, have seen their hard-earned savings disappear. Living standards are being seriously impaired, with families finding it impossible to take care of ther health needs.

"Savings, which increased to almost one-quarter of disposable income during the war years, have already dropped to about one-twelfth. The cost of food, the major expense of every working man's family, has increased more than 40% during the past year.

"For the year 1947 corporate profits after taxes are at the rate of $18,000,000,000 as compared with the wartime figure of less than $10,000,000,000 in 1943 and a little over $8,000,000,000 in the peacetime boom year of 1929.

"Controlled monopoly prices dominate our entire economic system which make possible heartless profiteering at the expense of all the people and a hastening of depression and mass misery.

"Unless immediate and bold steps are taken to curb our present inflation, collapse will inevitably follow and our entire people will be engulfed in untold misery and chaos.

"At the same time, organized labor in the face of the drive to degrade their living standards will continue its unremitting fight through collective bargaining for wage increases to lighten the burden which the reactionaries seek to impose upon the people; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, (1) That the President call for an immediate session of Congress for the purpose of re-establishing price control on all commodities and rationing for food, clothing and other necessities of life;

"(2) That at such Congressional session an adequate tax program must be legislated to recapture speculative and excess profits;

"(3) That legislation must be promptly enacted to eliminate margins on the grain exchanges;

"(4) That a realistic attack upon monopoly in our basic industries must be made to prevent the strangulation of our economy through monopoly prices, curtailed production and distribution, and the creation of scarcity for profiteering purposes."

Thomas - Rankin Committee

"Since its creation in 1938 the House Un-American Committee has served as the spearhead in the reactionary drive against the rights of workers, against the civil rights of all our people. No slander has been too gross, no lie too great, to be accepted by the evil tribunal when it could serve its infamous purpose of tearing down our democratic bulwark.

"Since its creation and up until the present time the Committee has been unremitting in its attack upon labor and upon the leaders of our movement.

"The Committee's favorite technique is to stir hatred and hysteria.

"Its contempt for democratic groups and for democratic processes is matched only by its strange tolerance of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan and by its persistence in autocratic procedures.

"Presiding over this kangaroo court is Chairman J. Parnell Thomas, a Wall Street insurance broker who has announced to the nation that his intended victim is the American trade union movement.

"Its most vocal spokesman is Representative John Rankin, one of America's leading exponents of racial and religious bigotry.

"Never before in the functioning of this Committee has it presented so grave a menace to the freedom of our people. This Committee is the most powerful voice of a reactionary program to deprive our people of cherished civil and political rights and to rob our heritage of its tradition of democracy, fair play and tolerance.

"The Thomas-Rankin Committee must be stopped. The CIO affirms its unqualified opposition to this un-American Committee and renews its pledge to work unceasingly for its abolition."

Full Employment

The full employment resolution asserted:

"(1) The CIO, together with the great mass of industrial workers, farmers, merchants and professional people of our country, shall fight for the establishment of the economic bill of rights set forth by Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the enactment of a real full employment bill.

"We shall fight first and foremost for the right to a job.

"We shall fight for a Congress and Administration which shall guarantee the right to work.

"We shall fight to establish as the overriding principle of national policy, that whenever private enterprise fails in its obligation to provide jobs for all those able and willing to work, the Government must take whatever steps may be necessary to provide full employment.

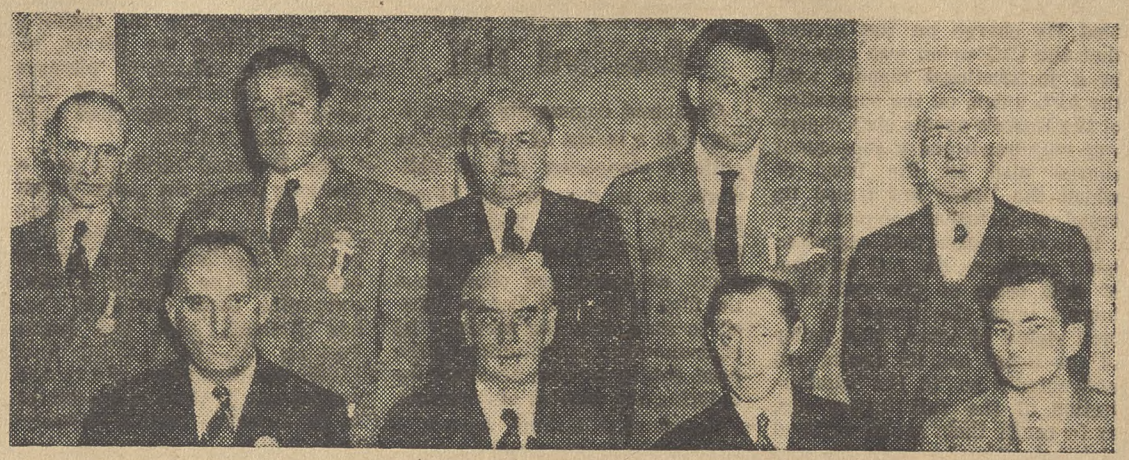
"(2) As a first step toward assuring full employment, the Government must protect the people's purchasing power from further drain. This means immediate application of a streamlined Federal program of price control and rationing of food, clothing, and other basic commodities and services, including rigid rent control.

"This means restoration of free collective bargaining through free trade unions. This means elimination of discriminatory hiring practices, and of wage differentials based on color and sex.

"This means a federal minimum wage law for 75c an hour. This means tax exemption for families whose income is below a health and decency standard. This means prompt steps toward establishment of the guaranteed annual wage to secure stability of income and employment.

"(3) As a second step, Government must protect the American people immediately from the effects of unemployment. This means unemployment insurance must be extended to every worker, with benefits raised to decent subsistence levels, adjusted ac-

(Continued on Page 9)



Convention Hosts: The Greater Boston CIO Industrial Union Council, the host to the CIO Convention, entertained officers of the National CIO at a luncheon. Standing, left to right: Francis F. Carmichael, New England Regional Director, CIO; Walter P. Reuther, of the Auto Workers; Allan S. Haywood, CIO Director of Organization; Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel; John Brophy, Director of Industrial Union Councils. Seated, left to right: James Malvey, President, Greater Boston Industrial Union Council; CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Jack Hurvich, Director Public Relations, Boston Council, and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR 1947-48

FOLLOWING are the names of the 41 board members who with the president, secretary-treasurer and nine vice presidents, constitute the CIO Executive Board for 1947-48:

Auto Workers: George F. Addes.
Barbers & Beauty Culturists: Ernest Hebert.
***Brewery Workers:** Ed Hughlett.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers: Jacob S. Potofsky.
American Communications Association: Joseph Selly.
Electrical Workers: Julius Emspak.
Farm Equipment Workers: Grant W. Oakes.
Fishermen & Allied Workers: J. F. Jurich.
Food Tobacco, Agricultural Workers: Donald Henderson.
Fur & Leather Workers: Ben Gold.
Furniture Workers: Morris Pizer.
Gas, Coke, & Chemical Workers: Martin Wagner.
Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers: Joseph Froesch.
Inlandboatmen's Union: John M. Fox.
Lithographers: William J. Riehl.
Longshoremen & Warehousemen: Harry Bridges.
Marine Cooks & Stewards: Hugh Bryson.
Marine Engineers' Beneficial: Samuel J. Hogan.
Marine & Shipbuilding Workers: John Grogan.
Maritime Union: Ferdinand Smith.
***Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers:** John Clark.
***Newspaper Guild:** Sam B. Eubanks.
***Oil Workers:** A. R. Kintsley.
Optical & Instrument Organizing Committee: Thomas Andert.
Packinghouse Workers: Ralph Helstein.
Paperworkers: Harry Sayre.
Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers: A. H. Esposito.
Public Workers: Abram Flaxer.
Railroad Workers: A. B. Martin.
Retail, Wholesale Dept. Store Union: Samuel Wolchok.
Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers: H. R. Lloyd.
Shoe Worekrs: James J. Mitchell.
Steelworkers: Van A. Bittner.
Stone & Allied Products Workers: Sam H. Scott.
Textile Workers: George Baldanzi.
Transport Service Employes: Williard Townsend.
Transport Workers: Michael Quill.
Utility Workers: Joseph A. Fisher.
Woodworkers: James E. Fadling.
***Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee:** John J. Moran.

*New Member since Nov. 1946.

TOM GLASER

who sings Labor's songs on three records available (in album for $7.50; packed for shipment without album, $6) at the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Hoisery Workers To Seek CIO Tie

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, suspended recently by the CIO Textile Workers for refusal to pay an increase in its per capita tax, will seek a charter of direct affiliation with the CIO.

The AFHW executive board last week voted unanimously to take such action.

Co-Op Business Reaches All-Time High in U. S.

LOCAL COOPERATIVES did $800,000,000 worth of distributive and service business in 1946, an all-time high, according to figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wholesale cooperatives, to which more than 4,000 of these co-ops belong, also had a record-breaking year, with sales and services exceeding $220,000,000—a 34% increase over 1945—and net earnings up nearly 84%, for a total of more than $11,500,000. All but $3,250,000 of this was returned to the member associations on their patronage.

Cooperative wholesales have been expanding productive facilities rapidly during the past few years from small beginnings in 1929, with the largest expansion occurring in the production of petroleum products and fertilizer.

At the end of 1946 consumers' cooperatives owned 10 petroleum refineries and some 1,000 producing oil wells, with a total refined product valued at nearly $36,500,000.

* * *

CO-OP SCHOLARSHIPS: Ten four-year scholarships in cooperative study are being offered to school children in the Northwest by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association. The scholarships are for Valparaiso University, Indiana, and provide grants of $2,000 each—$500 a year for four years.

A NEW CO-OP STORE in Lansing, Mich., a self-service super grocery, has been opened with an experienced co-op manager in charge, reports the Lansing Labor News. Members of the United Auto Workers are among the store's supporters.

Fisher Local 602 of the UAW in Lansing has also attacked high prices by selling at the union hall, cuts of frozen beef, wrapped in packages with weight and price marked on each package. The meat is sold at the close of union meetings. The sales met with instant and overwhelming success.

* * *

UNIONS ARE TURNING with such vigor to the cooperatives for help in their fight against high prices that the facilities of existing co-ops are being taxed to their utmost, reports "The Cooperator," publication of the Eastern Cooperatives, Inc.

CIO unions mentioned as having asked aid of cooperative leaders in formulating co-op activities included the Textile Workers and Auto Workers in New Jersey; Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New England and Philadelphia and Electrical Workers in Pittsburgh.

Four locals of the Steelworkers in Ridgway, Pa., with pledges totaling $41,800, have also called for immediate assistance, says The Cooperator.

Meaty Excerpts From Ninth CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 8)

cording to the size of the family and maintained for the duration of the unemployment emergency or during the period of unemployment caused by a labor dispute.

"(4) As a third step, Government must increase employment opportunities through expansion of production in basic industries, such as steel; through public housing construction; through public works like the Missouri Valley Authority and the St. Lawrence Seaway; through aid to farmers and small business; through vigorous anti-trust action to break up artificial monopoly restrictions on production and employment; and through fostering scientific research to develop substitutes for our rapidly disappearing mineral resources.

"(5) As a fourth step, the Goverment must develop an over-all farm program to assure equitable distribution of farm income. It must also adopt a food stamp plan to make available to low income individuals vitally needed foods. This should include the conservation of natural resources, including preservation of the fertile soil which produces abundant crops.

"(6) Finally, the Government should adopt a national health insurance public health program and provide appropriations to build new hospitals and assure Federal aid to education in order to provide national educational opportunities to all."

Fair Labor Standards Act

"The first act of the Republican majority of the 80th Congress was to initiate legislation to wipe out so-called portal-to-portal pay claims. These wage claims by workers for travel and make-ready time, which had been upheld by the Supreme Court, were retroactively liquidated by a reactionary Congress in an atmosphere of unprecedented hysteria instigated by the powerful employers of the country.

"In its zeal to do the bidding of these powerful employers, the reactionary Congress gutted and virtually destroyed the entire Wage-Hour Act.

"Under the pretext of dealing with portal-to-portal pay claims, the Congress imposed upon the Act an unjust and discriminatory two-year period of limitations for the bringing of future claims.

"As a result of amendments to the Wage-Hour Act, employers have been granted an open opportunity to absolve themselves of responsibility for all back-wage liquidated damage claims.

"In its reactionary zeal the Congress went even further and amended the provisions of the law relating to liquidated damages for recovery of future wages so as to make these provisions almost meaningless. The result of this irresponsible action will be to destroy the only practical safeguard which exists in the Wage-Hour law to insure compliance by chiseling employers. The door has been wilfully and deliberately opened to widespread evasion even of the merger and in adequate standards now written into the law.

"THEN, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT,

"(1) The arrogant disregard by the present Congress of the needs of the people is so great that instead of improving the protection of the completely inadequate Wage-Hour Act, the Congress has destroyed even its limited value. An evil conspiracy of reactionary Republicans and southern Democrat poll-taxers has insured a further continuation of substandard living conditions for millions of Americans.

"(2) A proper regard for the public welfare and for the desperate needs of our people requires an immediate amendment of the Wage-Hour Act increasing the minimum wage to 75c an hour, the extension of the protection of the law to presently excluded groups, and the repeal of the infamous Portal-to-Portal Act."

Labor Unity

"To achieve its purpose of uniting the people against reaction, organic unity must preserve the integrity, the industrial structure and the self-government of the CIO industrial unions in the mass production industries, and the new organization must assure effective labor political action machinery for advancing the objectives of organized labor.

"The developing unity of program and action on the local level between the AFL, CIO and the Railway labor unions on economic and political matters is eloquent testimony as to the correctness of our position. It shall be our purpose to encourage and extend such joint action; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That (1) It is our conviction that a united labor movement is necessary and obtainable. The forces of organized greed and their political henchmen stand in powerful combination, determined upon the destruction of American labor, best reflected in the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act and the many state anti-labor laws.

"We believe in all sincerity that joint and united action within the American labor movement is the answer to the compelling challenge to obtain the repeal of all vicious anti-labor laws, and we shall work tirelessly for such objective.

"(2) We commend President Murray and the CIO Labor Unity Committee upon the proposals which they have submitted to the AFL as being specific and practical steps for building labor unity on a lasting basis.

"(3) As a contribution to the development of the unity of labor and the people against the forces of reaction, the CIO is prepared to enter into mutual agreements with other trade unions to bar any cross-raiding and to respect one another's organizational status."

Industry Council Plan

This resolution reaffirmed support of the principles of the Industry Council Plan. Under this plan which was first presented by CIO Pres. Murray during the war a national planning board would be set up, composed of representatives of labor, management, agriculture, consumers and the government.

This board would coordinate the work of Industry Councils consisting of representatives of labor, management and government. The resolution stated in part:

"At the Chicago Convention in 1944, the CIO went on record for the application of the basic principles of the Industry Council Plan to peacetime production. Anticipating the end of inflated wartime productive activity sooner or later after the end of hostilities, we declared that methods of national economic planning useful for war purposes were equally applicable in peace. If they were sound for producing weapons for mass destruction, they were even sounder for bringing about full peacetime production and general prosperity.

"RESOLVED, that (1) We hereby reaffirm our support of the principles of the Industry Council Plan as a sound approach to peacetime prosperity, full employment and production, and democratic participation of the people in the operation of the national economy; and

"(2) We commend our President, Philip Murray, for his leadership in first presenting this program of Industrial Planning during the defense period as the Industry Council Plan, and reaffirming its policy for peacetime purposes in the Re-employment Program of the Chicago Convention of the CIO."

Ship Union Must Act On Merger Plan

Only one step remains to complete the merger of the United Railroad Workers of America and the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, reports Director A. B. Martin of the CIO rail union. This is favorable action by the national convention of ship workers union, scheduled to meet in Cleveland in February.

The amalgamation was announced at the recent national CIO convention in Boston. A referendum of local unions affiliated with the Railroad Workers held earlier, showed that 104 of the 106 locals voting favored the merger, Martin said.

1st Decertification Vote Won By UAW

The first decertification elections held by the NLRB under the Taft-Hartley law resulted in the CIO being retained as collective bargaining agents.

In the precedent-setting case, the CIO Auto Workers at the K. R. Wilson Co., Arcade, N. Y., voted to keep the UAW.

His Commanding Officer

'Counted' on Santo's Support, Friendship

JOHN SANTO, organization director of the CIO Transport Workers Union, won impressive support last week at federal hearings where he is fighting a government move to deport him back to his native Roumania.

A group of TWU members from the subway and streetcar systems of New York testified to Santo's Americanism and his help to hundreds of union members in meeting their problems. And his commanding officer in an Army engineers' outfit spoke high words of praise for Santo as a soldier and a builder of morale in his unit, which had been stationed in the isolated Aleutian islands.

While it appeared that Army G-2 had been worried about Santo's status, his commanding officer—a New Jersey architect—spoke warmly of the union official's acts and attitudes.

"I counted on his support and friendship in administering and working with the men under my command," Harold J. Perry, a former lieutenant, told the hearing.

Talking slowly and with emotion, Perry continued:

"If I had had any doubt after I got to know John Santo, and if I felt he was a man with the intent of breaking down our government, I would have felt it my duty to see that such activity was stopped.

"I don't believe he is a man with an intent to wreck our government."

Earlier testimony had come from about 10 TWU members who told of Santo's help in raising their wages and working standards, and in helping them be better citizens.

BUSTER GIORDANO, one of the TWU members and a former official of the Disabled American Veterans, told the hearing that he's never heard Santo express anti-American sentiments. In fact, he said, "Santo was too dog-gone conservative."

Mrs. Nora O'Grady, a widow, who has supported her four children for the past eighteen years while working as a subway clerk, said that Santo's activities in behalf of the union had helped her give the children a "good Catholic education."

Official support for Santo's defense has come from the Transport Workers Union and from the CIO convention. In line with a convention resolution on the subject, Pres. Murray named Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers to serve as a CIO Defense Committee.

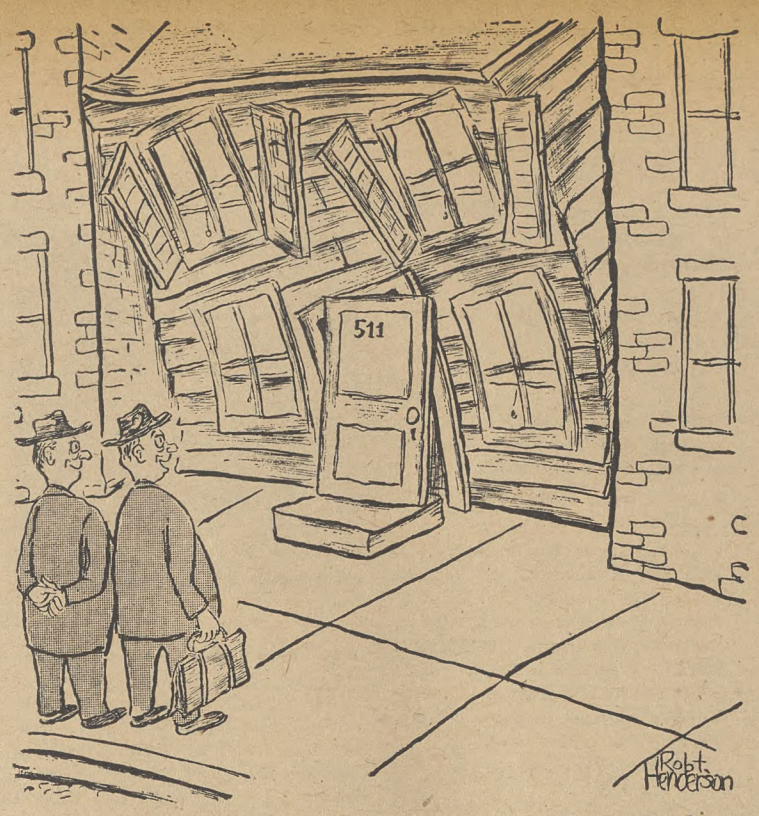
Van A. Bittner, Steelworkers vice-president and head of the convention resolutions committee, voiced strong support for the resolution when it came before the delegates at Boston. He said:

"The charges, and this attempted deportation of John Santo, after he comes back from the armed forces, is not only a disgrace to the United States but it is a disgrace to civilization everywhere."

The resolution said that Santo's record as a "labor leader, a citizen and a soldier is proof in action of his devotion and loyalty to the principles of American democracy."

Santo came to the United States several years ago, allegedly on a student's visa. He was charged once before, in 1941, with being a Communist and the government sought his deportation. Hearings petered out and no action was taken at the time.

The TWU official served three years in the army, and sought his citizenship at that time, but action was constantly delayed. The present hearings were scheduled to end last week, following which Arthur J. Phelan, presiding officer at the hearing, will forward recommendations to the Director of Immigration whether or not to oust Santo from the country.



"I think she'll last through the forthcoming rent boost—thanks to the brick buildings on either side of her."

Schedule Talk In Ship Strike

OFFICIALS of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers and representatives of the Bethlehem Steel Co. were slated to meet with the U. S. Conciliation and Mediation Service in Washington Oct. 27 in an effort to settle the 18-week shipyard strike.

Meanwhile in New York union representatives were preparing to meet with officials of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., whose Kearny, N. J., yard has been strikebound for the entire period.

Last week the Navy entered the dispute when Vice Admiral Earl W. Mills, chief of the Bureau of Ships held what was termed an "exploratory" meeting with John Green, president of the union. No results were announced.

Labor Has Little Voice—If Any—on Rent Boards

RENT controls showed signs of slowly cracking at the seams last week as Federal Rent Director Frank Creedon approved a 10% rent boost in Klamath Falls, S. D., and total decontrol in Ottawa County, Kan.

This brought to four the number of areas in which real estate owners have won their battle for higher rents. Previously okayed by the Rent Director were a 5% increase on Louisville, Ky., rents and decontrol of the Rapid City-Sturgis, S. D., area.

Hailed by tenants and labor as a move in the right direction was the rejection by Creedon at the same time of requests for increases by five local rent boards. These were:

A general increase on about 50% of the homes occupied by Negroes in St. Petersburg, Fla. (Creedon ruled that such an increase would be "discriminatory and contrary to the Housing and Rent Act of 1947."); decontrol in McPherson County, Kan.; a 15% boost in Dickinson County, Kan.; 15% increase in Salina County, Kan.; and decontrol of Morris County, Kan.

A request by the Tampa, Fla., rent board for a 20% hike covering those rents which were frozen in 1942 is being considered by Creedon.

Only 34 of the 600 local rent boards, appointed by state governors have so far made their recommendations.

An analysis of 179 boards showed that 449 members were businessmen, real estate men, bankers, lawyers and insurance men. Only 57 labor spokesmen were included.

Here are typical examples of how heavily the rent boards are packed against the tenant:

- Chicago, Ill.: (10 members) three real estate agents, one insurance man, one attorney, one store owner, one YMCA secretary, one foundry owner, one with no listed occupation, and one labor representative.
- St. Louis, Mo.: (five members) two real estate brokers, one automobile dealer, one attorney and one labor representative.
- Los Angeles, Calif.: (five members) four retired businessmen and one real estate agent.
- Elmira, N. Y.: (five members) two attorneys, one real estate agent, one tobacco merchant, one retired businessman.
- Montgomery County, Md.: (five members) one mortgage company secretary, one attorney, one restauranteur, one banker, one architect.
- Louisville, Ky.: (five members) two lawyers, two real estate men and one landlord.
- In Virginia one board consists of five real estate men.

Since all rent controls are due to go down the drain Feb. 29, many landlords are biding their time until then.

Union officials have been urging their members to challenge the appointment of boards which are heavily stacked against them.

Labor-Religion Partnership Advocated By Bittner

ORGANIZED labor and religion must work together to "create an economy based upon the Christian concept of justice" if the world is ever to know true and lasting peace, Van A. Bittner, CIO Organizing Committee Director, told the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, Boston.

Speaking from the pulpit, Bittner addressed a large congregation at a special evening service conducted on the eve of the CIO convention.

"The organized labor movement has just one aim," he said, "the achievement of the brotherhood of man through the limitation of the competitive and the development of the cooperative." To achieve this, he said, labor and religion must work together "to give specific meaning to the abstract conception of justice and love as set forth in our Hebrew-Christian culture."

Bittner was recently made a member of the Department of Church and Economic Life of the Federal Council of Churches.

BITTNER opened his address by observing, "Over the long years that I have been connected with the labor movement it has been impossible for me to conceive of life lived in compartments. Our Christian ideals are not something to be expressed on Sunday and then contradicted the other six days of the week."

As a solution to the dilemma, Bittner suggested that "we cannot stress the values of brotherhood and cooperation on Sunday, and then live by fierce competition in our day-by-day struggle for survival. To do so leads to spiritual conflict and moral decay and the ultimate of all great evils—war.

"We must seek to give specific meaning to the abstract conceptions of justice and love.

"DOES it provide food, clothing and housing for all people? Can it do so? Should it do so? Does it provide equal opportunity for all people, black and white? Does every able adult have a creative job? Does the way in which we earn our living build or destroy life? Does it make for creativity of personality?

"If we cannot give affirmative answers to these questions then it is our task of labor and religion to see to it that the way a man earns his living is not incompatable with the tenants of his religion." He concluded his remarks by saying, "I believe man is created for the purpose of service to God and his fellowmen. The CIO stands on this fundamental premise to bring about this concept of life."

Federal Reserve Agency Advocated

A people's agency functioning for the benefit of all Americans in the field of research and mass information on public affairs is proposed in a 104-page booklet, "A Plan for A Democratic Public Opinion," by Joseph Facci.

Explaining that his plan does not mean government operation, control or regulation, nor self regulation of press and radio, which he considers hopelessly unworkable, Facci gives what he regards as the basic principles for providing a genuinely democratic method of disseminating information through the formation of "People's Council on Research and Information."

Under Facci's plan, these councils would be free from both government and private interests, and make possible a scientific approach to all relevant facts and opinions, without discrimination. They would be financed by large Federal subsidies without political strings attached.

Facci, who was with the Italian section of the OWI during the war, has undoubtedly given much time and thought to his plan and writes of it persuasively and eloquently.

The booklet, which the author is particularly eager to have called to the attention of union labor, may be purchased direct from him—address, Box 716, Falls Church, Va. Single copies $1, 50 or more, 50c each.

Torrington CIO Conducts Rally

The Torrington, Conn., CIO Council held a successful public rally recently at which the major policies of CIO were brought before the workers.

Issues discussed included: the Taft-Hartley Act, the 80th Congress and the state sales tax. The latter topic was particularly interesting, since CIO leaders feel the imposition of the sales tax by the Republican Legislature was largely responsible for the recent victories of labor-indorsed municipal candidates.

Rally speakers were Edward McCrone, regional CIO director, who discussed T-H—"it places labor in a position where there is not much room to move about"; George Holt, director of the United World Federalist of Connecticut; Peter B. Higgins, council president; Mayor William Killmartin, Richard Forrester, of the Associated Retailers, who discussed the sales tax, and Harold Harold Senior, editor of the State CIO publication, Vanguard, who discussed PAC. City Councilman Edwin Gath, former CIO council president, acted as master of ceremonies.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

IF THAT THUG KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT CHARLIE'S MURDER, HE MIGHT TALK....

RIGHT! AND WHOEVER IS BEHIND THIS WHOLE BUSINESS IS GOING TO BE MIGHTY SCARED!

WITH THE ARREST OF ONE OF THE ATTACKERS, JIM BARRY LOOKS FORWARD TO SUDDEN, STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MURDER OF CHARLIE BENTLEY.....

YES! AND IF HE GETS SCARED... SOMETHING MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU WISE-GUYS FOR SUSPECTING TOO MUCH!

SHUCKS, PEGGY... WE CAN TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES!

OH, SURE! YOU CAN TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.... THE WAY YOU DID BACK IN THAT ALLEY WHEN THOSE GOONS HELD YOU UP! A GOOD THING I GOT WORRIED ABOUT YOU AND DECIDED TO SEE WHAT YOU WERE DOING IN THE OFFICE SO LATE!

YOU SAVED OUR SKINS, PEGGY... AND HERE'S MY THANKS!

THAT WAS VERY NICE, JIM.... BUT FROM NOW ON I'M STICKING CLOSE TO YOU BOYS! I'M GOING TO MAKE SURE NOTHING HAPPENS!

OKAY, PEG! WE'RE GOING TO FRANK'S HOUSE AND GET SOME REST! COME ALONG.....

THE FOLLOWING MORNING.... IN FRANK IRWIN'S APARTMENT.....

COME AND GET IT, YOU HUNGRY HYENAS.... BREAKFAST'S READY!

HERE'S THE MORNING PAPER... LET'S SEE HOW THE STORY IS HANDLED!

Rescue

-BULLETIN-

UNION LEADER ATTACKED BY THUGS RESCUED BY FRIENDS

ONE ATTACKER CAPTURED, AS RE-ST ESCAPE. ASSAULT CHAR-GES TO BE PRESS-ED BY FRANK IRWIN, UNION PRESIDENT. LINK TO MUR-DER OF CHARLIE BENTLEY SUS-PECTED.

THAT'S THE STORY... AND IT'S EXACTLY WHAT I HAD HOPED FOR. NOW I'D GIVE SOMETHING TO KNOW JUST WHO IS BITING HIS FINGERNAILS AT THIS MOMENT!

AT THAT VERY MOMENT....

OKAY, OKAY! I MESSED UP THE BUSINESS! HOW WAS I TOO KNOW THIS JIM BARRY IS HARD AS NAILS! I'M IN HOT WATER IF MUGS WILSON SPILLS THE BEANS.... AND YA **GOTTA** HELP ME OUT!

HELP YOU! WHY YOU BLASTED IDIOT...WHAT HAVE I TO DO WITH THIS BUSINESS?

148

BUT I DONE IT FOR **YOU**!

I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT! IF YOU'RE IN A **MESS**... WHY, YOU'LL HAVE TO GET **YOURSELF** OUT OF IT AS BEST YOU CAN!!

AL

Rep. John Wood Seeks

'FREEDOM TO FIRE' UNION MEMBERS

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

"YOU'RE fired — I think you're a Communist. And furthermore, I'll see that you don't get another job in the industry."

That, in effect, is the charter for union-busting employers recommended by the House Un-American Committee's No. 2 man —Rep. John Wood (D. Ga.)—as the committee's bizarre hearings on Hollywood made their successful bid for press headlines.

Wood's remarks—with their threat of loss of civil and union rights for millions of workers—came during examination of a movie executive, one of a bevy of Hollywood "names" brought to the witness stand.

The Georgia Congressman voiced his opinion during a discussion of whether the Communist party should be outlawed. It was obvious to newsmen covering the show in the House Office Building that any such "freedom to fire" could and would be used by any employer who wanted to get rid of a union member.

The Washington Post commented next day that Mr. Wood wants to "enable the movie managers not only to fire men but to fire them on mere suspicion and to blacklist them to boot with absolute impunity. . . . The effect of Mr. Wood's proposal would be to deny redress not only to actual Communists but to persons falsely accused of being Communists.

Paradox of Paradoxes

"Here is a paradox to end all paradoxes. It is proposed that in the name of democracy, a system which exalts the individual, and to combat communism, a system which disregards individual dignity, we should deny individuals a chance to earn a living because of their political opinions and deny them even protection of those individual rights which are the distinctive glory of our society."

But in the glare of the kleig lights, the committee members—headed by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas—seemed less interested in basic American rights than in the publicity which they were scooping up in great heaps.

Movie stars, producers, heads of corporations all testified—generally to the effect that they dislike Communism and that indeed there are some Communists in Hollywood. But the outlines of a successful communist "plot" to seize control of the movie industry seemed hazy indeed.

Much of the testimony centered on two or three films made during the war about the Russians—a matter which the committee members obviously wished had never been mentioned in the movies.

Throughout the sessions ran a clear theme that the movies would do well to be guided by the ideas of the House Un-American Activities Committees, and that any wandering from that narrow path would bring down the wrath of Reps. Thomas, Wood and Rankin.

Among the heads of the industry, at least, and some of the other witnesses, there was little spoken objection to the idea of censorship by government of a prime medium of expression, the American movie.

Pepper Objects

But liberal Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla) spoke up quickly. At a press conference he said:

"I would advise witnesses to stand up and say, 'I am an American and it's none of your business what I say, what I think and what I write.'"

Pepper said the hearings may prove to be "the Stalingrad in the attack on civil liberties in this country," with defenders of civil rights once again taking the initiative against home-grown fascists and crack-pots.

"If they (the committee members) do it to the movies today, they will do it to the press tomorrow," Sen. Pepper said. "The press should rally in a single accord to denounce this thing as something that has gone too far."

Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D. N. Y.) told reporters to keep "one vital aspect" of these antics of the committee in mind.

"Today it is the motion pictures," he said. "Tomorrow it may be the newspapers or the radio. The threat to civil liberties is a real one."

Paul McNutt, one-time war manpower commissioner and Ambassador to the Philippines, was equally sharp in his criticism. Hired by the movie producers as special counsel, McNutt said to reporters who had heard a morning's testimony on what the movies should show:

"How would your editors like to be told what should be put on the editorial page?"

It's become "perfectly obvious," McNutt added, that during questioning of James McGuinness, an MGM executive, "that the purpose was to try to dictate and control, through the device of hearings, what goes on the screen of America.

"This is no concern of any congressional committee," he said.

CIO Vice-Pres. Knight Oil Union Pioneer

Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, who was the only new CIO vice-president elected at the Boston convention, entered the labor movement in 1933 when he helped to organize the Shell refinery in East Chicago, Ind.

He worked for Shell from 1926 to 1937, when he joined the CIO staff.

By trade a stillman, the most highly skilled refinery operative, Knight was one of the group who helped found Hammond, Ind., Local 210 of the AFL's Intl. Assn. of Oil Field, Gas Well & Refinery Workers.

With Roosevelt's election to the presidency in 1932, oil workers the country over began spontaneously to reorganize locals that had been defunct in the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover period. The old International Association had become moribund in that period, with only a few locals in California functioning.

Hammond, Ind., Local 210 was one of the first to be organized in the New Deal resurgence of unionism.

O. A. KNIGHT
New CIO Vice-President

In 1936 when the old International Association was reorganized into the present Oil Workers Intl. Union and helped to form the CIO, Knight was elected to the new International executive council, as representative of midwestern oil workers.

In 1937 he resigned to become CIO staff representative in California, assigned to organize oil workers. He worked there and in the mid-Continent oil fields until 1940, when he was elected president of OWIU. He has been reelected every year since then by direct referendum vote of the membership.

During Knight's tenure of presidency, the Oil Workers Intl. Union has quadrupled its membership. Wage rates have almost doubled in that period.

As a member of CIO's Latin American affairs committee, Knight has attended several Latin American trade union conferences as CIO fraternal delegate.

Knight was born Sept. 24, 1902, at New Hampton, Ia. He lives in Fort Worth, Tex., headquarters of OWIU.

GEN. FLEMING TESTIFIES:

75c Base Would Not Be 'Unreasonable'

PRESENT 40c-an-hour federal minimum wages are "grotesque and obsolete" and should be lifted immediately to about 75c, a House Labor sub-committee was told last week by Gen. Philip Fleming, one-time Wage-Hour Administrator.

The General's testimony was received with apparent coolness by the committee's Republican majority, and in questioning that followed they seemed anxious to build a case for weakening, rather than strengthening, what remains of the Wage-Hour Law.

General Fleming, now Federal Works Administrator, told the committee that he was "amazed" to read a short time ago that Wage-Hour inspectors "are still turning up violations of this ridiculously low minimum wage."

He suggested that 75c "would not be an unreasonable figure" for a new base pay rate under the Wage-Hour Law, with provisions for higher rates in certain industries.

Fleming was the first of many witnesses who are expected to appear before the sub-committee. Representatives of CIO unions will testify in coming weeks.

The principal reason for enacting federal minimum wage legislation, Fleming recalled, was to protect low-paid, non-union workers from exploitation by sweatshoppers.

"The law has operated to protect fair and honest employers from chiseling competitors," the committee was told. "During my time in the Wage and Hour Division, we received and acted on many complaints of employers about competitors who violated the law."

But, Fleming reminded the Labor sub-committee, there is "no real advancement" when a law is passed but funds to enforce it are not appropriated. Needed, he said, are more money, coverage for workers in "industrial farms" and for employes in firms "affecting" interstate commerce. This last group was covered by the Wagner Act but was omitted from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

40c Wage Equals 25c Now—Potofsky

Today's 40c minimum wage is worth less than a quarter in terms of the prices prevailing when the Wage-Hour law was passed in 1938, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers pointed out last week.

His statement answered testimony by Prof. Paul Nystrom of Columbia University, who had managed to keep a straight face while he told the House Labor subcommittee that the present 40c base wage is "inflationary."

Nystrom's statements, Potofsky said, are a "re-hash of the false charge being made by apologists for profiteering." He added that it ties in with a big business drive to destroy the wage-hour law.

Vetoes Alabama Anti-Union Bill

GOV. James E. Folsom's pocket veto of a bill designed to prohibit collective bargaining for state, county and municipal employes left Alabama's statute books without any anti-labor legislation resulting from the 1947 Legislature.

Introduced by Senator C. J. Owens of Guntersville, the bill to prohibit collective bargaining for public employes was the only anti-labor measure passed by the 1947 Alabama Legislature.

It was enacted in the closing days of the session and sent to the Governor for signing. The Legislature adjourned sine die on Oct. 3. Deadline for the Governor's affixing his name to bills he favored was midnight, Oct. 14. The deadline passed without his signing the Owens bill, and it died for lack of his signature.

Two other anti-labor measures were introduced during the session but neither was passed. The Legislature refused to enact bills which would have banned the closed shop and mass picketing.

But while no anti-labor laws were put on the statute books, neither were several major bills designed to improve workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance enacted.

These bills, passed by the House, came on the floor of the Senate in the closing minutes of the 1947 session. State Senator R. J. Lowe of Hunstville, however, filibustered these measures until a few minutes before the Legislature adjourned.

Outline Community, Union Cooperation

A series of program guides aimed to aid unions in working with community groups may be obtained from the National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

The guides outline the purpose and responsibilities of a CIO Council or local union Community Services Committee; tell how to get labor representation and how to organize a labor participation committee, and describe the union counselling program.

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FULL FORCE OF CIO THROWN BEHIND CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT

Pres. Truman's committee says "pride is no substitute for steady and honest performance . . . the record shows . . . at varying times . . . we have had human slavery . . . we have had religious persecution . . . we have had mob rule . . . we still have their ideological remnants." The committee's recommendations: Make the Founding Fathers' dream a living reality; with "God's guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

Report on Civil Rights: The President's Committee on Civil Rights presents its report to President Truman. Left to right, Bishop Francis J. Haas, Rabbi Roland G. Gittelsohn, Mrs. Sadie Alexander, James B. Carey, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. M. E. Tilly (behind the President), Channing H. Tobias (partly hidden), Chairman C. E. Wilson (handing Truman the report), Boris Shishkin, Charles Luckman and Francis B. Matthews. The committee made specific recommendations for strengthening civil liberties throughout the nation. See story on pages 6 and 7.

Affiliates: Begin Now

CIO affiliates should get busy right now putting labor's program before Congressmen and Senators throughout the country.

That advice was sent to all national unions and industrial union councils last week by Legislative Director Nathan Cowan and Councils Director John Brophy.

"Little time remains before November 17 to guarantee that Congress hears the people's serious demands for leadership and action," the letter said.

"Congress must be made to understand that the needs of the American people and the world do not permit the playing of petty politics in the special session and the regular session which follows in 1948."

The CIO letter pointed out that the overseas situation is "equally serious," and that support for the Marshall Idea of sending economic help to Europe—affirmed by the CIO Boston convention—must be forthcoming.

NATIONAL unions and councils were urged to launch immediately a 6-point program to impress their Congressmen with the desperate need for speedy action. The suggestions include:

1. Urging the President to demand a full program of price control, rationing and allocations of commodities, and the ending of profiteering through high taxes on super-profits.

2. Sending of CIO delegations to call upon Congressmen and Senators before they return to Washington for the special session.

3. Circulating of petitions demanding price control, rationing and super-profits taxation among workers "in every shop, plant, mill and mine, and in every ward and precinct."

4. Holding of at least one public rally in each community before November 17.

5. Urging Congressmen to support the fight against hunger in the world by providing enough food and economic aid for all countries, "making sure that such aid is not used as a means of coercing free but needy people."

6. Sending resolutions, wires, letters and petitions supporting the whole program to Congressmen and the President.

THE letter said CIO is "gratified" at the decision to bring Congress together early to meet a "national and international crisis which every day grows more serious.

"If the Congressmen return to Washington with the same blindness for the people's needs that they exhibited earlier this year, the special session will fail.

"Congress must be made to understand that the American people are being squeezed into a state of desperation by the scandalous rise in prices. Congress must heed the demands for militant action which spring from families who come face to face with higher living costs each time they enter a grocery store or butcher shop, or when they pay their rent.

"The American people know that to feed, clothe and shelter the population, the grim facts of cold-blooded profiteering by corporate interests must be faced honestly and courageously."

The Economic Scene:

Many Say: If This is Prosperity Give Us A Depression

PRES. TRUMAN'S call for a special session of Congress began last week to have a sobering effect on the "wild oats" markets.

The Chicago Board of Trade noted a tendency to edge down again among grain prices, which had soared and soared and soared.

Some sources spoke of a drop in food retail prices but the average housewife couldn't see much difference as yet. Charles Luckman felt that his voluntary grain saving plan would win its goal by the first of the year.

But, the special session was looked to for a price solution—even though many of the members of the "Down with OPA!" crowd were indicating they still didn't give a tinker's dam—or any kind of a damn—about the impact of the cost of living on the people.

Most people knew their taxes were skyhigh—and that the 80th Congress had given them a lot of phoney-baloney tax "reductions" exposed by unions and Pres. Truman's vetoes—but a report from the Natl. Industrial Conference Board made all of us gasp, nevertheless. According to NICB, personal taxes now are 683% above the 1935-39 period.

Last week, people were talking about: 1. prices; 2. profits and prices; 3. production and prices; 4. plots and prices; 5. taxes and prices; 6. profits, prices, production, plots and taxes.

ALLEGED PLOT: The Justice Dept., Tom C. Clark, prop., accused 17 New York investment banking firms and the Investment Bankers' Association of America with conspiring to monopolize the sale of new securities.

Named as defendants were these banking firms, some of whom are close relations to the House of Morgan:

Morgan, Stanley; Kuhn, Loeb; Eastman, Dillon; Kidder, Peabody; Goldman, Sachs; Lehman Bros.; Smith, Barney; Clore, Forgan; White, Weld; Drexel; First Boston; Dillon, Read; Blyth; Harriman, Ripley; Stone and Webster Securities; Harris, Hall; Union Securities.

Clark said these 17 firms, over a 10-year period, managed sales of new securities totalling $14,357,000,000, or about 69% of the security issues handled through syndicate methods.

In Cleveland, Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland financier and official of Otis & Co., investment banking firm, said the action against Wall St. bankers "was an absolute necessity."

Eaton said the nation "simply will no longer stand for the continued concentration of financial control in a few hands and one place."

Eaton, who long has fought against New York power in American financing, said "the New York houses that have been indicted form a colorless fraternity, banded together to do only the riskless, high-grade business and to divide it up into tiny participations, according to fixed percentages, with the houses that should be their competitors."

PROFITS: It's awfully hard to figure out just what giant to begin with on these. But, suppose we take General Motors, certainly a pretty big hombre.

GM: Reports a consolidated net income of $75,658,274 in the third quarter of 1947, compared with $24,644,813 same period last year. The 1947 figure, equal to $1.65 a common share after provision of $3,232,078 for preferred dividends, compares with 71 cents a share last year. Net sales of $941,733,864 were listed for the period of '47, against $622,618,885 in '46.

But, with all that, and despite the price increases last summer, GM put on a sad face. "Production for 1947 has been far short of the volume required to meet the postwar demand for GM products," said the statement signed by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, and C. E. Wilson, president.

Now, take another deep breath:

Standard Oil of Calif.: Net income for first nine months of '47 is $66,544,580 after all charges, which is equal to $5.12 a share. This does not include $10,450,365 of proceeds, after tax, from a dividend from the Arabian American Oil. (Don't ask us why it's not included; that's Soccal's statement).

(In Washington, it looked as if that $10,450,365 from Arabian American was in for some explanations. Sen. Brewster (R., Me.) announced he'd ask Atty. Gen. Clark to determine whether the present makeup of Arabian American violates existing anti-trust decrees.)

Last year, Soccal's net income was $48,990,458 and $3.77 a share.

Next—

U. S. Steel: This healthy baby declared a dividend of $1.25 a common share, an increase of 25 cents over the quarterly rate prevalent since 1940, and also voted an extra disbursement of 75 cents a share.

U. S.'s profit for the first nine months of 1947 was $97,306,461, as against $57,467,894 last time.

Irving S. Olds, chairman, saw a rosy future: "I don't think the early depression that is being predicted for us is likely to happen."

Big Steel's price increase last summer set off a round of increases in many other industries.

Westinghouse Electric: WE told of a peacetime high in net sales, or $492,179,242 for the nine months. On one hand, Gwilym A. Price, president, said shipments during the period were off $152,000,000 from the volume of new orders received; on the other hand, he said that if certain military orders were excluded, unit production in the past six months actually exceeded new orders.

Net income was $34,514,886, compared to $2,512,948 last year.

Also—

U. S. Lines: An estimated net profit of $8,328,000 for the first nine months, which includes a $2,157,000 profit from the sale of securities and from the liquidation of Oceanic Steam Navigation Realization Co. Ltd., of London. Last year, the net profit was $4,780,575.

There are hundreds of other profit statements—and few losses—but those are good samples.

Now, on to other problems, such as families.

FAMILY TABLE: The Cleveland Press (a daily, conservative paper) can say it for us:

"The average Greater Cleveland family with small children is spending 30 to 40% more for food now than it spent a year ago.

"For this extra outlay, it is getting less food, both in quantity and quality.

"Many of the most earnest mothers (polled by Press reporters) insisted that for months they have no had money to replace clothing and household necessities, such as sheets and towels. **If this is a prosperous era, these people say generally: 'give us a depression'.".**

FAMILY LIFE: The Family Service Association of America reports an alarming rise in family rifts, which "are being inflated anew by the pressure of high living costs."

Specifically, the FSAA investigated conditions in 114 agency areas from coast to coast and "high prices are not only presenting millions of families with the severe difficulties of making ends meet, but, directly or indirectly, contributing to the frequency of marital friction, separation, divorce and the insecurity of children."

Operation Dixie To Be Stepped Up

THE CIO's drive to organize the South will continue "full-speed ahead — with more vigor, more intelligence and more fight than ever before," Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, said after the CIO annual convention at Boston voted all-out support for the campaign.

Bittner called attention to Philip Murray's statement, in the CIO president's report to the convention.

"We feel that our gains in the future will be greater than those in the past, because we have a smoothly functioning field staff and more than 1,000 volunteer organizers," Murray said. "We also have well-established CIO local unions in regions in which CIO was virtually unknown before our arrival."

The convention voted a resolution stating "We extend to the CIO Organizing Committee our approval and appreciation for their constructive and vigorous activity in the face of great difficulties, and we pledge to them our continued support and cooperation until the important task of organizing the unorganized throughout the nation has been carried to a successful completion."

Bittner said the drive had "made real progress in the South.

"We won more than 550 National Labor Relations Board elections in the South. We have organized 825 new local unions. We have added in excess of 300,000 members to unions affiliated with the CIO . . . The record speaks for itself," Bittner said.

George Baldanzi, vice-president of the Textile Workers Union of America-CIO and assistant director of the Southern drive, stressed "how important the campaign is, not only to the CIO, but also its significance in so far as our general welfare in the nation is concerned . . ."

"You cannot have an expanding economy in the nation, nor should we become concerned with world trade, when we have for all practical purposes right down below the Mason-Dixon line a foreign colony that has been exploited for 300 years," Baldanzi said.

Buckley Bill Not Indorsed

The recent CIO convention at Boston did not indorse the Buckley Bill on dissemination of anti-racial propaganda, as indicated in printed copies of convention resolutions and as stated in the convention issue of the CIO News. The resolution adopted by the delegates did not mention the Buckley Bill.

The People Are Voting

OFF-YEAR election day is at hand, with CIO-PAC concentrating its drives in a number of widely scattered contests.

Perhaps the most important was New York City's referendum on whether or not to retain Proportional Representation, which has been in operation since 1937.

There have been previous attacks on PR by referenda, but this year's has the open support of most Democratic leaders—except Mayor O'Dwyer, who has remained silent—and most Republican leaders. The powerful New York Times has come out against it, though the Herald Tribune is making a fight to retain it.

Independent Democrats and Republicans, the Labor Party and the Liberal party have joined with the CIO and PAC to line up public support for PR. The City Club, the Citizens' Union and the League of Women Voters—all highly respected groups which have battled for years for good government—are urging retention of the system of choosing the City Council.

Most of these groups are using the potent argument that in 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, when there was a Fusion City Government, the old council consisted of as high as 63 Democrats and one Republican. Judge Samuel Seabury, famed fighter for good government, reminded voters that President Roosevelt had backed PR.

Other key elections this year include:

Cincinnati: Where there is also a fight against PR (New York, Lowell, Mass., Toledo, Cambridge, Mass., Yonkers, N. Y., Wheeling, W. Va., Long Beach, Calif., and Cincinnati all elect councils by PR). Also high on the PAC list is the reelection campaign of Rollin Everett, member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Jack Kroll, head of the national PAC, who is a Cincinnati resident, came out strongly for PR and Everett.

Dayton, O.: This other key Ohio city is witnessing a strenuous PAC campaign for City Council by CIO Council Pres. Charles E. Sims and his running mate, C. Josef McLin, a liberal businessman. Heavy registration has been part of PAC's drive, which has included endorsement of Board of Education candidates.

Sims and McLin, who have received the united opposition of the city's newspapers, have stuck to their basic, liberal platform for a better Dayton:

San Francisco: A united CIO-AFL committee is pushing Congressman Frank Havenner for mayor, along with a slate of other candidates for various offices.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Another unit labor committee has endorsed candidates for surrogate, sheriff, city judge, comptroller, president of council, councilman-at-large and supervisors.

New Jersey: A number of cities, including the State capital at Trenton, are having elections in which PAC is active.

Cleveland: PAC is backing Mayor Thomas Burke's drive for reelection.

Detroit: Five labor-endorsed candidates are seeking City council posts.

10th Indiana District: PAC is backing Frank A. Hanley in the race to succeed the late Congressman Raymond Springer.

Artificial Legs Fail to Deter This PAC Block Worker

By ROLLIN H. EVERETT

Editor of the Cincinnati CIO Sun and candidate for reelection to the Cincinnati City Council

"I received a telephone call from W. T. Woodall Sr. He had just finished polling his neighborhood and, it being his first such experience, he thought other workers should know what he learned.

"'I listed 98 people, 50% of whom were not registered and the rest of whom had not intended to vote,' he reported. 'When I explained to them why working people really do have a stake in city government, most of them promised to register and vote.

"'The real trouble is that they haven't understood what politics meant to them. They looked on it kind of like a baseball game in which, if you were a Democrat, you cheered when the Democrats won, or if a Republican, when the Republicans won.

"'They didn't understand that the Charter group (which is backing Everett and Proportional Representation) is made up of both Democrats and independent Republicans, with real labor representation in it to speak up for the working man. They didn't understand until I told them that real issues were at stake.'

"'That, my friend,' Woodall said, 'is why machine politics exist. The voters are kept ignorant of what is at stake. Put a good man in every block to tell them and it will be a different story.'

"Woodall is a machinist at the American Can Co., member of Local 1861, CIO Steelworkers. He has for years worn two artificial legs. But that didn't stop him from polling his neighborhood."

Cuba Cracks Down On Labor

JAILING of several top leaders of the Cuban Federation of Labor (CTC) and withdrawal of government recognition of that union group, brought turmoil in Cuba last week.

Five hundred union members, jailed for joining a protest demonstration against the government's action, won release after conducting a 44-hour hunger strike. They were greeted by a second crowd, running into the thousands, who hailed their freedom from jail.

Among those who had been jailed was Iazaro Pena, CTC general secretary and a leading figure in the Latin American Federation of Labor.

CTC leaders bitterly assailed the government's action in withdrawing recognition from the island's principal labor federation. They described the action of Pres. San Martin and Labor Minister Socarras as illegal and unconstitutional.

Steelworkers File Objections In NLRB Recognition Cases

THE CIO Steelworkers have filed an objection, either as petitioners or interven or, demanding that the Natl. Labor Relations Board hold hearings and or arguments on 22 pending USA Recognition cases.

The NLRB has declared the cases are subject to dismiss under the affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. USA officers have refused to sign the affidavits.

The USA objection, filed by Gen. Council Lee Pressman, says that if the NLRB dismisses the cases it would be "illegal, invalid and an improper construction of the Wagner Act and the powers thereunder and also unconstitutional."

The objection said the unconstitutionality claim is based on (a), USA be deprived of "due processes"—5th Amendment; (b) of "equal protection of the law"—th; deprived of "freedom of speech, press and assembly"—1st, and it would be "a bill of attainder"—1st Article.

USA also contends the board's action would be a violation of the Administrative Procedures Act in that the NLRB failed to publish its order in the Federal Register.

Pressman declared the Wagner Act requires hearings and due notice in recognition cases. The NLRB had merely announced its system to the press in August and sent a letter to the union.

FE Strike Ends At Harvester

The 40-day strike of CIO Equipment Workers at the Louisville, Ky., International Harvester plant has ended with what FE hails as a victory for the unions struggle against a North-South pay differential.

Praised by the FE's national Harvest Council as a "major accomplishment in the long battle for union standards," the settlement provides raises retroactive to August 21.

Smart Councilman: City Councilman Jack R. Adams of Wheeling, W. Va., receives a PAC emblem from CIO Steelworker District Director Paul Rusen after making his donation to PAC. A free ticket to a PAC-day picnic is being prepared for Adams by Union Office Sec'y. Betty Hinkle. The picnic climaxed the PAC donation campaign.

Probe Hit By Murray

CONGRESS, to save its good name before the American people, should quickly repudiate the House Un-American Activities Committee and end its existence, CIO Pres. Murray has suggested to leaders of the Senate and House.

Referring to the Thomas-Rankin group's "probe" of the movie industry, Murray said:

"I suggest in all sincerity that the leaders of Congress cannot permit this type of performance to be conducted without rebuke or other appropriate action.

"For many years now, the Un-American Activities Committee has constituted a shameful blot on the pages of American legislative action and a reflection upon our standards of decency and fair play."

HE went on to say: "The new depths to which this Committee has descended poses to the responsible leaders of Congress a sharp challenge—a challenge to maintain the name and standing of the institution they represent. It creates for leaders like yourself an obligation to the people of the country to act promptly and decisively to repudiate the Committee and to terminate its existence once and for all."

Murray's letter was addressed to Sen. Vandenberg, president pro tempore of the Senate; Speaker of the House Martin; and majority and minority leaders of the two branches of Congress.

Murray noted that in the past "labor has felt the whiplash of this Committee and its predecessors." Labor has seen the committee's willingness to "use the cloak of Congressional immunity for purposes of slander and character assassination—all to serve the political end of weakening and vilifying any progressive thought in our nation," he added.

The CIO president said the "entire performance" has been marked by testimony based on hearsay and rumor, by refusal of permission for cross-examination of witnesses and by the banning "of any other line of inquiry calculated to determine whether there was a single grain of truth in their testimony."

MURRAY'S letter was sent as the Committee abruptly concluded the hearing after having cited 10 Hollywood figures for contempt. In each of the 10 cases, the witnesses had declined to answer "yes or no" when asked whether they are Communists.

Some of the witnesses said the question was none of the Commitee's business, on the basis that their political ideas are personal, or maintained that the question could not be answered in the one-word fashion demanded by Chairman Thomas.

Reporters at the klieg-lighted hearing in the House Office Building and editorial writers throughout the nation expressed strong confusion as to what the Committee was aiming to prove.

Little evidence of any significant Communist headway in controlling the movies was produced at the hearing, and the questions of Rep. Thomas (R., N. J.) led many spectators to believe the committee was putting on the heat for production of anti-Communist propaganda movies.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
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SHOULD READ IT

The report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights is an important document with which every American should become completely familiar.

Highlights of the report are printed on Pages 6, 7 and 8 of this issue of the CIO News. Don't miss reading them.

THAT SPECIAL CALL

We've got a couple of serious problems that require quick attention, President Truman told members of Congress as he called them back into special session.

When they convene Nov. 17 he's going to dump two "hot potatoes" right in their laps.

One is the foreign aid issue. The other is the domestic cost-of-living problem.

We're not going to predict what Congress will do, but we want to state—in simple terms if possible—the issues involved.

Russia is trying to extend its influence westward across Europe and establish communistic forms of government in some 16 countries.

The U. S. Government is opposing this move and it figures the most effective way to do the job is to help Western European nations get back on their feet.

Then—forgetting for an instant the struggle between the leftists and the rightists—there is the important humane problem of what the U. S. will do about helping millions who face hunger.

The CIO takes the position that we should do everything we can to prevent starvation abroad.

Can this country pour food and money into Europe without causing unreasonably high prices to go even higher at home? Can those who have profiteered since the end of the war be expected to mend their ways when the squeeze becomes even tighter?

Or will there have to be legislation to keep us from ruining our own economy while trying to help others?

The CIO takes the position that recent events have demonstrated voluntary action will not get the job done.

The foreign and domestic problems are tied so closely together they will have to be considered almost as one.

Every citizen—whether he draws a fat salary or earns a half-dollar an hour—has a tremendous stake in what Congress does. The people are going to have to pay the bill—whatever it may be.

Which prompts us to suggest that every union member should . . .

Tell Them the Score

Congress goes back into session two weeks from today, which means that "the folks back home" have plenty of time left in which to tell lawmakers what they've got on their minds.

It does little real good for union members to sit around among themselves and gripe about the high cost of living, the Taft-Hartley law and failure of Congress to do anything constructive about the housing shortage.

The griping should be done to those who make the laws.

Then they can't say just before election time next year that they didn't know what the voters wanted.

You Can't Appreciate Civil Rights Until They're Gone

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE was a lot of scheming and shooting in this country back in the early days because folks wanted freedom so badly they were willing to die for it.

They didn't go around making pretty speeches about "inalienable civil rights," but that's really what they sought.

They wanted an end to the old business of tossing into jail those unable to pay their debts. They wanted to kick over the old system under which men were imprisoned because they spoke unkindly of their rulers.

The going was tough, but they made real progress. There's still a long, hard road ahead, however.

THE average person—unless he sits down and does some hard thinking on the subject—will say the U. S. does a good job of protecting the civil rights of those who live within its borders.

That's unfortunate, because it's not true.

Ask any union organizer who has been slugged while deputy sheriffs stood idly by.

Ask any member of a minority group who has been discriminated against because of creed or color.

Ask any person whose right to vote has been limited by the poll tax.

Ask any reporter who has covered the story of a lynching.

THERE'S a moral side to this civil liberties business—and there's an economic side, too. Both are important.

Those who violate the moral code of civil rights and carry their activities to the extreme form organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Columbians and the Free White American Gentile Army.

Those who violate the economic code exploit race and religious prejudice to prevent their employes from forming labor unions—and they keep wage rates down by playing race against race.

Both groups are bad for the country.

EVERY CIO member—and every other person in the country—should give close attention to the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

It's an important document of any era—and a particularly important one at the present time. Civil rights take a terrible beating during and immediately following a war.

The Un-American Activities Committee, for instance, is operating as prosecutor, judge and jury. The accused do not have adequate opportunity to defend themselves.

Certain governmental agencies have adopted a policy of not providing fair and adequate hearings for those accused of being subversive.

IT'S impossible to fully appreciate civil rights until after they're gone.

A union organizer who isn't beaten gives little thought to the matter. The person who isn't denied a good job because of his race or creed doesn't go around talking about it.

The men and women who enjoy full freedom to vote take voting as a matter of course.

But it's not hard to realize that what happens to one group which suffers discrimination may happen later to another group.

Enjoyment of civil rights provides the foundation for democracy. The men who established our nation knew that to be true.

No CIO member should ever forget it.

Satevepost Called to Task

THE Saturday Evening Post took "a list of employer-sponsored arguments" on the Taft-Hartley Law and presented them to readers "as the work of an impartial student," the CIO publicity Department charged last week.

"On behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I request that you make space available in the Saturday Evening Post for a reply by a member of the CIO Legal Department to statements contained in the J. Mack Swigert article, 'The Taft-Hartley Law: Does It Really Hurt Labor,' in your October 25 issue," Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director, said in a letter to the editor of the Post.

"Mr. Swigert is described in the Post's introduction in terms calculated to prove him a 'neutral' expert. You mention that he represents 'both employers and unions,' and imply that his services in connection with the 1946 steel strike were sought by President Truman on the basis of a reputation of neutrality in labor-management affairs.

"But the record of Mr. Swigert, a law partner of Senator Robert A. Taft, is clearly that of a man representing employers, fighting unions and helping design schemes aimed at destroying labor's rights. That opinion is confirmed by bona fide union officials in Cincinnati, who look upon Mr. Swigert as a 'chore-boy' on anti-labor cases.

"The same source reports to us that a 'careful check through CIO and AFL unions in Hamilton County (Cincinnati) fails to uncover a single case in the last ten years wherein Swigert has actually represented a legitimate labor union.'

"The list of employers whom Mr. Swigert represents in labor-management cases is long and impressive, but as an official of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, has pointed out, 'he is largely identified as special counsel for employers who try to repudiate their contracts and break down collective bargaining. Many employers who have regular counsel retain Swigert when trick works are contemplated. Whenever an Ohio employer retains Swigert as special counsel in a labor case, the unions know that that employer intends to break the union if he can.'

"Obviously Mr. Swigert's selection of clients is his own business. But we believe it is our business to complain when a magazine like the Saturday Evening Post takes a list of employer-sponsored arguments and presents them to his readers as the work of an impartial student. Such action, we feel, is unfair to your readers and to the organized labor movement.

"Accordingly, we formally request that you provide equal space for a member of the CIO Legal Department to present the other side of the story. It is apparent that an informed public opinion cannot be developed through one-sided presentation of these complex issues. The Post has a duty to its readers to tell the whole story on one of the most significent pieces of legislation of our decade."

Some Free Speech About The Civil Rights Report

MEMBERS of Congress and newspapers exercised freedom of speech and press—two of the basic civil liberties guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution—in commenting on the report of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee.

The Comments on the report ranged from Pres. Philip Murray's "important milestone" to Rep. Harold Knutson's "I don't want the Government to tell me whom I shall hire," and from the New York Herald Tribune's, "an attack on the blindnesses, the barbarisms" to the Nashville, Tenn., Banner's plaint that the report "originated in the left wing of imported politics."

Here are some of the earlier comments:

SEN. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), long a fighter for Civil rights: "If there ever was a time in the history of the world when a Government must stand in its actions foursquare with the principles it poses in the world, now is the time."

SEN. Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.), author of the New York State fair employment law, hailed as one of the country's best: "Any support, especially from groups as influential and prominent as the President's Committee shall be most welcome."

SEN. Wallace White (R., Me.), GOP leader in the Senate: "The proposals will be provocative of a lot of discussion. To press them in the special session might endanger the President's emergency aid program."

SEN. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), leader of the liberal GOP bloc: "The best type of Americanism is that which protects the guarantees of the individual in our Constitution."

REP. Charles A. Eaton (R., N. J.): "Charles E. Wilson (chairman of the President's Committee) is one of the great men of the country. But, his report omits one very important fact—the way God made human beings. No legislation can change human beings. That can be done only by religion and thought."

NEW York Times: "We can make more progress, in which the Federal Government, representing the whole people, must take added responsibility. We have a right to demand that enemies of our democratic system disclose themselves and their sources of income. But in the last analysis, in Congressional hearings or elsewhere, it is better that one man be allowed to abuse his freedom than that another be wrongly deprived of it."

NEW York Herald Tribune: "Here is an outline, thoroughly reasoned, of what can and ought to be done. The difficulties of doing it all would obviously be great, but the very boldness of the proposals gives them their strength."

WASHINGTON Post: "The document is a heartening as well as an appalling one. The record of this Nation falls far short of its pretensions; it is a record which gravely impedes the fulfillment of our aims in foreign affairs, which seriously undermines the development of our full strength and security at home. Yet the recognition of our shortcomings is the indispensable first step toward correction of them."

FROM the South:

Nashville Banner: If Truman adopts this as a plank in his platform, "he would first have to crowd Henry (Wallace) off it."

Charlotte, N. C., News: "Unwarranted and impractical."

Mobile, Ala., Register: "Not the answer."

Raleigh, Va., Times: "Some worthwhile sentiments," but the recommendations would "do irreparable harm to interracial relations."

Amherst Prof. Refuses To Sign Loyalty Form 'On Principles'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

ALANKY, bespectacled Amherst professor, who serves as a government economis consultant, last week refused "on principle" to file an FBI loyalty questionnaire. He said to the government, in effect, "go do something about it."

The professor is Colston E. Warne, nationally known as an expert on consumer problems, who has been serving as an unpaind consultant to the government's top economic agency—the Council of Economic Advisors. His only payment from the government is an occasional expense check for travel between Amherst, Mass., and Washington.

Early in October, Warne received a letter indicating he must file the "loyalty questionnaire" required of all government employes under Pres. Truman's much-criticized Executive Order 9358.

"This Executive Order is so completely repugnant to the political institutions of our country that I cannot comply with its terms, and feel that as a citizen I have no other course which in good conscience I can take," Warne wrote to Chairman E. G. Nourse of the Economic Advisors Council.

DESCRIBING himself as an "up-state New York Yankee . . . living in a small New England town where we pride ourselves upon carrying on American democratic traditions," Warne wrote:

"I am indeed shocked that for the first time in American history, heresy hunting has received official sanction of the President of the U. S."

"I am not a Communist and have never been," the professor declared. "I do feel, however, that even Communists, as citizens, have a right to the fullest possible expression of their ideas and that efforts to silence them by loyalty tests are blundering in conception and dangerous in execution."

Pointing out that the government has his fingerprints and full information about his background, Warne said his refusal was purely on principle. He charged that the principle of loyalty orders is anticipated in police states, where "arbitrary boards pass loyalty judgments on the basis of flimsly evidence founded on rumor, suspicion and hearsay . . ."

Warne said that the principle of "guilt by association"—on which the government appears to be relying in its loyalty tests—is a "tenet of Nazi justice, but has never become an accepted principle of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence."

TO combat the tendency towards reaction, the professor declared, "the only weapon on which the ordinary citizen possesses is that of speaking out in unmistakable language against arbitrary loyalty orders."

He charged that the government's loyalty quiz program is in conflict with the U. S. position at the United Nations, where Mrs. Roosevelt has proposed adoptionof a program providing "equal opportunity to engage in public employment in the state of which he is a citizen."

YW Aids Italians

A gift of $29,000 from the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee will be used to start a demonstration welfare center for women employed in the first industrial cooperative in Italy, the YWCA Natl. Board announced last week.

The CSC donation was given to the Round-the-World Reconstruction Fund Drive for $2,100,000 to aid women in 30 war-affected countries.

Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, representative of the YWCA's foreign division, sailed for Italy Oct. 24 to start organizing the welfare center, the YWCA said.

CIO officials serving on the American advisory committee for the YWCA center are Leo Perlis, CSC executive secretary; George Baldanzi, executive vice-president, Textile Workers Union, and August Bellanca, vice-president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

5 Strikers Now Nuns

Says Rev. William Smith, Jesuit conductor of a labor school:

"Five of the young ladies who pounded the pavement on the picket line in the telephone strike have entered the convent.

"When they get into the classroom, the propaganda of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, which floods the schools, will not be gullibly accepted."

Extra! A Plot

Brother Truman, now you've made a mortal enemy of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio).

For, Sen. Bob has to cancel a speaking tour of the Southwest because your special Congressional session interferes.

'It Will Require As Much Courage

CIVIL RIGHTS PROJECTED

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

AN EPOCHAL Magna Carta of civil liberty designed to implement fully the Founding Fathers' belief that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights," has been presented to Pres. Truman by his Committee on Civil Rights.

The report, in its first few paragraphs, stated "we cannot avoid the knowledge that the American ideal still awaits complete realization." At the end, it declared that with God's "guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all." It pulls no punches, spares no feelings and leaves no stone unturned.

Immediate praise came from Truman, who said "an American charter of human freedom in our time" was needed, and from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who hailed the committee's document, "To Secure These Rights," as an "important milestone in the development and diffusion of American democracy."

The committee, which included CIO Secy.-treas. James B. Carey, sought answers to the following:

"1. What is the historic civil rights goal of the American people?

"2. In what ways does our present record fall short of the goal?

"3. What is the government's responsibility for the achievement of the goal?

"4. What further steps does the nation now need to take to reach the goal?"

Several score recommendations were made to implement the drive to "secure these rights" (the recommendations are in an adjoining column), but these were the major objectives:

(a) To strengthen the machinery for the protection of civil rights: This section set as it goal reorganization and new powers for the Civil Rights Section of the Dept. of Justice, with establishment by the states of agencies similar to the federal section.

(b) To strengthen the right to safety and security: Calls for legislation against police brutality; for anti-lynching law.

(c) To strengthen the right to citizenship and its privileges: Demands an end to poll taxes.

(d) To strengthen the right of freedom of conscience: Asks safeguards against hate groups, and establishment of proper loyalty standards and procedures to protect public workers' rights.

(e) To strengthen the right to equality of opportunity: Urges complete elimination of segregation and asks enactment of an FEPC.

(Two of the witnesses who testified in favor of a federal FEPC for federal workers were George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, and Thomas Richardson, vice president of the CIO Public Workers.)

(f) To rally the American people to support a continuing program to strengthen civil rights: A long term educational program to inform the people of their rights and what they owe to each other.

To reach these seven conclusions, the report, in colorful, but direct language lays its thesis on the line.

The chapter headed "The American Heritage: the Promise of Freedom and Equality," recalls the high aims of the Declaration of Independence, the noble tenets of the Bill of Rights and the solemn pledges of the Four Freedoms.

The Committee arrives at this conclusion:

"We have seen nothing to shake our conviction that the civil rights of the American people — all of them — can be strengthened quickly and effectively by the normal processes of democratic, constitutional government.

"The strengthening, we believe, will make our daily life more and more consonant with the spirit of the American heritage. But, it will require as much courage, as much imagination, as much perseverance as anything we have ever done together. The members of this committee reaffirm their faith in the American heritage and its promise."

National Pastime: **It really headed in that direction with the stardom of Jackie Robinson (right) shown here with Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler. The Civil Rights report tells of the foiling of an attempt to ruin Robinson's chances.**

AS TO THE "Rights to Freedom of Conscience and Expression," the committee remarked "it is natural and proper for good citizens to worry about the activities of those few people in our midst who would destroy democracy", such as Communists and Fascists. But the committee "unqualifiedly opposed any attempt to impose special limitations on the rights of these people to speak and assemble." It warned against near-hysteria on this subject.

WHAT HAS BEEN done to achieve the goal of the Founding Fathers? The answer is given in Chapter 11— "The Record: Short of the Goal."

The committee pauses to give a clear definition of what the phrase, "civil rights," means. According to the committee, "it is an abbreviation for a whole complex of relationships among individuals and among groups."

But, even with that definition, the committee feels that "we cannot properly understand the American civil rights record without giving attention to the composition of the American people."

WHILE THE committee saw signs of recent improvements, it felt that the overall picture showed a vast need for remedies. Improvements included those achieved by private groups, by several groups in the south, by the press, by the radio, motion pictures, churches, schools, colleges, unions, business professions. Also, community projects have helped.

However, the debit side was bad.

As Pres. Murray put it after reading the document: "Our history, during the 172 years of our national existence, has been marked with a number of milestones, but this is by far the most significant of all of them, constituting as it does a public accounting of what has been accomplished in the matter of human rights under The American tradition, and setting forth concrete plans as to the work that remains to be done."

The Committee

The President's Committee on Civil Rights, established Dec. 5, 1946, by President Truman, consists of:

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, chairman; Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; John C. Dickey, president, Dartmouth College; Morris L. Ernst, New York, attorney and author; Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn of Rockville Center, L. I.; Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina; Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Catholic Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles Luckman, Cambridge, Mass., president, Lever Brothers, Chairman, President's Citizen Food Committee; Francis P. Matthews, Omaha, Neb., lawyer, former Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the Housing Committee of the American Veterans' Committee; Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Boston, Mass., Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church; Boris Shishkin, AFL Economist; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, secretary, Department of Social Relations, Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church; Channing H Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund and former secretary of the National Council. Robert K. Carr, chairman of the Department of Government at Dartmouth served as executive secretary.

Follows CIO Policy

The report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights contains major provisions that have been advocated by the CIO since its very inception.

Its principles have been approved by convention, have been advocated by international unions and have been enunciated by Pres. Philip Murray and other CIO officers.

GOV'T. MUS TAKE LEA

UNCLE SAM has a good job to do to protect civil rights—and he has plenty of power with which to wield his big stick against violators of the people's freedom.

That contention stands out sharply in the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Difficulties of enforcement? Yes, plenty of them, the Committee admits. But it's pretty clear that in many cases Uncle hasn't been altogether vigorous in seeing justice done.

"The national government must take the lead in safeguarding the civil rights of all Americans," the Committee said. "We need more than protection of our rights against government; we need protection of our rights against private persons or groups seeking to undermine them."

The government, however, acts in what the Committee describes as the "climate of opinion" — and popular sentiment must be built in every way possible to condemn every type of violation of the citizen's rights.

THERE is a direct connection between ignorance and insecurity and prejudice and violation of civil rights, the Committee asserted.

The fear or insecurity which leads a person to prejudice thrives upon ignorance, but most prejudice cannot survive real understanding of the variation among people in any group, or the scientific findings "which establish the equality of groups and disprove racist nonsense.'

Attainment of full civil rights in the law can be a real blow at prejudice, the Committee suggested, for:

"The fewer the opportunities there are to use inequality in the law as a reinforcement of prejudice, the sooner prejudice will vanish."

In its report, the Committee got down to detail on various avenues open to federal and state governments to streng civil rights protection

It cited five reason federal government sh a leading role' in our

1. Most serious against individual ci are committed eithe vate persons or by l lic officers.

2. It's sound polic "the idealism and pr the entire people to tendencies by any gr

3. Our civil rights up for world study percussions of a ly a rural American co . . . echo from one e globe to the other."

4. The people look federal government tection of their right

5. The federal gov as the country's lar ployer, should serv model for others to

But, reliance on t government isn't "There is much that and local communities this field, and much alone can do," the rep

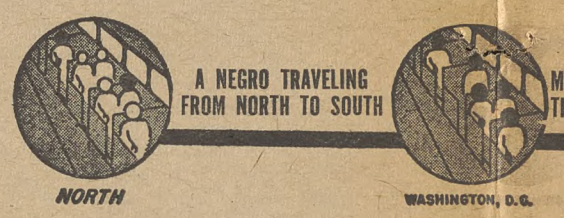
THE Bill of Rights tection against p government; the 13th, 15th Amendments, on hand, permit Congres positive action in defe rights.

Although adverse de the Supreme Court li effect of these post- amendments for man the Committee feels "well-conceived" g program for persona would no longer be judicial veto. Such a "carefully framed, will test of constitutiona report predicted.

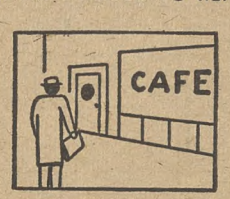
The Committee re some detail the eight-y of the Justice Dep Rights Section. Its c a fine record, consider caps, limited funds, a tive problems and fre of cooperation from U. S. Attorneys.

THE NATION'S CA

IF A NEGRO IS TRAVELING THROUGH



IF HE DECIDES TO REMAIN IN D. C. OVERNIGHT H



HE CANNOT EAT IN A DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT.

HE CANNOT ATTEND A DOWNTOWN THEATER.

(Note: "Hospitals in the D... of C...

...rage As Anything We've Done'

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...ts to strengthen their ... protection program. ...five reasons why the ...ernment should "play ...o" in our campaign. ...serious wrongs ...dividual civil rights ...itted either by pri... ...ns or by local pub...

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...ivil rights record is ...orld study—the re... ...s of a lynching in ...merican community ...from one end of the ...he other."

...people look to the ...overnment for pro... ...their rights.

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...ance on the federal ...an't ...n't enough: ...much that the states ...ommunities can do in ...and much that they ...lo," the report noted.

...of Rights gives pro... ...against powers of ...; the 13th, 14th and ...dments, on the other ...hit Congress to take ...ion in defense of civil ...

...adverse decisions by ...he Court limited the ...these post-Civil War ...s for many decades, ...ittee feels that a ...nceived" government ...or personal liberties ...longer be faced with ...to. Such a program, ...framed, will meet the ...onstitutionality," the ...licted.

...mmittee reviewed in ... the eight-year record ...ustice Dept.'s Civil ...tion. Its conclusion: ...d, considering handi... ...ed funds, administra... ...ms and frequent lack ...ation from regional ...neys.

BISHOP HAAS — RABBI GITTELSOHN — BISHOP SHERRILL

These three clergymen played an active part in the work of the Civil Rights Committee. Bishop Haas is in charge of the Catholic diocese of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rabbi Gittelsohn heads the congregation at Rockville Center, L. I.; Bishop Sherill is presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The three were united on the crusade for real civil liberty.

THE HISTORY ISN'T PRETTY

MUCH of the real progress toward civil liberties in recent years can be attributed to the work of private organizations whose chief aim is the furtherance of freedom "To Secure These Rights" states in its chapter, "The Record: Short of the Goal."

Organized labor came in for special mention for its work in bringing the Negro into the community of workers. The report quotes Charles S. Johnson, who wrote in a recent survey of Negro progress: " . . . the biggest single forward surge of Negroes into the main stream of American life in the past 10 years has been their movement into the ranks of organized labor."

The awareness of discrimination by Americans is growing, the Committee finds, but on the whole the picture is not pretty.

FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE: Discrimination in government service was demonstrated in a study conducted by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital. This group selected 40 pairs of Negroes and white government employes, matched according to age, sex, marital status, educational level, length of service, division in which inducted, job title and grade in which inducted.

After some time a check on promotions was made. The white workers, with a total of 22 years of service, had received 12 grade promotions; the Negroes, with a total service of 28 years, had received two promotions.

ARMED FORCES: " . . . the record shows that the members of several minorities, fighting and dying for the survival of the nation in which they met bitter prejudice, found that there was discrimination against them even as they fell in battle," the Committee reports. "Prejudice in any area is an ugly, undemocratic phenomenon; in the armed services, where all men run the risk of death, it is particularly repugnant."

The "lily white" practices of the military academies at West Point and Annapolis prompted the Committee to state: "because it means that our officers are trained in undemocratic environment and are denied the opportunity to learn at an early stage in their service careers that men of different races can work and fight together harmoniously."

LYNCHING: Last year 6 Negroes were lynched; no one has been punished for the crimes. "It is still possible," says the Committee, "for a mob to abduct and murder a person in some sections of the country with almost certain assurance of escaping punishment for the crime.

" . . . Frequently, state officials participate in the crime, actively or passively."

How To Get Copy Of The Report

The 178-page document, "To Secure These Rights," which is the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, may be obtained through the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is $1.00.

Pres. Philip Murray, after the report was issued, declared: "The CIO will lend every effort to diffusing the contents of the report and the report itself to our membership and to the various community groups with which our people work every day in the year."

POLICE BRUTALITY: "Violent physical attacks on members of minority groups" have been widespread, the Committee states. Such illegal police activity can fall on any group—union organizers, Mexicans, Negroes, Jehovah's Witnesses. Most of such action reported by the Committee is centered in the South where there are many instances of police officers who become "trigger happy" around members of a minority group, as in the instance of eight Negro prisoners in Glynn County, Ga., killed by white guards as they allegedly attempted to escape.

COURT JUSTICE: Negroes, Mexicans and Indians may often find the doors of equal justice closed to them.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE: Although Negroes in the South are beginning to exercise their right to vote in increasing numbers, devices to bar the Negro increase and continually pop up to replace practices declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Indians, too, have suffered disfranchisement in Arizona and New Mexico.

OPPORTUNITY: Too frequently minority groups are the last to be hired, the first to be fired, the Report finds. Although the wartime FEPC went far in eliminating such sorespots, Congress has failed to enact permanent legislation along these lines.

SEGREGATION: Minority groups are denied access to public places, are restricted in the area in which they can live, Japanese and Indians are denied property rights, Negroes suffer humiliation on buses and trains and are denied equal education through discriminatory state laws. While 18 states prohibit discrimination in public places, 20 states compel segregation in one way or another. Wherever state or local facilities are segregated, services for Negroes are almost always inferior, the committee found. This despite a Supreme Court ruling which requires equal facilities wherever they are separate.

Committee Recommendation

HERE are the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

"I. *To strengthen the machinery for the protection of civil rights, the committee recommends:*

"1. The reorganization of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice to provide for:

"The establishment of regional offices;

"A substantial increase in its appropriation and staff to enable it to engage in more extensive research and to act more effectively to prevent civil rights violations;

"An increase in investigative action in the absence of complaints;

"The greater use of civil sanctions;

"Its elevation to the status of a full division in the Justice Department.

"2. Establishment within the FBI of a special unit of investigators trained in civil rights work.

"3. The establishment by the State governments of law enforcement agencies comparable to the federal Civil Rights Section.

"4. The establishment of a permanent Commission on Civil Rights in the Executive Office of the President, preferably by Act of Congress;

"And the simultaneous creation of a Joint Standing Committee on Civil Rights in Congress.

"5. The establishment by the states of permanent commissions on civil rights to parallel the work of the federal commission at the state level.

"6. The increased professionalism of state and local police forces.

"II. *To strengthen the right to safety and security of the person, the committee recommends:*

"1. Enactment by Congress of new legislation to supplement Section 51 of Title 18 of the U. S. Code which would impose the same liability on one person as is now imposed by that statute on two or more persons.

"2. The amendment of Section 51 to remove the penalty provision which disqualifies persons convicted under the Act from holding public office.

"3. The amendment of Section 52 to increase the maximum penalties that may be imposed under it from a $1000 fine and a one-year prison term to $4000 fine and a 10-year prison term, thus bringing its penalty provisions into line with those in Section 51.

"4. The enactment by Congress of a new statute, to supplement Section 52, specifically directed against police brutality and related crimes.

"5. The enactment by Congress of an anti-lynching act.

"6. The enactment by Congress of a new criminal, statute on involuntary servitude, supplementing Section 443 and 444 of Title 18 of the U. S. Code.

"7. A review of our wartime evacuation and detention experience, looking toward the de-

(Continued on Page 8)

From Declaration

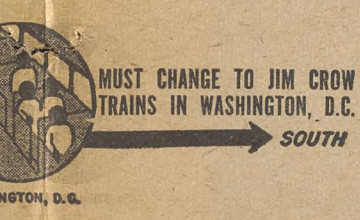
The title of the Civil Rights report, "To Secure These Rights," is taken from the Declaration of Independence—" . . . to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men . . ."

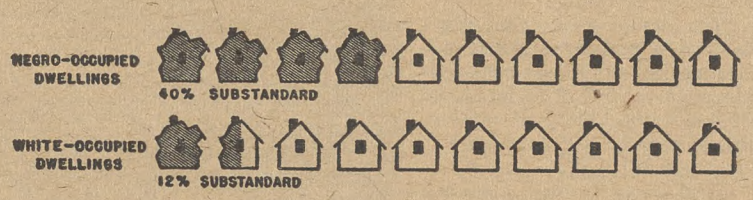
...'S CAPITOL—A SYMBOL OF FREEDOM AND EQUALITY?

...ROUGH WASH., D. C.

IF HE DECIDES TO STAY IN D. C.

HE USUALLY MUST FIND A HOME IN AN OVERCROWDED, SUB-STANDARD, SEGREGATED AREA:



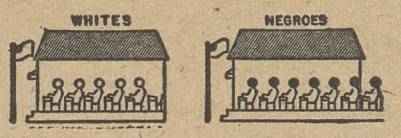


...ERNIGHT HE WILL FIND THAT:

...TEND A ...TER.

HE CANNOT SLEEP IN A DOWNTOWN HOTEL.

HE MUST SEND HIS CHILDREN TO INFERIOR JIM CROW SCHOOLS:



CAPACITY EXCEEDS ENROLLMENT BY 27%

ENROLLMENT EXCEEDS CAPACITY BY 8%

HE MUST ENTRUST HIS FAMILY'S HEALTH TO MEDICAL AGENCIES WHICH GIVE THEM INFERIOR SERVICES:

...Columbia either do not admit Negroes or admit them on a segregated basis."—The Civil Rights report.)

BROPHY . . . .

Way to Industrial Peace

THE people of America "have a rightful and vital concern with a number of key decisions in the basic industries which hitherto have been made exclusively by industry itself."

An interview in the Christian Science Monitor quotes John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils, to that effect in giving his explanation of the CIO's industry council plan.

JOHN BROPHY

Brophy said "labor was brought into participation with management in a degree during the war, and the plan carries this over into peacetime. The councils, which would do the economic planning for basic industry, would be composed of representatives of labor, government, agriculture and consumers.

"This was a novel suggestion for industrial relations," says the article, written by Frederick W. Carr. Brophy revealed the "idea was first enunciated by CIO Pres. Philip Murray" and the plan was re-indorsed at the Boston convention.

"The plan is receiving fresh attention," Brophy said. "But, it has not been fully understood. Too many people have thought of it as merely a program of union-management cooperation.

"Such cooperation is a fine thing. But the industry council plan goes beyond this. It is an attempt to bring about better planning in the interests of the commonwealth. It is the American way to achieve full industrial democracy by the parties at interest in the productive process. It is one of the steps toward full employment."

According to the article, Brophy outlined steps to be taken by an industry council.

First, there would be action on wage levels. Next, prices, which would be dealt with through the pricing machinery of the corporations themselves; then, production and employment levels, capital investment, technological changes and size and location of plants.

Governor Locks Ky. Stable After Rent Horse Skips

IN Louisville, it goes like this: "If meat goes up, you can eat chicken, but if your rent goes up, you pay it. You can't sleep in the park."

Douglas Smith, Scripps-Howard writer, quotes that sentiment of Louisville people following the recent "guinea pig" rent rises.

The 5% rise had been approved Sept. 17 by the five-man Louisville rent board — which includes three real estate men. U. S. Housing Expediter Frank Creedon okayed the deal as of Oct. 9. (Late last week, Creedon resigned to take a job in industry.)

The city's CIO Council protested, saying the board "represents real estate interests exclusively." The three realtors, Argyle Beeler, Lewis R. Long, and Joseph Ray, were silent to that charge and a similar one which followed from the AFL. Board Chairman James Stites, former State chief justice, declared neither he nor Board Member James P. Miller represented landlords.

The CIO and AFL demanded labor representation. Gov. Simeon Willis—after the rise had been put in effect and after many landlords sent supplementary bills for the additional rent for October—named two tenants to the board. The men are C. Saul Herzman, operators of three Army-surplus stores, and Dr. E. C. Humes, dentist.

Taxi Bias Hit By CIO Action

The Washington, D. C., CIO Council has won a victory against discrimination in taxis.

Two CIO women members—one a Negro—hailed a cab. After they entered, the driver ordered them out, saying "it is against the law to take mixed groups."

The women, advised by the council and its president, Henry Beitscher, protested to the Public Utilities Commission, demanding revocation of the driver's license. After a hearing, the PUC notified the CIO the driver had been suspended 15 days.

Issue Pamphlet For Auxiliary

A manual for "Mrs. CIO Housewife" describing the structure, work and aims of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, has just been published by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.

Price 15c a copy, reduced rates for quantity orders.

The 35-page illustrated pamphlet, entitled "Build a Better Life", tells how to start an auxiliary, describes how it functions and explains the structure and main functions of the CWA-CIO.

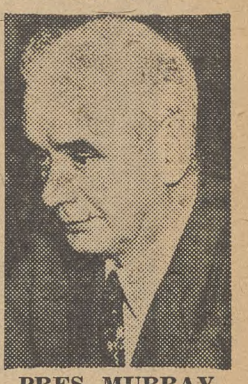
Model by-laws and the auxiliary pledge are also included.

MURRAY . . . .

Indorses Community Chest

AS local Community Chests began preparations for their annual contribution drive, scheduled to begin nationally Nov. 12, CIO Pres. Philip Murray urged CIO unions and members to cooperate wholeheartedly.

In a letter to H. J. Heinz II, chairman of the national campaign organization, Murray stated: "I am urging the unions, and through them, the members of the CIO to participate actively in the forthcoming Community Chest campaigns and to give generously not only of their dollars but of their time as board and committee members on a year-round basis.



PRES. MURRAY

"It is the policy of our organizaiton, representing 6,000,000 American working men and women of ing men and women of all races, colors and creeds, to give our fullest support to the financing and planning of such federated health and welfare services as those represented by Community Chests."

Irving Abramson, chairman of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, says of the drive: "The CIO has as its policy the promotion and strengthening of health and welfare services throughout the nation and its communities. We further are dedicated to the principle of federated financing and planning of such social services and we are mindful that the Community Chest and Council movement is based on this principle.

"Therefore, we heartily back it."

In more than a score of Community Chest cities, industrial campaigns this year will be benefited by the services of full-time labor staff members.

CIO Industrial Union councils are all aiding. As they have for some years, particularly during the war, when labor gave willingly and in great quantities.

The Chest "Red Feather" slogan this year is "Everybody benefits, everybody gives."

Recommendations of President's Committee

(Continued from Page 7)

velopment of a policy which will prevent the abridgment of civil rights of any person or groups because of race or ancestry.

"8. Enactment by Congress of legislation establishing a procedure by which claims of evacuees for specific property and business losses resulting from the wartime evacuation can be promptly considered and settled.

"III. *To strengthen the right to citizenship and its privileges, the Committee recommends:*

"1. Action by the states or Congress to end poll taxes as a voting prerequisite.

"2. The enactment by Congress of a statute protecting the right of qualified persons to participate in federal primaries and elections against interference by public officers and private persons.

"3. The enactment by Congress of a statute protecting the right to qualify for, or participate in, federal or state primaries or elections against discriminatory action by state officers based on race or color, or depending on any other unreasonable classifications of persons for voting purposes.

"4. The enactment by Congress of legislation establishing local self-government for the District of Columbia; and the amendment of the Constitution to extend suffrage in presidential elections and representatives in Congress to District residents.

"5. The granting of suffrage by New Mexico and Arizona to their Indian citizens.

"6. The modification of the federal naturalization laws to permit the granting of citizenship without regard to the race, creed or national origin of applicants.

"7. The repeal by the states of laws discriminating against aliens who are ineligible for citizenship because of race, color or national origin.

(Note: any reference hereafter to segregation or discrimination means because of race, creed, color or national origin.)

"8. The enactment by Congress of legislation granting citizenship to the people of Guam and American Samoa.

"9. The enactment by Congress of legislation, followed by appropriate administrative action, to end immediately all discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed or national origin, in the organization and activities of all branches of the Armed Service.

"10. The enactment by Congress of legislation providing that no member of the armed forces shall be subject to discrimination by any public authority or place of public accommodation, recreation, transportation or other service or business.

"IV. *To strengthen the right to freedom of conscience and expression, the Committee recommends:*

"1. The enactment by Congress and the state legislatures of legislation requiring all groups which attempt to influence public opinion, to disclose the pertinent facts about themselves through systematic registration procedures.

Action by Congress and the executive branch clarifying the loyalty obligations of federal employes, and establishing standards and procedures by which the civil rights of public workers may be scrupulously maintained.

"V. To strengthen the right to equality of opportunity, the committee recommends:

"1. In general:

"The elimination of segregation from American life.

"The conditioning by Congress of all federal grants-in-aid and other forms of federal assistance to public or private agencies for any purpose on the absence of discrimination and segregation.

"2. For employment:

"The enactment of a federal FEPC prohibiting all forms of discrimination in private employment.

"The enactment by the states of similar laws;

"The issuance by the President of a mandate against discrimination in government employment and the creation of adequate machinery to enforce this mandate.

"3. For education:

"Enactment by the state legislatures of fair educational practice laws for public and private educational institutions, prohibiting discrimination in the admission and treatment of students.

"4. For housing:

"The enactment by the states of laws outlawing restrictive covenants;

"Renewed court attack, with intervention by the Department of Justice, upon restrictive covenants.

"5. For health services:

"The enactment by the states of fair health statutes forbidding discrimination and segregation in the operation of public or private health facilities.

"6. For public services:

"The enactment by Congress of a law stating that discrimination and segregation in the rendering of all public services by the national government is contrary to public policy;

"The enactment by the states of similar laws:

"The enactment by Congress or by executive order of a unit in the federal Bureau of the Budget to review the execution of all government programs, and the expenditures of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of non-discrimination;

"The enactment by Congress of a law prohibiting discrimination or segregation in interstate transportation and all the facilities thereof, to apply against both public officers and the employes of private transportation companies;

"The enactment by the states of laws guaranteeing equal access to places of public accommodation, broadly defined, for all.

"7. For the District of Columbia:

"The enactment by Congress of legislation to accomplish the following:

"Prohibition of discrimination and segregation in all public or publicly-supported hospitals, parks, recreational facilities, housing projects, welfare agencies, penal institutions, and concessions on public property;

"The prohibition of segregation in the public school system;

"The establishment of a fair educational practice program directed against discrimination in the admission of students to private educational institutions;

"The establishment of a fair health practice program forbidding discrimination and segregation by public or private agencies with respect to the training of doctors and nurses, the admission of patients to hospitals, clinics, and similar institutions, and the right of doctors and nurses to practice in hospitals;

"The outlawing of restrictive covenants;

"Guaranteeing equal access to places of public accommodation, broadly defined, to all.

"8. The enactment by Congress of legislation ending segregation in the Panama Canal Zone.

"VI. *To rally the American people to the support of a continuing program to strengthen civil rights, the committee recommends:*

"A long term campaign of public education to inform the people of the civil rights to which they are entitled and which they owe to one another.

* * *

"As the committee concludes this report, we would remind ourselves that the future of the nation rests upon the character, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With His guidance and help, we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

Wives Are Behind Men on Shipyard Picket Lines

By GLORIA CAPLAN

Photos by Nate Fein and Marion Hille

"WE'RE stickin' to the union."

That's what the women behind the men on the CIO Shipbuilding picket line at Bethlehem Steel's 10 shipyards tell you.

And the guy who's been on the picket line, rain or shine, day or night, for the past 133 days will tell you he couldn't have done it it out. She's seen savings evaporate, food, rent, fuel, etc.—and that hurts. Sometimes she does not see her husband all week. He's putting in close to 24 hours on union duties).

The chance of his getting hit on the head or hauled off to jail is ever-present; the police aren't friendly to men who strike against a big corporation.

And the company representative has been around to help things along. He knows that nothing can produce a scab quicker than a nagging wife. So the company representative has told her that her husband will be fired, he'll lose his seniority, or the yard will be shut down if the men don't get back to work.

MOST wives have withstood all this bombardment. Most feel very much like Mrs. Ben Siford (upper right photo) who says she doesn't want a scab for a husband. "I'd rather see my husband walk down the street and be called a man," she remarked. Siford is a burner at the Key Highway shipyard in Baltimore.

The Sifords have 11 children, 7 of whom are dependents. Gladys, age 4 (shown lying down), is ill with bronchitis. Doctor and medicine bills are paid by the union. Elizabeth, a telephone operator (seated left) is strongly CIO, would like her indpendent telephone union to go CIO. Also shown are Harriet, 3; Teresa, 10 and Cathrine, 14. Two Siford sons are also Bethlehem strikers.

New shoes for Patricia and Phyllis, paid for by the Union, were the first new apparel to enter the J. M. Marcantonio home (upper left photo) since the strike began. Their savings are exhausted, and they're having difficulty hanging on to the mortgage, but Mrs. Marcantonio told a "company man" three weeks ago: "Yes, I'd like to see him go back to work—but not as a scab."

Her husband has been with Bethlehem—first in the steel mills and now in the Patapsco (Baltimore) yard—for 28 years, and they remember life without a union very well. "The company man said my husband would lose his seniority," she said. "Why, Bethlehem has never worried about seniority before; I don't know why they should pretend to start now." Mr. Marcantonio has been working at odd jobs during the strike.

MR. AND MRS. Haywood Lawson (lower right) check a newspaper account of the strike for facts. Mrs. Lawson had to go to work, sending their 7-year-old daughter to her mother-in-law to live, during the strike. Her husband, a burner at the Patapsco shipyard, had to quit a job he had taken to help tide them over because it interfered with his union duties.

The Lawsons also remember life with Bethlehem without a contract. Immediately after the men at Patapsco won a contract last December, Mrs. Lawson said, her husband got a 20c hourly wage rise and discrimination died. "I've never seen any discrimination in a CIO union," he interjected. (As this picture was being taken, a 'phone call announced the 50th arrest of a picket in Baltimore. No arrests of "company boys" have been reported.)

Weekly Baltimore bill to maintain strikers and their families: $20,000. This pays for food, rent, and other family necessities, but does not include the heavy cost of bail necessitated by frequent arrests on any convenient charge.

Here is why mothers turn gray: Chris Flore, striking member of the Brooklyn, N. Y., local 13, was too mad to stay in bed. (lower left). He can't picket with a broken ankle, but he's shown here watching the line the day after a scab raced his car through the picket line and knocked him down. With Chris are two of his union brothers.

Parson Jack, Branded A Labor Baiter By NLRB, Now Pops Up As Solicitor For Ku Klux Klan

By THOMAS NOWELL

PARSON Jack Johnston, publisher of the notoriously anti-labor, anti-Negro and anti-liberal Columbus, Ga., Trumpet, which was recently cited as part of an unfair labor practice charge against an employer, is now openly soliciting Ku Klux Klan members.

Parson Jack, who on one hand denies he is an active member of the KKK, on the other hand says of the Columbus KKK chapter, "I am just as much the head of it as anyone else." Asked if he'd accept the post of chapter Cyclops, he replied: "I don't know. I think I could do more on the outside."

The KKK was outlawed in Georgia during the administration of Gov. Ellis Arnall.

THIS IS HOW Parson Jack, who is not claimed by any orthodox religious groups, entered on the labor scene:

"By causing this distribution of The Trumpet, respondent (The Bibb Manufacturing Company) succeeded in bringing to the attention of all its employes threats of loss of employment, of social ostracism, of economic reprisals, as well as threats of physical coercion and violence if they should join the union."

Those words, written by Thomas S. Wilson, a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, cut Parson Jack from a lush circulation contract with Bibb.

The NLRB's ruling on Parson Jack and his alliance with Bibb says:

"It also brought to their (Bibb's) employes' attention appeals to race prejudice in an effort to thwart unionization as well as every other possible argument, true or false, including 'Parson Jack's' own peculiar idea of religion, tending towards that same result.

"It also had published promises of rewards and inducements, apparently authentically promised by the textile manufacturers, in the event the employes 'kept the CIO out of the south.'

"None of these things could the Bibb Manufacturing Company have done legitimately by itself in the same atmosphere of coercion and intimidation which The Trumpet successfully created. The respondent here is attempting to do by the device of an allegedly independent third party that which it could not legitimately do by itself.

"This pattern of what might be termed third party coercion because of the use of allegedly third parties as the coercive factor runs throughout the instant case . . ."

SUCH AN indictment would shame most men. But not Parson Jack. He found a new and lush source of revenue—The Klan. He announced that he has 100 members in the Columbus chapter. The announcement was made in Parson Jack's own Tabernacle, which was made in Parson Jack's own Tabernacle.

In reviving the Klan, Parson Jack has made liberal use of his son, John R. Johnston, who operates the West Georgia Detective Agency.

Meanwhile, 50,000 publicity sheets are being distributed in and around Columbus urging membership in the KKK. Parson Jack claims that he last participated in the mystic rites as a member of a Tennessee Klavern.

He joined the Columbus-Phenix City Ministerial Alliance last year, but according to Alliance President Frank Woodward, he attended only one meeting. The Trumpet owner claims to be "diametrically opposed" on certain alliance matters.

IN HIS FINDINGS, Examiner Wilson had this to say of The Trumpet and its owner:

"The Trumpet is a four page weekly paper, published by Parson Jack, whose real name apparently is E. C. Johnston. Besides being the editor of The Trumpet and another paper called the Columbus Tribune, Johnston also appears to be a minister . . .

"The Trumpet is anti-everything except 'Parson Jack's' personal interpretation of religion, the status quo, and the Southern textile manufacturers. The paper is viciously anti-union, although in the issues in evidence its attacks upon unionism are almost exclusively restricted to the Textile Workers and the CIO.

"Although the Trumpet disclaims being anti-union in almost every issue, claiming that its hatred is restricted to the textile union, the CIO and the Communists, which terms the paper uses indiscriminately and interchangeably, attacks upon the AFL in later issues prove this contention false.

"The Trumpet fought against the CIO campaign drive in the textile industry with every means at its command. The 19 issues in evidence prove conclusively that no propaganda, no matter how false, no lie no matter how easily disproved, was too base to be published if they were anti-union and anti-CIO. A more venal sheet is hard to imagine."

THE PAPER itself is illiterate, often unintelligible, ill informed, if not deliberately misinformed, and dishonest. Anything was fit to print so long as it was anti-union. The Trumpet utilized every conceivable propaganda device from fear, hatred, race discrimination, bias and prejudice to loyalty to country and to employer, to promises and inducements of better wages and better conditions purporting to come from the manufacturers, in order to prevent the textile employes from joining the union and to keep the union out of the South. All this propaganda purported to be solidly based on religion—'Parson Jack's' own personal variety thereof enunciated for the occasion and to fit the occasion."

Utility Union Officer Refuses To Sign Affidavit, is Ousted

SHORTLY after delegates to the CIO Utility Workers convention in Buffalo, N. Y., instructed their officers to sign non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act last week, the union's national executive board approved the ouster of Board Member James Daugherty of California. Daugherty had refused to sign.

The removal of Daugherty was recommended by a trial committee, which charged him with failure to comply with the instructions of the convention.

Daugherty told the convention he felt action requiring him to sign the affidavit would be a violation of his constitutional rights. He said that his "constituents" on the West Coast had requested him not to sign. He did not appear before the trial committee to defend his position, union officers reported.

While terming the T-H Act "vicious and anti-labor," the resolution adopted at the convention stated that compliance with the affidavits requirement was "absolutely essential to the continued existence and expansion" of the union. It ordered the removal of any national executive board member who refused to file an affidavit.

The 275 convention delegates endorsed the Marshall Plan for European aid, and pledged "unqualified support" of PAC and its objectives. Another resolution opposed the formation of a third party and reaffirmed the union's intention to follow the policies of PAC. State legislation restricting the activity of utility workers was soundly condemned, and the union pledged renewed efforts to obtain their repeal. Under Secretary of Labor David A. Morse, principal speaker at the convention, appealed for immediate aid to European countries, but pointed out that our assistance is dependent on the maintenance of a healthy economy at home. The speaker asked increased production, maintenance of "a reasonable balance in price-wage relationships and stability in industrial relations" to achieve a stable economy.

Other speakers included Allan Haywood, national CIO vice president and adviser to the Utility Workers; Hugh Thompson, CIO regional director at Buffalo; Rev. Cameron P. Hall, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; and the Rt. Rev. John P. Boland of Buffalo. The benediction was offered by the Rev. Joseph F. Hammond.

PIER LABOR WILL MEET

Call for an all-Pacific conference of longshoremen and portside workers, scheduled for Honolulu at the end of November, has been sounded by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin-American Federation of Labor.

Invitations have been sent to unions in all nations along Pacific Ocean coastlines, Toledano announced. A Mexico City announcement said plans for the conference had been urged by the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

Invitations have been extended to the ILWU, Latin west coast countries, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Korea, Soviet Union, Indo-China and Indonesia.

The parley has been called to "study economic problems and working conditions"

Telephone Workers To Sign Taft-Hartley Affidavits

OFFICERS and board members of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee decided last week to file "non-communist" affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board.

Action was taken at a board meeting in the Hotel Willard in Washington on Oct. 30, and the announcement was made by Allan S. Haywood, directing chairman of the TWOC. Haywood said that neither he nor Sec-Treas. Ted F. Silvey are constitutional officers of the committee, and hence will not sign the affidavits at this time.

The TWOC stated that it was announcing its intention to file the affidavits "for the information of telephone workers throughout the nation." The American Union of Telephone Workers, one of its affiliates, now has several pending before the Board.

"The TWOC will join with other national and international unions in the CIO, and with all organized labor, in fighting for the repeal of the oppressive and unjust Taft-Hartley act, and will do so in the traditional American methods of education and political activity," the statement said.

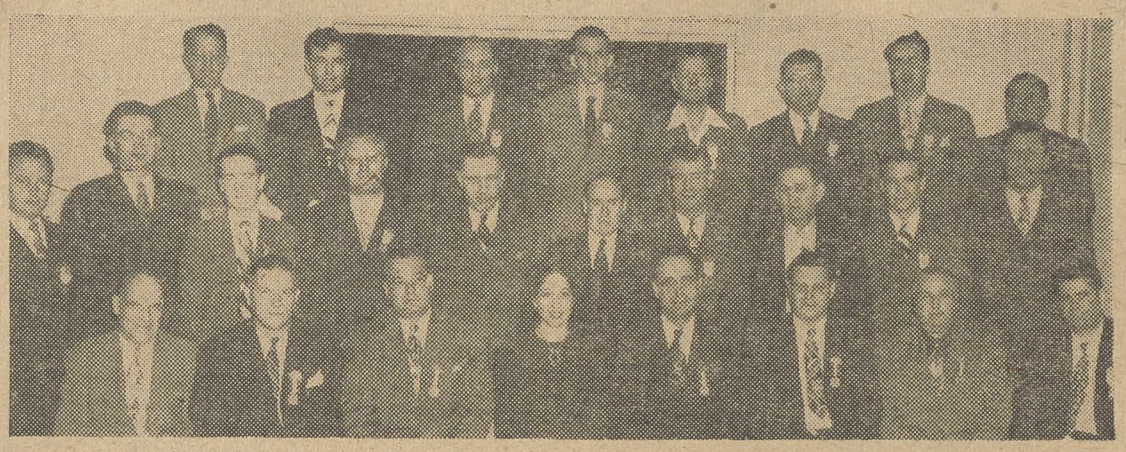
Haywood told a press conference that the TWOC has a membership of about 51,000, the bulk of it in the Association of Communications Equipment Workers, the American Union of Telephone Workers longlines, and a group in western Pennsylvania.

Several other groups appear ready to join TWOC in the near future, he said. He named specifically the United Telephone Employes of Oregon, the Traffic Union of Maryland, and the Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois.

Haywood revealed that the TWOC would call a wage conference early next year. In reply to a reporter's question, he said the "telephone workers certainly shall have to have a wage increase regardless of Congressional action on the price situation. He said phone workers' income has lagged behind other groups.

The Washington board meeting was scene of the formal affiliation of the Associations of Communications Equipment Workers to TWOC. Pres. Ernest Weaver and 3rd Vice-Pres. Norman Wolf were seated as ACEW representatives on the Board.

Weaver and John J. Moran of the AUTW are vice-chairmen of the Organizing Committee.



Newest CIO Affiliate: Here are the members of the national board of directors of the American Communications Equipment Workers, which recently entered the CIO-TWOC. Left to right, seated, W. D. Barry, P. M. Williams, President, Ernest Weaver, Yolanda Dioguardi, nat'l. office secretary, J. M. Massey, G. C. Thornton, N. L. Wolf and R. H. Bridge. Second row: D. G. Matheson, D. V. Harris, L. R. Walkup, F. J. Sidlo, F. G. Pfeifer, J. H. McNamee, C. D. Wattles, J. R. Frydle, J. E. Vaubel, A. W. Stein. Third row: W. M. Wallis, J. C. Losey, F. E. Zunic, R. N. Baird, H. L. Buelow, J. R. Mathis, M. W. Gray, and R. E. Ferme.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

FRIGHTENED BY THE ARREST OF ONE OF HIS THUGS, CONK BARTON REPORTS TO STANLEY HAMKER... OWNER OF THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY AND THE SECRET BACKER OF THE UNION BREAKING THUGS.....

YOU.... YOU DRIVELING IDIOT! YOU MADE A MESS OF THIS.... NOW GET OUT OF IT YOURSELF! I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING.... AND DON'T WANT TO KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT YOUR AFFAIRS!

IF MUGS TALKS... I'M GOING TO BE IN TROUBLE, MR. HAMKER, I AIN'T IN NO MOOD TO TAKE THE RAP FOR CHARLIE BENTLEY'S MURDER! I MIGHT TALK TOO... AND THEN THERE'S GOING TO BE SOMEBODY IN TROUBLE!

WHAT DO I CARE? I HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS!

I NEED $5000 TO SEE THAT FRANK IRWIN DOESN'T SHOW UP IN COURT TO PRESS CHARGES AGAINST MUGS... THEN I'LL BE SURE MUGS WON'T TALK!

WHY BOTHER ME? I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS AND DON'T INTEND TO BE INVOLVED!

IF YOU NEED $5000.... GO TO THE BANK AND BORROW IT! BEG.... BORROW....

... OR STEAL IT! BUT I'LL NOT GIVE YOU ANY MONEY!

OKAY.... SO YOU DIDN'T GIVE ME ANY MONEY! I'LL FIX THINGS MY OWN WAY!

FIVE THOUSAND SMACKERS! ON THE NOSE! THIS RACKET IS SURE PROFITABLE... THOUGH IT'S GOT SOME RISKS!

LATER.... THAT AFTERNOON....

YEH... GET A SILENCER ON YOUR GUN, STEVE! YOU GOT BUSINESS TONIGHT! A THOUSAND BUCKS FOR YOU IF YOU SEE THAT FRANK IRWIN DON'T COME TO COURT TOMORROW!

AND FOUR THOUSAND BERRIES FOR ME FOR HAVING THE BRAINS TO SWING THIS!

MEANWHILE, IN FRANK IRWIN'S APARTMENT...

I'M ALL SET, JIM! ONLY I DON'T GET THE REASON FOR THIS SPECIAL INFRA-RED FILM YOU HAD ME LOAD MY CAMERA WITH...

SO YOU CAN TAKE PICTURES IN THE DARK.... WOODY! ANYTHING ELSE YOU WANT TO KNOW?

YEH... WHO WOULD WANT HIS PICTURE TAKEN IN THE DARK?

I DON'T KNOW YET, WOODY! BUT WE'LL KNOW IF SOMEONE DROPS IN UNEXPECTEDLY DURING THE NIGHT!

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NOW REMEMBER... IF WE DO HAVE A VISITOR DURING THE NIGHT... HE'S GOING TO BE ARMED... AND A KILLER! EVERYONE MUST CARRY OUT MY ORDERS TO THE LETTER! DON'T MOVE.... UNLESS I TELL YOU TO NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS!

MARY POLANOWSKI

Unionist Crowned 'Career Girl'

BLONDE, blue-eyed Mary Polanowski, who is 5 ft., 3 ins., weighs 109 pounds, resembles June Allyson of the movies and is recording secretary of the Wilkes-Barre Local of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has been chosen "Miss Career Girl of 1947," by none other than Harry Conover, the model tycoon.

Miss Polanowski was selected from among 10 finalists at the Wyoming Valley Parade of Progress, a full-scale industrial and commercial exposition staged in Wilkes-Barre by the Wyoming Valley Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, she attended local public schools, and started working after school at the age of 14. She is presently employed as a Secretary in the advertising department of the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader-Evening News. She enjoys writing and hopes to establish a career in that field. She has also shown an unusual flair for radio.

While in New York City at the Conover Career Girl School, she has appeared on the following radio programs: "Luncheon at Sardi's" — "The Margaret Arlan Program," and "The Jinx and Tex" Program. She was guest at a special luncheon at the Stork Club, in company with Margaret Kilgallen, Betty Crocker, Lily Dache, Margaret Arlen, Jinx Falkenburg, Connie Bannister, Tani Hunt, Jean Press, and Candy Jones, all outstanding New York "Career Girls."

She attended the United Nations in company with Alvaro Perez, columnist for 20 leading South American papers, and has been interviewed for a screen test. During her Good-Will tour, November 3-15, she will carry the greetings of the people of Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley to the people of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Buffalo.

Her fellow Guildsmen believe that the residents of these cities will say: "Conover sure can pick 'em."

Did you like this issue of

The CIO News

718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

If so, let us hear from you:

I enclose $1.00 (Canada $1.50) for which please send The CIO NEWS each week for the coming year to the following address:

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Delay Talks With French

UNWILLINGNESS of the State Dept. and the Attorney General to allow two leading members of the French Confederation of Labor (the CGT) into the U. S. for more than two days has brought postponement of a meeting with CIO leaders.

The sessions of the French-American Labor Committee, originally scheduled in New York Oct. 28-29, will be held in Paris late in November after a meeting of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

State Dept. refusal to issue visas to two of the four French delegates—Pierre LeBrun and Henri Reynaud—was based on charges that they are Communists. Under a 1918 law, visas may not be issued to foreign Communists.

AFTER CIO protests that the two men presumably would not overthrow the American government during their short visit to the U. S., Atty.-Gen. Tom Clark agreed to issue a waiver and allow the men to enter this country. When the two French labor leaders found they could spend only two days here—and those only in the New York City area—they refused to make the trip.

A statement on the subject was issued later by Michael Ross, international affairs director for CIO, and Leon Jouhaux and George De La Marre, two other members of the French labor delegation who were already in this country. Jouhaux is a member of the French delegation at the UN.

ALL voiced "protest against this infringement of individual liberty and of trade union liberty" and announced the decision to hold the meetings in Paris.

Scheduled as CIO representatives at the New York meeting were Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and five CIO vice-presidents—Frank Rosenblum, Emil Rieve, Walter Reuther, Albert J. Fitzgerald, and Joseph Curran.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Utility Workers of America held their Second Constitutional Convention last week in Buffalo, N. Y. A delegation of approximately 300 attended. The report showed a considerable increase in membership of this organization and sound finances.

A group of independent unions met with the officers of this organization and the writer, and they have declared their intention of affiliation with CIO. Plans are being worked out now and this decision is expected to affect favorably many thousands more workers. The decision of this group is based on the recognition that the utility workers of the nation must get together in one organization by and for the utility workers.

With the vicious onslaught now being made upon labor, independent unions are more vulnerable for attack.

The Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, San Francisco, by a vote of 12 to 3 decided to recommend to their membership affiliation with Telephone Workers Organizing Committee—CIO. The three dissenters voted either to remain independent or in CWA.

A campaign is under way now following this decision, and Brother Murphy, the head of this organization, is leading this campaign. The Telephone Workers Organizing Committee now represents per capita tax payers in excess of 50,000 members, and others, including a group in Maryland, are now voting for affiliation. The columns of the CWA publication continue to vomit false claims to little or no effect.

Following the CIO convention recently held in Boston, Mass., increasing sentiment favoring our movement is growing through the nation. The high plane which the Convention attained and maintained is evidenced everywhere. Commendations from many sources are pouring in.

CIO and affiliated organizations must trim their sails to intensify organization as the most important task, and to intensify our activities in the political arena. Our people are aroused and determined to answer in a constitutional manner the unjust and vicious attacks on labor. Every opportunity to organize and to activize must be taken to make the CIO strong and buttress the democratic processes that are dear to every American.

Durkin on Board

Due to a typographical error the CIO News last week omitted the name of James H. Durkin, president of the CIO Office Workers, in listing members of the CIO executive board.

"Isn't She a Beaut?": That seems to be the general attitude of CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood who is opening the door of the Studebaker sedan presented to him at the CIO convention. The car was the gift of CIO regional directors and their staffs and of some international representatives of CIO unions. Looking on are, left to right, Adolph Germer, Haywood's assistant; Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director, Illinois; Francis Carmichael, CIO Regional Director, Massachusetts; CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Haywood, and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

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The CIO News

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TAX RELIEF FOR HER

THE TWO persons pictured on this page would receive completely opposite treatment under the tax "reduction" plan offered to the 80th Congress.

On your right is Princess Barbara Hutton—Mdivani—Haugwitz-Reventlow — Grant — Troubetzkoy, "poor little rich girl" who inherited scads of 5 and 10-cent store money.

Babs has had three different titles from her four husbands. How much income she gets from her inheritance, we don't know.

Just below this is a typical American worker—we'll call him Joe Doakes. As an average worker, he's probably had only one wife, two kids and not a single title. He makes an average of $48.62 a week in take-home pay.

We picked these two pictures for contrast because of a new tax "reduction" plan—the last two were vetoed by Pres. Truman and the Congress upheld him. This one, just out, is from the House Ways and Means Citizen's Tax Advisory Committee. More detailed information on this appears on Page 3 of the CIO News.

This committee report is signed by nine committee members—and sharply denounced by the 10th, AFL Vice President Matthew Woll.

Here's what labor leaders say this "tax reduction" does for Babs—and doesn't do for Joe Doakes:

Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director: "Committee paid only lip service to 46,000,000 taxpayers whose net income is less than $5,000 . . . it gives tax relief to corporations and high-income individuals . . . it was exactly what was to be expected."

Woll: "Shifts the tax load from those more able to those less able to bear the burden."

'LIP SERVICE' FOR HIM

PAC Scores In Ky. And Ind.; Miss. Gets Wise To Rankin

PR defeated; Jeffries loses; Havenner bows; CIO gains in Pa., N. Y., N. J., and other areas: Conclusion: maybe it's trend, but there is a lot to do before Nov. 1948. See page 3.

☆ ☆ ☆

Textile Wins Smash Victory; Ends Dixie Pay Differentials

Just before the strike deadline last week the CIO Textile Workers reached agreements with Southern mills ending the historic Dixie differential in wages. See story on Page 3.

☆ ☆ ☆

Be Careful: 1 Out of 28 Killed or Injured on Job

Carelessness is the principal reason 16,500 workers were killed and 2,050,000 disabled last year. Read what you can do about it, and remember what you read, on page 6.

'RIGHTS' REPORT IRKS D. C. GROUP

AS was to be expected, there were a number of attacks on the report of Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee.

Typical was that of the Federation of Citizens' Associations of the District of Columbia, which passed—with one dissenting voice—a resolution condemning the report for its c r i t i c i s m of Washington.

The group declared that the major portions of the report dealt with the District (actually only a small portion dealt with it).

It declared that not a single member of the committee resided in Washington (actually, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, a member of the committee, has been a resident of the Washington area for 11 years; another member, Mrs. Sadie Alexander, attended public schools in the D. C., having been graduated from the old M st. High School; a third member of the committee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., had family connections in Washington for more than 13 years; another member, Bishop Francis Haas, was stationed in Washington for a number of years as an official of the Nat'l. Catholic Welfare Conference.)

The federation was ardent in defense of the District's "accepted and traditional customs." Its retiring president made a defense of segregation.

Having adopted the resolution, the federation proceeded to refuse to seat a woman delegate on the basis some one said her "loyalty" was under question. Federation officers said an investigation would be made later.

THE following day, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring a public speaking contest called the Voice of Democracy, announced it was unable to hold its finals in Washington schools. The reason: three Negroes were in the finals along with eight whites.

The Chamber said the D. C. Board of Education had informed it that the contest would be "contrary to Washington custom and practice." The chamber secured the All Souls Unitarian Church for the finals.

The contestants must deliver speeches based on the Bills of Rights of the American Constitution.

THE CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination announced it was preparing for distribution among unions and other organizations material to promote the ideals of the President's report.

The material will include, according to George L-P Weaver, director of the committee, film strips with sound, a series of posters, pamphlets, discussion kits, cartoons, features stories for labor and other papers, etc.

Weaver also announced that his committee is obtaining 10,000 copies of the Civil Rights Report. The method of distribution of the copies will be announced later.

Several Congressmen prepared bills to carry out the committee's recommendations.

David Lawrence's U. S. News, commenting on the Truman committee report, remarked:

"Recommendation of Mr. Wilson (Charles E. Wilson, Gen'l. Electric head, who chairmaned the committee) and his associates are drawing increasing support, as the dangers of extreme action are being pointed out."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1947

Dear Mr. Carey:

The report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights is an important document, and I am confident that it will take its place among the great papers on Freedom.

Let me thank you with heartfelt appreciation for your service on this Committee, and for your share in the preparation of its report.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

From White House: **CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey last week received this letter from President Truman thanking him for his part in preparing the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. A complete summary of the report was published in the November 3 issue of The CIO NEWS. The CIO will issue pamphlets on the report.**

State Dept. Firings Likened To 'Police State' Tactics

● *Mr. X began working for the U. S. Government in February,* 1942.

● *Mr. X worked successively for the OPA, the WPB, the Foreign Economic Administration and the State Dept.*

● *Mr. X began to be shadowed by the FBI late in* 1942. *Two agents kept close watch on his "daily comings and goings." They even took a picture of him crossing the street with a woman who worked in his office—which picture they subsequently showed his wife.*

● *Mr. X and his wife were visited in April,* 1947, *by the two agents. They asked the names of friends and their activities. Then, they showed the picture to the wife.*

● *Mr. X on June* 23, 1947, *was "severed" —fired—by the State Dept., which gave him not a single reason for the action.*

★ ★ ★

Those blunt, stark basic facts were revealed last week in a case history of one of the 10 State Dept. firings of last summer. The case history was the exclusive "beat" of Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune correspondent, who said he omitted the victim's name because the victim feared "reprisals."

Andrews' revelations shocked even the most cynical of Washington observers, as did the State Dept.'s unequivocal refusal of an appeal from counsel for seven of the dismissed persons. The counsel are Thurman Arnold, former assistant attorney general and federal judge, who has been handling employer cases before the NLRB; Abe Fortas, former Undersecretary of the Interior, and Paul A. Porter, former OPA administrator. The three are law partners.

Typical of the reaction to the State Dept. action was that of the Philadelphia Inquirer, spokesman for the Republican party in Pennsylvania—"These fired employes might be absolutely innocent. State Dept. security; Government security, are important. Of greater importance is the security of sacred rights granted in our Constitution. Those cases should be reopened forthwith—and dealt with in the American way."

Andrews' article, which ran for nearly 10 columns in the Herald Tribune, listed these steps taken by this "Mr. X" after dismissal.

(a) Mr. X received a "hearing" (the quotation marks are Andrews') in July, 1947, before four State Dept. superiors. He was told it was not an appeal, that his case was closed. But, he was informed the law did not bar him from employment by some other government agency. (Andrews found from other sources that Mr. X had been fired as a bad security risk; he was not accused of disloyalty.)

(b) Mr. X denies he is a Communist; he says his only association with any agent of a foreign power was in the natural course of his work for the department.

(c) In an effort to obtain a hearing and learn just what were the charges against him, Mr. X offered to send additional information. The answer was "go ahead—we'll slap it in the file."

(d) To keep his reputation clear, he asked the right to resign; it was refused.

(e) He was refused a meeting with Secretary of State Marshall.

Andrews, who declared his major facts are undisputed —and by late last week no one had disputed them—said these were his source materials:

1. Mr. X's affidavit, given to persons interested in the case.
2. The transcript of the "hearing" listed in (a).
3. Another affidavit from Mr. X.
4. A paragraph from State Dept.'s official letter to associate of Mr. X.

Arnold, Fortas & Porter made public their letter to Marshall, after Acting Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett had refused their appeal.

The letter charged "unfairness and Un-Americanism" in the department's procedure followed in respect to dismissed persons, who were never told why they were fired.

Then, they declared: "In fact, the procedure is tragically analogous to the tactics employed in the police states dominated by Communists and Fascists and has no place in the American system, where standards of civil liberties, fair play and the inalienable principles of the Bill of Rights are the privilege of the humblest without regard to race, color or creed."

The letter reminded the Secretary that the Government was sponsoring the Freedom Train, on which "there is under guard the priceless documents which includes our cherished Bill of Rights. The guard is there, presumably, to prevent its physical defacement. But, in the cases of the individuals we represent, its meaning and spirit have been summarily defamed."

Lovett, in reply, said that the case was closed as far as the State Dept. was concerned (he claimed his decision was made under the McCarren rider to the 1947 department appropriations bill), but that the discharged men had the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission on their eligibility to work—for any other Government agency.

Following that, it was announced that the case had been brought to the attention of Pres. Truman by Harold B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service Commission. Mitchell revealed that Truman had approved 18 nominations for membership on the Loyalty Review Board for Federal employes, which will pass on the results of investigations of the loyalty of government workers.

Then, Arnold, Fortas & Porter sent another letter to Lovett. It pointed out that "the department has told prospective employers, one of them a university, that it has a reasonable doubt that these men are good security risks.

"The publication of such accusations against members of the staff without specifications and accompanied by the statement that evidence will be withheld is unprecedented. It is idle to say these accusations are not an attack on the character of these individuals.

"We had not thought it was the duty of the department to pursue such men into private life with unproved accusations. But, if indeed the department has such a responsibility, the least protection which should be given is to give the accused individual opportunity to defend himself against these accusations and to be confronted with the witnesses who make them.

"We are not asking you to continue these men on your staff. We are only asking that they be given a hearing in an American way or else that they be permitted to resign."

★ ★ ★

Finally, last week, Marshall announced the department was standing pat on the issue.

He said the papers that cost the men their jobs were the secrets of other agencies of the government. "For this reason," he said, "the department determined that it could not give the employes a full statement of charges. Without charges, a true hearing was impossible."

When it can, he said, the department will give people written notice.

The final hope for Mr. X and the others now seems to be an appeal to the Loyalty Board.

"The purpose of such an appeal," Marshall said, "will be to permit the employe affirmatively to establish his loyalty."

Coming Up With the Gasoline
Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

'LIP SERVICE' TO THE NEEDY

NINE of the 10 members of the House Ways and Means Citizens' Tax Advisory Committee last week came forth with a plan which they said should:

(a) Reduce all personal income taxes; (b) make 40 other changes in the revenue code; (c) permit husbands and wives to halve their combined income in filing returns.

The report made no recommendation as to the manner to be used in reducing income taxes, not stating whether it should be done by percentage reductions in rates, higher personal exemptions or in some other fashion.

But, it declared that the reduction should apply to all "with due regard for the cost of living of those in the low income groups and for the needs of the balance of the country."

The report was sharply assailed by the 10th member of the committee, Matthew Woll, vice president of the AFL, and by Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director.

Woll declared the report "shifted the tax load from those more able to those less able to bear the burden."

Cowan said the plan "gives only lip service to the low-income people who are most vitally in need of tax relief."

The committee was appointed in June by Ways and Means Chairman Harold Knutson (R., Minn.). The chairman is Roswell Magill, former undersecretary of the Treasury. Cowan continued:

"THE report ran true to form. It was exactly what was to be expected from a 10-man committee which has nine members representing business interests, Wall St. and the railroads.

"The CIO testified before Ways and Means on July 10, 1947, shortly after the appointment of this committee. We said then that the membership of the group was carefully selected so as to produce tax recommendations that were in complete agreement with the views of Mr. Knutson and the majority of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"Mr. Magill and cohorts lived up to expectation. They came through with 46 structural tax changes, most all of which give tax relief to corporations and high income individuals. They paid only lip service to the interests of the 46,000,000 taxpayers whose net income is less than $5,000 a year. These 46,000,000 taxpayers constitute 96% of our income recipients, yet the only recommendation in the report affecting this group is that individual income taxes should be reduced 'with due regard for the cost of living of those in the lower income groups and for the individuals of the balance of the economy.'

"The committee made no specific recommendations on how individual income taxes should be reduced. Mr. Magill, who probably cannot number among his tax clients a single individual earning less than $5,000 a year, has expressed his opposition on many previous occasions to increasing personal exemptions, which is the most basic way to give tax relief to the needy.

"It is no wonder that the report of this Citizens Tax Advisory Committee advocates tax relief for the high-income individuals and for corporations and gives only lip service to the low-income people who are most vitally in need of tax relief."

HERE ARE the backgrounds and tax-thinking of the 10 members of the House Advisory Committee:

(Material taken from "Taxes," a Commerce Clearing House publication.)

Chairman Roswell Foster Magill: law prof., Columbia U.; member legal firm Cravath, Swaine & Moore; former Undersecretary of Treasury; thinks "present tax rates tend to restrict and impede

(Continued on Page 10)

Tough Road Ahead But

PAC SCORES MAJOR VICTORIES IN KY., IND.

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

LAST week's elections included a lot of things. They saw the end of an experiment in minority representation in the nation's largest city.

They saw the labor-backed Democratic Party stage a smashing comeback in Kentucky and Indiana.

They saw the defeat of J. Henry Stump, efficient Socialist Mayor of Reading, Pa.

They continued the growing tendency to take care of the veterans of World War II.

But above all, last week's elections showed that (a) hard, down-to-earth work by PAC can bring results and (b) there's still a lot of hard, down-to-earth work to be done between now and November, 1948.

The major election results can be classified this way:

Major PAC Victories

Kentucky: The GOP cluttered the state with posters depicting the CIO-PAC as handcuffs on the Blue Grass residents. Kentuckians, good judges of horses, bourbon and politics, didn't fall for that. Result: The Democratic Party returned to the governorship by a majority as great as in the old days.

Indiana: Democratic and PAC workers didn't sit around "dreaming about the moonlight on Wabash." They got out and worked and worked and worked. Net result: Democrats won the mayorships in more than half the state's cities, including Indianapolis.

Mississippi: The people had had enough; they were sick and tired of the libel against the Southern people perpetrated for years in the U. S. Senate by Theodore Bilbo (D., Miss.) and in the House by Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.). So, in an election to pick a successor to the late Bilbo, Rankin wound up a bad fifth. The winner: an unglamorous, soft-spoken judge.

Reverses for PAC

New York City: The voters ignored the pleas of such groups as PAC and such newspapers as the Herald Tribune and routed Proportional Representation by nearly 2 to 1. The margin of repeal, 349,721, was ironically almost identical with the margin by which PR was approved in 1936—367,769.

San Francisco: Golden Gaters were so intent on saving their beloved cable cars that they allowed a conservative Republican, Superior Judge Elmer E. Robinson, to nose out labor-backed U. S. Rep. Franck R. Havenner (D., Calif.) for mayor.

The bright side of the picture: Observers, noting S. F. has continually elected conservative mayors, believed the newly-formed Joint Labor Committee was well-established. (Note to tourists: S.F. voters overwhelmingly defeated a move, backed by incumbent Mayor Roger Lapham, to eliminate the famous cable cars.)

Detroit: While George Edwards (UAW) and Charles Edgecomb (UAW) were reelected, other candidates indorsed by the Wayne County CIO Council were beaten. They included Mayor Edward J. Jeffries (he was opposed by CIO in his last two tries, got a qualified OK this time), Stanley Novak, Rev. Charles A. Hill and Tracy Doll.

Moral Victory

Indiana 10th District: Here, PAC-backed Democrat Frank Hanley reduced the GOP majority from 24,000 to 10,000, losing 53,000 to 43,000 to Republican Ralph Harvey in a special Congressional election. In 1946, the late Rep. Raymond Springer carried the traditionally GOP districts, 70,969 to 44,807. All CIO unions campaigned actively for Hanley.

No PAC Stand

Philadelphia: Quaker City voters apparently decided they didn't mind the "corrupt, but contented" label tied onto their city by the rest of the Nation. Apparently, they also decided they could keep on drinking the city-supplied water which is the subject of many an off-color wisecrack.

Reelected was Mayor Bernard ("I'm a South Philly boy") Samuel, heir to the heritage of gang bosses Penrose, McNichol and Vare.

Defeated was handsome Richardson Dilworth, socialite attorney and Marine hero-veteran of two wars.

Around the Nation

As Jack Kroll, national PAC director, put it:

"The results mark a definite swing back to progressive government. It is a warning from American voters that the people expect Congress to act swiftly to end rising prices and profiteering through restoration of some form of price controls.

"It is an indication that the American people expect quick action from Congress on an equitable tax program with real relief for low-income families, a full-scale housing program and legislation to implement the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights."

The results in Kentucky and Indiana had the soothsayers babbling with excitement and induced GOP Nat'l chairman Brazilla Carroll Reece to hand out triple-talk instead of his customary double-talk.

Says he: "Naturally we would have been delighted if we had been able to retain the governorship of Kentucky, which we won in a photo finish in 1943, at a time when the Democrats were enjoying one of their typical family rows."

"But"—and get this, boys—babbled on B. Carroll, "the cold facts are that the Democratic reg-

(Continued on Page 10)

Textile Workers End Dixie Differential

THE North-South wage differential in organized textile mills last week became a thing of the past.

The regional difference in pay, which as recently as last year meant an hourly wage of 55 to 65 cents for Southern textile workers compared with a Northern minimum of 80 cents, has long been a source of severe irritation to the CIO Textile Workers.

Today, as a result of region-wide settlements which narrowly headed off a strike set for last Thursday, Southern textile employes are on a par with their Northern brothers. The new Southern minimum jumped to 87 cents an hour. Northern minimums range from 85 to 95 cents an hour.

PATTERN for the mass agreements was set by the Dan River Co., Danville, Va., largest textile mills in the world, which became the first to agree to a 9% pay boost. By 5 A. M. of the strike date, according to George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the international union, the last chain of mills had fallen into line—the six Cone mills in Greensboro, N. C. The 5,000 employes in these mills now have an average wage of $1.11.

The uniform settlement affects 25,000 members of the CIO union and will ultimately affect an estimated 500,000 Southern textile employes, Baldanzi said. As union mills began winning the raise, unorganized mills rushed to provide a similar increase in an effort to stifle organizing efforts. Notable among the non-union concerns which granted the 9% hike was the American Thread Co., Dalton, Ga.

PURCHASING power of CIO Textile Workers will be increased by $19 million a year, the union stated. It estimated that the total yearly wage gain for both organized and unorganized Southern workers would run up to $110 million.

Earlier this year the union had won a 10% increase in the South. The new 9% boost equals this earlier increase in terms of dollars and cents, since the latter percentage is computed on a higher wage.

Almost all the new agreements include a "no-penalty" clause which prohibits the employer from filing damage suits under the Taft-Hartley Act for "wildcat" strikes.

Among the mill chains which are affected by the new pattern are: the Lowenstein chain, in the North, and South Carolina and Alabama, which employs about 6,000; the Erwin mills in North Carolina, employing 3,000; and the Marshall Field interests in Leeksville, Draper and Spray, N. C., with nine mills employing 5,000.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Joseph Curran — Allan S. Haywood — Emil Rieve
Albert Fitzgerald — O. A. Knight — Frank Rosenblum

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Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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MERELY LIP SERVICE

We've always been of the opinion that you can't expect to get the breaks when the odds are nine to one against you.

That's why we weren't bowled over by the report of the Ways and Means Citizens Advisory Tax Committee. Nine of the committee members think along "big business" lines. The tenth represents labor.

The report was just about what we expected it would be—but that doesn't keep us from pointing out that it's pretty bad, from labor's point of view.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan stated the situation simply when he said the committee "paid only lip service" to persons earning less than $5,000 a year.

We don't have to use higher mathematics to figure out that the tax relief proposed by the committee is intended largely for 4 per cent of the people.

We don't need any statistics to convince us that most of those in the 4-per-cent group are doing fairly well for themselves, despite the high cost of living.

We're against the recommendations simply because they would do so much for those who don't need help and so little for those who do.

$9.60 WEEKLY GUARANTEED

Congress would have been ridiculed back in 1938 if it had passed a law which would eventually guarantee a minimum wage of $9.60 a week.

Yet the minimum wage law passed in 1938 does exactly that in terms of today's purchasing power.

Here's how it works:

The law sets a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour. Today 40 cents will buy only as much as 24 cents bought back in 1939. So the $16 guaranteed wage actually has shrunk to $9.60.

That should explain why the CIO so strongly favors increasing the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour.

The minimum would have to be boosted to 66 cents an hour for us to keep abreast of 1939 conditions, which weren't too good.

We believe 75 would be most reasonable—especially in view of the fat profits industry is piling up.

STINK BOMB AFFAIR

Stink bombs were used during an attempt to break up a Progressive Citizens of America-sponsored rally at Philadelphia's Independence Square.

Those responsible violated one of the basic rights guaranteed by our Constitution—the right of freedom of speech.

They did as much to undermine democracy as could have been done by any speaker at any rally.

Those who think they can preserve freedom for themselves by destroying the freedom of others are stupid.

(And we would have written the same editorial as this had the Philadelphia rally been sponsored by Gerald K. Smith,, the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.)

Witch Hunting and Name Calling Are Expensive Luxuries the U. S. Can't Afford

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S TIME for hysterical witch hunting and name calling to stop.

Both are dirty, unsportsmanlike pastimes. Both are practiced by unreasonable men and women who substitute loud noise for sound judgment.

Those who express liberal viewpoints are too often called "damn Commies." Those who express conservative viewpoints are too often called "dirty Fascists."

And those who sit on the sidelines and listen become more confused or more nauseated as the farce goes on.

THE RECENT "investigation" of the movie industry was a disgrace — and the House Un-American Activities Committee should be soundly condemned for its actions.

The condemnation should be aimed at the tactics used by the Committee—not at the fact that a committee named by Congress decided to investigate an industry.

No group—judicial or legislative—should be permitted to serve as prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner. The Un-American Activities Committee assumed all of these roles.

No person should be required to testify about his own beliefs or acts unless given an ample opportunity to confront and cross-question those making accusations.

SOME OF THE nation's newspapers recently told an interesting — and disgusting — story about the discharge of a State Department employe.

He was fired for "security" reasons. Perhaps he should have been discharged. Perhaps the Department should be commended for getting rid of him.

But the man should have been told why he was fired. He should have been given a chance to question those who made charges against him. He should not have been declared guilty without having an opportunity to present his side of the case.

For all practical purposes, he has been branded a "disloyal" person. His economic future has been seriously endangered.

The State Department, which is attempting to establish democracy and civil rights abroad, cannot afford to indulge in such behavior at home.

SOME OF THE country's extreme right-wingers see a Communist under every bed—and too many of the extreme left-wingers see Fascists behind every move designed to block their pet projects.

One group is as bad as the other when it comes to name calling. And, curiously, each group wins converts for the other.

Right now the extreme rightists are in the saddle and are trying to run rough-shod over all who get in their way. Under the guise of patriotism or of "preserving the American way" they frequently violate the basic principles of Americanism and smear with their "red" brushes all who oppose them.

Some of them behave as though they had never heard of civil rights.

MANY PERSONS are becoming afraid to open their mouths and say what they really think. They're afraid some governmental agency will start probing into their private affairs or that they'll find their reputations have been irreparably smeared.

Movie moguls were strangely silent when they should have let the Un-American Activities Committeee have it with both barrels because of the indirect censorship of their industry by the Committee.

Some governmental employes are so afraid of what may happen to them and their jobs that they figuratively or literally look over their shoulders to see who's listening before expressing opinions on subjects that might be considered "too controversial."

It's an unhealthy situation.

GOVERNMENTAL agencies certainly have a right to discharge employes found guilty of treasonable or unpatriotic acts.

Congressional committees certainly have a right to probe into activities which appear to be detrimental to the public welfare.

Private citizens certainly have a right to express open criticism of the things they dislike and to brand as Communists those who are Communists and as Fascists those who are Fascists.

This is not intended as criticism of those who punish the guilty, those who seek to get at the facts or those who call things and persons by their correct names.

It is intended as criticism of those who harm the innocent, those who ignore the right to a full hearing and those who engage in indiscriminate name calling.

"LET'S MAKE THE SPECIAL SESSION ESPECIALLY GOOD - FOR US, EH CONGRESSMAN?"

Plan Year - Round Aid To Handicapped

Plans for a year-round program to obtain suitable employment for the physically handicapped were launched last week in Washington by a committee composed of some 100 representatives of labor, press and radio, professional and other national organizations called together by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

The group was composed of members of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week which held a preliminary organization meeting prior to the observance of NEPH Week, Oct. 5-11.

John Brophy, director of Industrial Union Councils, attended the meeting, representing CIO President Philip Murray, who is a member of the President's Committee. Other CIO representatives on the committee include President Jacob Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; President O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; President Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; President Walter Reuther, Auto Workers; and President L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers.

President Truman told the committee of his great interest in the development of a continuing program to spur employment of the handicapped.

They Didn't Like What 'Boss' Said

IT WAS New Year's Eve and the faithful gathered at the railway station to pay homage to their political boss.

He stood on the back platform of the train and beamed at his followers. Then he made one of the shortest inauguration speeches on record.

He said his one official act as mayor would be to rescind the invitation of his predecessor to a certain CIO union to hold its annual convention in "his" city.

Then he resigned, leaving the way open for one of his colleagues to come home from Congress and be appointed mayor.

The train moved off into the darkness, carrying the "boss" to a football game.

THAT "ONE official act" lighted a spark that caused indignation to begin burning in a group of men who didn't like the way their union had been insulted.

The indignation was translated later into action that helped build a strong CIO movement in a city whose officials said they wouldn't tolerate the CIO.

The "insulted" union held its annual convention as planned—but without official welcome from city officials.

And the lives of four men were changed greatly by what had happened.

ONE OF THE four served as president of his local union, put in a stretch in the Navy and is now president of one of the international CIO unions.

One became a vice president of the same international union, went to work for the CIO and is now one of the best organizers and negotiators in the South.

The third became a public relations man and is now editor of a labor union newspaper.

The fourth, after completing his military service, became a CIO organizer and is now a CIO joint-board manager.

THE FOUR MEN fought many battles together.

All served on the same contract committee for several years.

All served as delegates to the same city Industrial Union Council — and one of them was head of the Council several years.

All served as local delegates to annual conventions of their international union.

All fought political candidates backed by the political boss.

MORE THAN seven years have passed since that night at the railway station. The political boss is still at the same old stand—but today he and his followers make no more remarks about "running the CIO out of town."

CIO members in "his" town no longer fear fierce beatings like those handed out in the early days. They have a solid organization and they know it.

THE MEN involved in this story?

The "boss" is Ed Crump, who runs politics in Memphis and throughout Tennessee.

The international union president is Harry Martin, new head of the American Newspaper Guild.

The crack organizer-negotiator is W. A. (Red) Copeland, assistant CIO director in Tennessee.

The former CIO organizer is Carl Morrison, now manager of the Textile Workers joint board at Memphis.

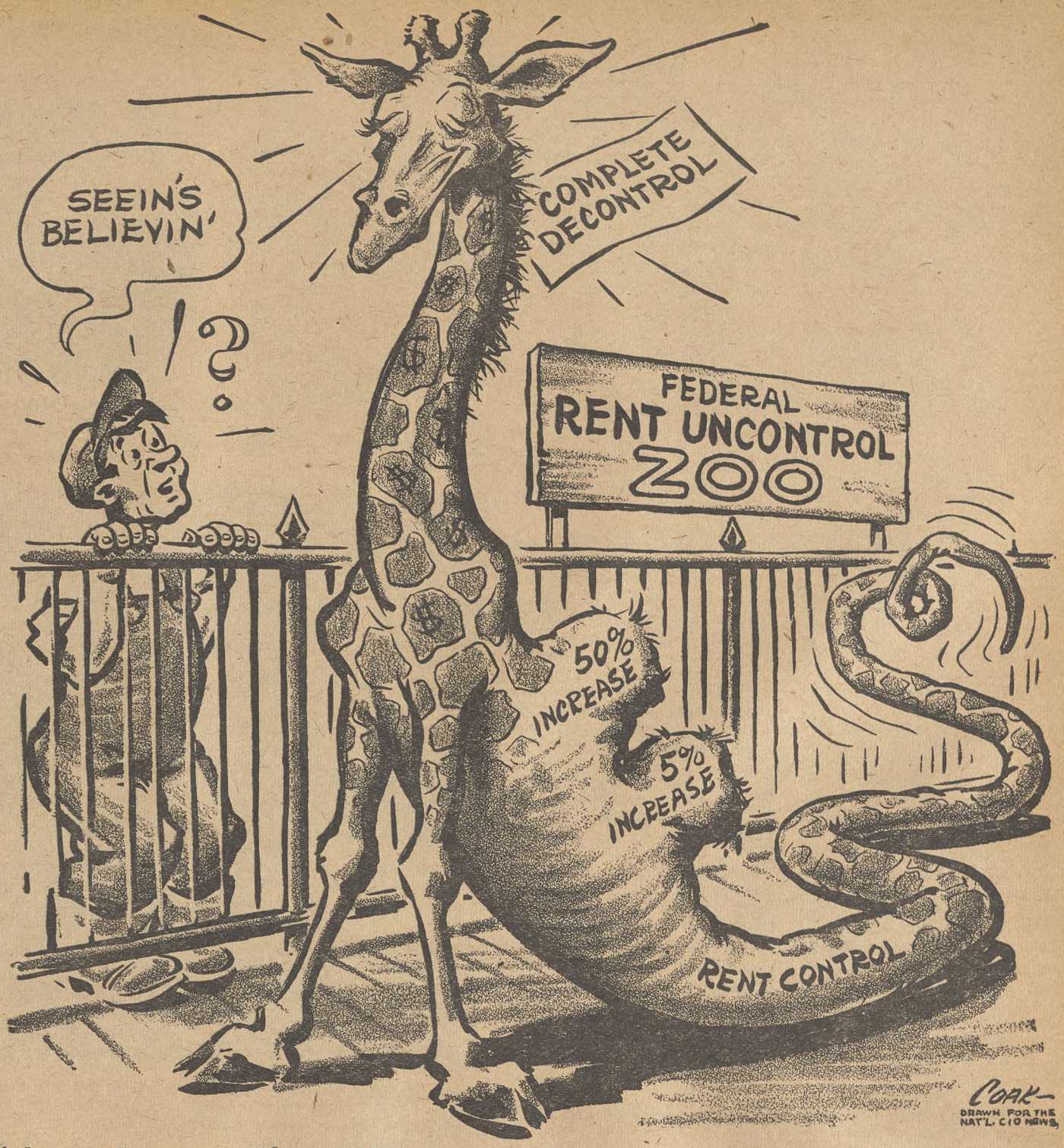
The public relations man is Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director and editor of the CIO News.

Pick Essay Winners

Essays of the two high school seniors who won the contest held by the Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation on "The Contribution of Trade Unions to Democracy," are printed in the NRLF's October bulletin, "Economic Justice."

The winners, Alison Davis of East Williston, N. Y., and Donnell Dean of Spartanburg, S. C., say some thoughtful and mature things in their essays, according to NRLF.

WHO SAYS THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMAL



New Jersey Plant Owner Tells Rep. Hartley Where To Head In

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

Ever hear an employe talk like this!

"Court decisions won't keep workers, with real or fancied gripes, on the job. They will slow down; output will sag.

"Confidence between employer and union is impossible with threat of a suit lurking in the air.

"One fanatical, union-busting employer could sue constantly and jeopardize labor relations in a whole industry."

These arguments against one of the major provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, giving companies the right to sue unions, are those of Peter Fiory, head of the Textile Finishing Co., Paterson, N. J., and several other concerns. He advanced them in a debate with Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr., co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, on the subject: "Should Management Waive Its Right to Sue Unions?"

The debate is printed in an issue of Modern Industry, magazine for management. Here are some of the points Fiory makes:

- "As an employer, I am primarily interested in achieving production. I know that production records are made in the plant, and not in any court of law."
- "An employer, who seeks relief in the courts and not at the bargaining table, closes the door to a permanent cure of the causes of interruptions in production."
- "A union's full cooperation and wholehearted support must be obtained before an employer can successfully remedy or remove the reasons for costly work stoppages which may occur during the term of a contract. Unions in most cases are as anxious as employers to eliminate these stoppages."
- "Unions are here to stay. Unions have become an integral part of the American system of free enterprise."
- "The very broad right to sue unions under the Taft-Hartley Act affords . . . anti-union employers ample opportunity to harass the union continuously and seriously deplete its treasury."
- "The accomplishments which management and labor have achieved working together in the conference room these past years will be destroyed by employers not relinquishing the threat of suit. By waiving the right to sue, employers are again evidencing their good faith. With this threat removed, unions can be expected to continue to work with employers in a harmonious and peaceful fashion."

Denham's 4 M's

Address by Robt. N. Denham, NLRB general Counsel, before Natl. Metal Trades Association convention:

"I have always looked upon the structure of our Nation's industrial economy as one made up of what I choose to call the 4 M's:

"Money is an essential part of it; Management you cannot get along without; Machinery you must have if you are going to produce; but all three of these would be utterly valueless from a productive standpoint if there were not Men to do the work. No one of these four factors is any more important than the other."

Blimey, No!

The English government wants no part of a suggested Committee of the House of Commons on Un-British Activities, and apparently would just as soon see the U. S. maintain a monopoly on witch-hunts.

Suggestions for establishment of a British model of the current Thomas-Rankin group were brought up in the House by Sir Waldron Smithers, a Conservative from Orpington.

Herbert Morrison, Labor leader and Lord President of the Council, gave him a quick reply, according to accounts published in the London Daily Herald. His reply to the Smithers suggestion: "No, sir."

"The political parties can take care of the Communists," Morrison told Commons. "We are not afraid of them, and I don't see why Sir Waldron should be, or why he should exclude other subversive interests."

Pays To Advertise

The second of a series of large display ads inserted in 39 Wisconsin weekly papers with circulation in rural areas and placed by the Wisconsin State CIO, appeared last week.

The ad asks the question as to "How Can We Fight Monopolies?" and proceeds to point out that monopolies not only hold up prices but fight those who would lower them.

The ad cites the case of a wholesale meat co-op killed off because the packers threatened that if its retail store customers continued to buy beef and pork from the co-op packer, they would be cut off from purchases of sausage or poultry from the big packers.

ACCIDENT CHANCES ARE 1 IN 28, SO, OBEY PRECAUTIONS

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IF you are a worker, the chances are one in 28 that you'll be injured or killed on the job within a year.

And what's more, the chances are very high that it will be your own or a fellow worker's fault.

That, in essence, is what the National Safety Council in its 1947 edition of "Accident Facts" has to say on the subject of industrial accidents.

Last year, 16,500 workers were killed on the job; an additional 2,050,000 suffered disabling injuries. There's no way of computing the loss in terms of suffering by the bereaved or pain of the injured; but in dollars and cents terms it meant a loss of $1,100,000,000 to workers and industry, and in terms of productive time it meant about 280,000,000 man-days lost.

SADDEST factor in the story is that most of the accidents could have been avoided by simple precautionary measures. About one-fourth of the injuries are caused by careless handling of materials, tools and other equipment; one-fifth are caused by falls. Deaths occurred principally because of vehicles and falling objects.

"Often it's just a case of poor housekeeping in the plant," commented a spokesman for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards. "Take the case of J. B., who last February stepped on a pipe nipple in the plant, fell and gashed his head on a lathe frame. That was a matter of bad housekeeping. Neither the pipe nipple nor any other object should have been on the floor where they could be stepped on."

Feet, toes and legs take the biggest beating in industry, accounting for 26% of the compensated cases. Failure to wear safety shoes with steel toes was mostly responsible in such instances.

"One of our biggest problems," our Bureau of Labor Standards informant tells us, "is getting workers to wear safety shoes to work instead of 'Sunday shoes.' They don't cost any more, and recently shoe manufacturers have begun making them so that they don't look different than 'Sunday shoes.'"

LIFTING, carrying, moving or placing various materials is one of the leading sources of industrial injuries. These included such unsafe activities as lifting with bent back, lifting while standing in an awkward position or lifting with sudden motion. Placing hands in pinch points when setting materials down or using feet to block rolling materials were equally important factors.

Disabling eye injuries occur most frequently in mining foundry operations, and lumbering. Companies that had no plan to encourage or require workers to wear goggles suffered higher rates of injury to eyes than others.

There is the case, for instance, of C. C., a machinist, who removed his goggles in order to see better as he was grinding a chisel on a bench grinder. Steel particles lodged in his eye, resulting in injury. If he removed them because they kept getting foggy, he should have used anti-fogging solution. If his eyesight was poor, he should have had prescription-ground goggles.

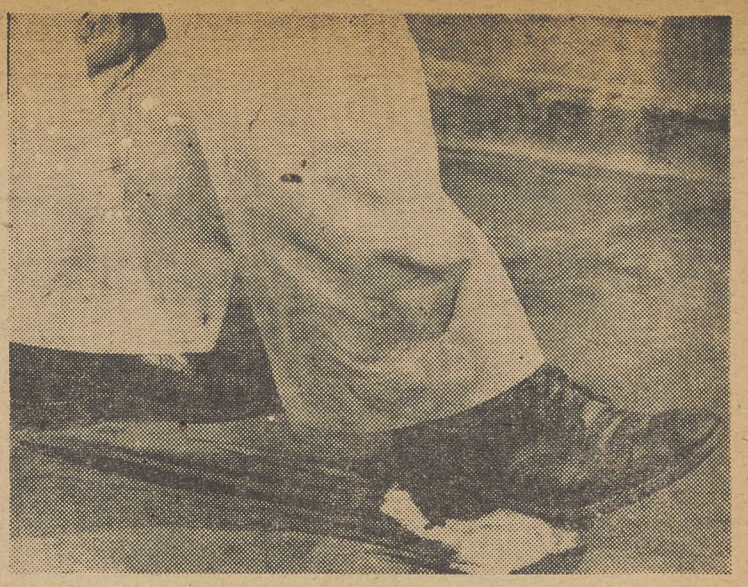
CHIEF causes of occupational accidents, according to the National Safety Council, are:

Handling objects	25%
Falls	19%
Falling objects	11%
Machinery	9%
Plant vehicles	8%
Hand tools	8%
Others	20%

Overwork, too, contributed to the number of casualties. Studies by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that work injuries increase with the number of hours worked. One plant had a disabling injury rate of 8.1 at 40 hours and a rate of 19.2 at 54 hours despite a good safety program.

Often, of course, accidents result from faulty equipment or unsafe design; that's the boss's fault, although a good union can see that that's corrected. But it's not the boss's fault when the worker has failed to wear gloves or other safety clothing, pulls trucks that should be pushed, or fails to label a hot casting "hot" before another worker unknowingly picks it up.

It's the worker's fault when he hasn't taken every precautionary measure possible to safeguard his own and his fellow workers' lives.



Bad Housekeeping: That's what industrial accidents authorities call this. Neither waste such as this nor any other object should have been on the floor where a worker could trip or slip on it.

Poor Grip: Accidents like the one above comprise a large part of the total number each year: Below: Falling objects, usually due to careless handling, account for 18% of the deaths due to industrial accidents.

Facts on Injuries

OCCUPATIONAL accidents cost American industry the following number of days per 1,000 man-hours:

Mining (other than coal)	6.58
Lumbering	5.58
Marine transportation	2.95
Quarry	2.51
Woodworking	2.19
Storage and warehousing	2.04
Electric Utilities	1.72
Steel	1.69
Paper and pulp	1.63
Shipbuilding	1.49
Petroleum	1.48
Food	1.28
Sheet metal	1.19
Transit	1.10
Gas utilities	1.10
Rail equipment	1.09
Iron and steel prod.	1.03
Rubber	.91
Chemical	.86
Machinery	.84
Meat Packing	.84
Automobile	.83
Textile	.78
Leather	.60
Aircraft mfg.	.58
Electrical equipment	.58
Wholesale and retail	.37
Tobacco	.35
Glass	.33
Communications	.21

CHILD LABOR TRAGEDY

Terry Lost His Hand And Interest in Art

IT is 2 a.m., and a 9-year-old hurries to the waterfront to meet her playmates—not to play, but to work.

Together, they await arrival of the shrimp boats. The fleet pulls in. The children go to work. They receive 15 cents for each bucket or pan they fill with headless shrimp.

And, now, for the story of Terry, who was only 15.

He said he was 18—and the boss asked no embarrassing questions. Terry wanted badly to be an artist, and the job would enable him to buy painting materials.

TWO days after Terry went to work, his right hand slipped under the knife of a power-driven corner-cutting machine. Terry lost three fingers—and his interest in school.

Terry's boss was fined $100 for employing a minor illegally. However, he kept Terry around—to sweep floors.

There's no end to the heart-rending stories to be found in the annals of the Children & Youth Employment Branch of the U. S. Labor Dept.—all illustrative of negligence on the part of adult citizens, who look on the sore-spots as a natural phenomenon; on the part of employers, whose concern for the dollar all too often has outweighed concern for the human being; and on the part of legislators, whose anxiety to show a "balanced budget" overshadowed their anxiety for a generation of healthy, educated youngsters.

There are laws—both federal and state—to prevent child labor, but about twice as many children 14 and 15 years of age are now at work as were working before the war.

In March 1947, about 1,790,000 children under 18 were working.

THE Federal law—the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act—affects only those industries whose goods are shipped across state borders. Child agricultural workers are covered by the law only on those hours when they are required by the state to be in school. Otherwise they may spend long hours crouching to pick cotton or straining to lift boxes of fruit—and yet be within the law.

Children under 18 in those industries affected by the law are forbidden to work in hazardous occupations such as explosives manufacturing, coal mining. Sixteen is the minimum age for manufacturing and mining (other than coal), while 14 is the minimum age for limited employment outside school hours.

ANOTHER Federal law, The Public Contracts Act, prohibits those industries producing goods for the government to hire children under 16.

Although child labor violations uncovered by Labor Dept. inspectors numbered over 7,000 last year, less—instead of more—attention will be given to stamping out the violations this year. Congressional "economy" last session slashed the Wages & Hours Division's budget so severely that 280 members of the staff have already had to be fired, among them the 9 child labor consultants attached to each of the regional offices of the Division.

Fewer inspectors will mean fewer establishments inspected each year, and a consequent spread of violations.

Greatest number of child labor violations have occurred in canneries, where children often have been found "peeling into mama's bucket." Paid piece work wages in non-union plants—instead of by the hour—the mother receives the pay for both.

OTHER low-paid industries, such as furniture manufacturing or woodworking also contribute a large share of the child-labor violations.

Employers convicted of the violations have ranged from multi-millionaire corporations to the small businessman. Included in the list of those convicted in recent years are many well-known manufacturing and merchandising concerns.

Highest fine ever assessed a child labor violator was $25,000.

Labor Dept. inspectors are often faced with the temptation to overlook certain violations. A mother pleads that the dimes and nickels her young ones bring home are not "extra;" the family is dependent on them for subsistence. It's not easy, the inspectors say, to take away a family's bread and butter in the name of the law.

Photo: National Child Labor Committee

Shrimp Header: **This 9-year-old goes to work at 2 a.m. After she has beheaded enough shrimp to fill the pan at right she will receive 15c. Child labor such as this is illegal under both state and federal law, but it continues to exist.**

Attentive Congressmen: **Members of a House labor subcommittee are all ears as Russ Nixon, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Electrical Workers, compares the 40-cent pay minimum fixed by law with his estimate that Congress members are paid from $7 to $12 an hour. He was testifying, of course, for enactment of a 65-75c minimum wage law.**

WAGE AND HOUR 'HEARINGS' TURN A DEAF EAR

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

COMPARED to the hopped-up dramatics of Rep. Thomas' Un-American Activities Committee, the minimum wage hearings being conducted by a sub-group of Rep. Hartley's House Labor Committee make pretty poor theater.

Rep. Sam McConnell (R., Pa.), an investment banker, who could pose for collar ads, chews thoughtfully on his tortoise shell glasses and gives the impression of a man who's trying to remember whether he turned off the gas stove.

Rep. Wint Smith (R., Kan.), a lawyer who definitely wouldn't be successful as a model, scratches his nose and stares with an expression of boredom at the witnesses. Rep. Tom Owens (R., Ill.), a "labor expert" for the American Bar Association, scratches notes on a pad and watches the testimony carefully.

This is the trio which has been hearing arguments on lifting the federal minimum wage from its present 40c level to 75c. It's obvious to the handful of spectators who sit at the back of the small committee room in the House Office Building that the proposal for a higher minimum wage—and even the basic Wage-Hour law—face heavy sailing during the next few months.

SOME labor legislative experts fear that the committee may propose a "meaningless" increase.

Last week, the first of a bevy of CIO witnesses appeared before the committee to argue the need for strengthening the law and increasing the minimum rate to 75c an hour. Some of their key points:

● **William Pollock,** secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers: "You cannot have a free enterprise system in an area of paupers. Business needs customers. Customers made up of workers and their buying power comes from wages."

● **Russ Nixon,** legislative representative, Electrical Workers: "This committee has been told . . . that the present 40c minimum is 'inflationary.' If this . . . is inflationary, how do the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM justify their continued demand for tax relief for high incomes—the very incomes which remain to large extent in idle hoards?"

● **CIO Maritime Committee:** "The case . . . for extended coverage and for strengthened enforcement provisions is conclusive and we wholeheartedly support it. The average seaman today is a family man with all the obligations which accompany that status . . . He is deserving of an adequate minimum wage and of an American working standard in common with all American workers."

● **Seth Levine,** testifying for the Fishermen's Union: "There are approximately 10,000 on-shore fish workers in canneries, filleting plants, and reduction plants. Women predominate in the shoreside fish industries and minors are still used extensively. Yet, there is no federal legislation . . . for this industry. Wage and hour protection for these workers is necessary, feasible and long overdue."

QUESTIONING by Irving McCann, the committee's terrible-tempered witness (he used fists on the late Joseph Padway, late AFL counsel, during a hearing in Los Angeles last summer) is a possible tip-off to the committee's feelings. While quizzing Gen. Philip Fleming, federal works administrator and one-time Wage-Hour head, McCann tried three or four tacks which showed an interest in undercutting the law.

Wouldn't it be a fine idea to have different minimum pay rates in various sections of the country? McCann wanted to know. Wouldn't it be all right to remove from the law workers covered by union contracts? Wouldn't it be fine to put minimum wages on a sliding scale, rising and falling with the cost of living?

The Republican majority on the committee asks similar questions, and the defense comes only from two Democratic friends of labor, Rep. Madden (D., Ind.) and Rep. Klein (N. Y.).

One day, McCann remarked:

"The poor we have always with us."

There was a startled silence.

"Well," remarked McCann, "that's Scripture."

ONLY once has the committee GOP majority lost its calm, contented look. When Nixon compared Congressional wages to the minimum 40c wages, the Republicans rose in their wrath against damaging comparisons.

Nixon noted that Congressmen clear anywhere between $7 and $15 an hour, depending how much time they put on the job. McCann demanded that the figures be stricken from the record.

Rep. MacKinnon (R., Minn.) wanted the figures kept in the record, but he wanted it shown that he frequently works on weekends. Nixon, using some quick arithmetic, computed the Congressman's wage under those circumstances to be only about $6 an hour.

"I didn't know you were so touchy about this question, gentlemen," Nixon said. "I'm just trying to make you realize this thing in human terms."

He pointed out that the UE has raised minimum rates in its contract shops from a quarter an hour to 85c, but that the federal minimum of 40c was intended only as a "floor under poverty."

"Now even the minimum protection afforded by the 40c minimum has been allowed to melt away," but, he added, "some 30 million workers do not have even the guarantee of 40 cents and hour."

POLLOCK recalled that the employers had cried "wolf" when the original 40c minimum was proposed, but the dangers they had predicted have never materialized. Instead, the industry is making more profit than ever.

He said that textile union members wouldn't benefit directly from a higher minimum, since union minimum rates have jumped from 32.5c an hour in 1939 to a present 85c-95c level.

"But the unorganized and underpaid workers must be protected from the unscrupulous fringe of American employers who are exploiting these workers," Pollock testified.

"We want a minimum wage to protect fair-minded employers and to provide a constant flow of buying power for the American economy."

Testimony from the CIO maritime groups was aimed at winning wage-hour coverage for seamen and other groups which in the past have been excluded from the act's protection both as to hours and pay.

Economically Speaking:

Aid Plan Put First At Session; Profits, Prices, Tempers Rise

WITH the special session only one week away, the 80th Congress' Republican leadership decided that "one bite" aid for Europe wasn't enough.

So, it agreed with Pres. Truman that stopgap emergency aid should be acted on first, with a blueprinted Marshall Plan to be mulled over at the regular session in January.

Truman—wisely in the opinion of seasoned observers—decided to put foreign aid ahead of price legislation at the session. But, whatever action is taken on aid, it will have an inevitable effect on the price situation.

The GOP made its decision shortly after last week's elections and immediately after receiving the so-called Herter report. The report, written by a just-returned committee headed by Rep. Christian Herter (R., Mass.), expressed unanimous agreement that Western Europe's democracy is "gravely threatened."

"The slender remaining resources of these countries will not carry them many months more without disastrous shortages of food, fuel, and certain raw materials, as well as of the capital goods required to stimulate recovery," the report said.

Truman, at a press conference, indicated that price questions would be acted upon immediately after foreign aid is legislated.

While Congress prepared to gather (some members were already in Washington; others had their plane or train reservations; some had their autos at the garage being serviced up; one was riding horseback from the Pacific Coast), this was the general picture:

Auto profits: "Some dealers are making so much money they can't count it," the Wall Street Journal quotes a Chrysler official as saying. Example: One Cadillac model with a factory price of $4190 now brings the dealer $1005. In pre-war days, it was $3080 and $739. And, they're making big money on trade-ins, which before the war brought losses, trimming profits on new cars.

Dept. store profits: The New York Times reported that New York and Brooklyn department store sales rose in October to a new peak 38% over the corresponding month last year. The largest rise was 52.7%. And, this despite the fact October was the warmest October since who knows when.

Steel production (and profits): The Amer. Steel and Iron Inst. showed that shipments of 10 pricipal steel products in the first nine months of 1947 topped the total output for the full span of 1946. And this record performance, as the Times called it, was improved further during October, according to unofficial data, when domestic steel mills established new shipment marks with a peacetime record production of about 7,500,000 tons. In September, the shipments were 5,118,839 net tons.

National steel operations were at 97% of capacity.

Oil Profits: Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. (that's a Standard outfit) estimated its net profit for the first nine months of 1947 at $66,000,000 after taxes and all charges. That compared with $36,000,000 last time. These figures do not include any equity in Standard Vacuum Oil Co., in which Soc-Vac has a 50% interest.

Sugar profits: Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Co. showed a net profit of $5,082,486 for the fiscal year ended with September, compared with $2,962,419 the preceding year.

Liquor profits: Distillers Corp.—Seagrams, Ltd., showed consolidated net earnings, after taxes and all charges, of $43,112,502 for the fiscal year ended July 31. Last fiscal year, it was $24,530.122.

But—These profit figures "are not all that they seem,"—or at least that's what the Nat'l City Bank of New York thinks. The bank says the figures frequently reflect inventory profit and are "overstated" through inadequate estimates of replacement costs. The bank is downright worried about the fact the profit figures are "a subject of active—at times even bitter—controversy."

However, consumers — and particularly housewives — also saw something bitterly controversial in:

Food prices: Porterhouse steak, officially graded "good" — third best in the American Meat Institute's ratings—was selling for 79c and more a pound. Large eggs were 77c. Butter was 85c (during the fight to end OPA, anti-OPAers expressed pious worry that butter was selling on the **black market** for 80c a pound.)

NAM solution: The Nat'l Association of Manufacturers, expressing surprise that "prices are not even higher than they are now," urged increased production to cut prices. (The CIO has been urging that for a long, long time.)

The future: U. S. News says: "The way things shape up for months just ahead — prices of many goods will be marked up. Food will stay high. Autos are likely to cost a little more. So will clothing, food, many other things. Production seems assured at a high level well into 1948."

Wishful thinking?: Some observers believed the implied trend of last week's elections, in some places at least, together with the Gallup poll showing a sharp rise in Truman's popularity, just might induce Congress to do something serious about prices, despite its previous record.

Strip for Congress: **These twin girls tried to prove to a Congressional committee on prices at Atlanta that in 1939 a girl could buy a complete outfit for $14.32, but her 1947 twin would have to stop with her slip. If she dressed like her 1939 twin, she would have to spend $23.13 at present prices.**

No Idle Thought

According to U. S. News: "Employment totalled 59,204,000 in October, up 332,000 from September. A decline is normal at this period of the year. The labor shortage is seen in unemployment totals, which dropped to 1,687,000 in October from 1,912,000 in September and 2,096,000 in August. Unemployment is at its lowest mark since the war."

On the Co-op, Labor Front

A SATURDAY morning farmer-labor cooperative market to be held on three lots provided by Goodyear Rubber Workers Local 131 was announced last week by the Los Angeles CIO Council. The first sale was scheduled for Nov. 8 from 9 a. m. until supplies were gone.

Local unions furnished volunteer workers to prepare the lots for the market and the Goodyear workers had a crew of clerks ready to help farmers sell their products.

William Belton, co-op committeeman, said the Los Angeles market was working with the previous week, in coordinating arrangements with farmers and in pooling purchases. Prices at both markets will be identical, as they will be pegged to prices on the wholesale market.

Leaflets notifying workers of the money-saving market were distributed to all CIO plants in the south and southeast areas of Los Angeles.

* * *

A WAY to help union members make their dollars go further is being tried out by CIO Auto Workers Local 248 in Milwaukee, Wis., through an arrangement made with the Consumers' Cooperative Store.

Workers employed at Allis-Chalmers were given lists of 19 items which they could buy in case lots at reductions ranging from 15 to 25%, and were notified that orders could be placed with the union by Tuesday night of each week for pick-up at the Co-op Store Thursdays and Fridays.

The local plans to extend the plan if it works successfully, and is now trying to make arrangements through the Co-op for ordering large shipments of pountry for Thanksgiving and Christmas, to be sold at reduced prices.

* * *

UNITED Auto Workers in Racine and Kenosha, Wis., have joined the list of unions selling non-perishable goods at reduced prices to union members. At is first sale, the Racine UAW District Council sold $2,000 worth of canned and packaged goods and potatoes.

UAW Local 72 in Kenosha has been selling large supplies of non-perishable groceries to members on a number of occasions in past weeks. The Local has worked largely through the Midland Cooperative Wholesale.

Montana Farmers Union Says What Hurts Labor Hurts Us

"ANYTHING that hurts labor . . . hurts the farmers," the Montana Farmers Union has declared in a resolution lashing out at the Taft-Hartley Act and its sponsors.

The resolution, passed by the state convention at Great Falls, said there "can be no prosperity for the American farmer unless there is simultaneously good times for the city workers."

The T-H law, it said, was written by the "worst enemies of labor and therefore of the farmer and of the American people generally." The resolution condemned the T-H law as "vicious, un-American and unconstitutional" and a danger to workers, farmers and small businessmen.

"We call for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act in its entirely," the Montana Farmers Union said.

CIO Aides Married By CIO Aide

A full-fledged CIO wedding took place in New York last week when CIO Research Director Kermit Eby performed the marriage ceremony of Robert A. Levin, educational director for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to Kay James Warburg, also with the ACW.

Mr. Eby is an ordained minister of the Church of the Brethren.

Hard Knocks

Elmo Roper, commenting in the New York Herald Tribune on the Fortune Magazine "Consumer Outlook" poll, said the public was asked this key question:

Compared with six months ago, are you finding it harder, easier, or about the same to make both ends meet?

The answers:

	Total %
Harder	57.7
Easier	5.6
Same	32.9
Express no opinion	3.8

CIO Participates In Education Meet

Representatives of a number of CIO unions were among the 200 labor delegates who attended the eighth annual Midwest Workers Conference sponsored by the American Labor Education Service last week-end at Highland Park, Ill.

Main theme "Economic, Political and Social Developments Confronting Unions Today."

George Guernsey, assistant CIO education director, was in charge of the workshop on use of films, records and other educational mediums Svend Godfredsen, CIO Packinghouse Workers Educational Director, was co-chairman with Agnes M. Douty of the Georgia Workers Education Service of a session on Labor's Community Relations.

Homer Ayres, Farm Equipment Workers, led the panel on Improving Farmer-Labor Relations.

CIO unions represented included Auto, Transport Service, Office & Professional, Packinghouse, Farm Equipment and Telephone Workers.

Eastern Textile To Seek Rise

"Substantial wage increases" will be sought by 80,000 CIO Textile workers in 142 eastern wollen and worsted mills.

Contracts with the 102 mills will expire Feb. 1. About 250 union delegates met in Boston last week to draw up plans for the wage drive. A similar meeting of Textile workers in the Midwest and Pacific Coast regions will be held in Chicago Nov. 15.

Farmer-Labor Meeting: To promote understanding of each other's problems, more than 10,000 Ottumwa, Ia., workers and farmers turned out for a 2-day celebration. Talking things over are (l. to r.) Tilford Dudley of CIO-PAC, Pres. Charles Stiles of the Ottumwa Milk Producers Cooperative, Dan Collins of the Iowa Farmers Union and Chief Steward Ed Filliman of Local 1, CIO Packinghouse Workers. (Federated Pictures).

Amalgamated Seeks Rise For 150,000

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has presented demands for a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase, a second week's paid vacation and Election Day as an additional holiday to the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of the U.S.A. on behalf of 150,000 workers.

The union demands were presented to an industry-wide conference by a union delegation headed by President Jacob S. Potofsky.

Basis of the wage demand was the constant rise in living costs, Potofsky pointed out, stating that the 12½-cent-an-hour increase won by the clothing workers a year ago had been nullified by mounting prices with the result that "we are worse off than before."

Potofsky quoted figures from an address by Pres. Truman which showed that food costs had soared 40% and that the over all cost of living had risen 23% since midyear 1946. The Amalgamated president head emphasized that the proposed wage rise on present wage scales would be much less than the price rise during the past year.

In support of the demand for a second week's paid vacation, the Amalgamated delegation quoted a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board showing that a two week's vacation or more is prevalent in 94% of the plants surveyed, union and non-union alike.

Victory Encourages PAC Workers in Kentucky

THE victory of PAC-endorsed gubernatorial candidate Rep. Earl C. Clements last week lent encouragement to CIO members in Kentucky, who two days previously had pledged to step up their political activity and to throw 10,000 block workers into the 1948 election campaigns.

(The Republican candidate had focused his campaign primarily upon the CIO's support of Clements and Clements' opposition to the Taft-Hartley Law. The latter's victory, therefore, was interpreted in many quarters as a victory for labor and indicative of popular resentment against the T-H law.)

Holding its 8th annual convention in Paducah, Nov. 1-2, the Kentucky State CIO Council was assured by its principal speaker, Sen. Alben W. Barkley, that he is "firmly convinced that those who originally sponsored the Taft-Hartley Act had in their minds, if not to destroy labor, to make it difficult to exist."

The Senate minority leader, when introduced by State CIO President Al Whitehouse, was presented with a tie on which was inscribed: "Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act."

Delegates cheered loudly as Barkley promised: "I will wear this to the opening session, and I will walk over to the Republican side and show it to Bob Taft."

John Brophy, national director of CIO Councils, in his convention address, stated that the T-H Act is "only one of many important issues labor is facing. We must take a militant stand against rising prices and for aid to Europe.

"Strong congressional action to control prices is the only means of halting inflation," he said.

A strong resolution urging that prices be rolled back and controlled and that rationing be reinstated was unanimously adopted. Also approved by the convention was a resolution supporting the Marshall Plan for aid to Europe.

Whitehouse was re-elected to his 8th consecutive term as head of the state CIO council.

'Infamous'

"THERE must be something wrong in this great country of ours when decent, honest, loyal American citizens are forced by a body of legislators to sign this infamous affidavit."

With those words, Thomas R. Andert, chairman of the CIO Optical & Instrument Organizing Committee, notified the NLRB he was signing the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit under protest.

Pointing out he is a Catholic and a veteran of World War I whose two sons enlisted in World War II, Andert declared in a letter: "The NLRB, the Congress, and anyone else who might be interested, could have very easily and quickly found that I am not a Communist and do not believe in their contemptible teachings, in fact I am on the 'S' list or purge list of the Communist Party.

"Despite that fact, I consider many Communists more honorable than many of the people, be they statesmen or otherwise, who by the passage of this law have made it necessary for me to humiliate myself in the signing of this affidavit."

Ask Voluntary Gifts For Needy Kids

A world-wide appeal for voluntary contributions to provide needy children everywhere with food, clothes and medical care is made in an illustrated pamphlet just issued by the United Nations Appeal for Children, Lake Success, N. Y. Copies of the pamphlet will be sent free upon request.

The UN appeal urges everyone who can to "Give One Day for the Children of the World." Labor groups are asked to place the appeal on their agenda so that members may suggest how their particular group can participate

Textile Profits

Textile stocks paid their investors a 6.6% profit in the first quarter of 1947, a higher rate than in any other of America's 21 major industry groups, the FTC and the SEC jointly announced.

2 Unions Sponsor Football On Radio

Iowa gridiron battles are being piped to radio audiences this year over station KXEL, courtesy of two CIO locals as part of a public service program.

Sponsors are Local 46, Packinghouse Workers and Local 838, Auto Workers.

A total of eight 1-minute spots mention high prices, community service of organized labor, the history of the CIO, anti-labor laws and the need for their repeal, etc. In addition, a 3-minute neighborly talk is given by a different member of the locals between halves.

During the Iowa-Indiana game Oct. 18, which ended in a 13-13 tie, the announcer said: "Right now it looks bad for the people; high prices are doing some mighty effective blocking. But the CIO has faith in the people, and together we yell, 'Hold that line, hold that line against higher and higher prices.'"

WAGE HIKES END CANADIAN WALKOUT

THE seven-week cross-continent Canadian packinghouse strike ended last week as 15,000 workers returned with a 7 to 10-cent hourly increase and the prospect of a further arbitration award.

First of the three strike-bound companies to settle was Swift Canadian, which signed an agreement for a 10-cent hourly raise with geographic adjustments of from one and one-half to three cents an hour. Other benefits included strengthening of union security and inclusion of a sick and accident plan.

The settlement at Canada Packers and Burns netted the strikers a seven cents an hour down payment and the assurance of an arbitration award of somewhere between the seven cents and the union's original demand of 17 cents. The arbitrator will also rule on the other demands.

In the event that the union's gains following the arbitrator's award exceed 10 cents, it is expected that the Swift contract will be reopened in order to bring wages there in line with the other two companies.

The prolonged strike had been characterized by police interference, according to the union, which resulted in the arrest of some 250 pickets.

THE two-month strike conducted by Packinghouse Workers Local 351 in Wells, Minn., against the Musser Packing Co., poultry processing firm, has been settled.

Workers walked out Sept. 15 after trying for months to get the company to sign a contract.

The strike received wide publicity in September when John Musser, who liked to call himself the "Duck and Goose King of America," allegedly ran his car into Mrs. Frank Kriz, wife of the local union president, as she was walking on the picket line.

The company agreed, under the terms of the settlement, to reinstate Kriz, whose firing provoked the strike, and to grant the workers a 5-cent hourly wage increase.

In addition, the Musser Co. agreed to a wage survey of 11 plants to be made by Feb. 1, 1948, promising to pay its employes as much or more than the average wage paid by the 11 companies.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

One of the first attempts under the Taft-Hartley Act to take away our bargaining rights and de-certify the union was made by some employes of the Staples-Smith Displays of Brooklyn, resulting in a victory for the CIO and maintenance of the bargaining rights by a substantial majority in an election.

The gubernatorial election in Kentucky has great significance. The CIO-backed candidate, Congressman Earle C. Clements, who voted against the Taft-Hartley Act, defeated the Republican candidate, State Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit, who had declared himself for the Taft-Hartley Act.

Organized labor responded and supported Rep. Clements in this smashing victory. In addition to that, voters elected the full slate of the PAC-CIO-backed candidates to the Louisville Council. The forces of organized labor united in this campaign and are to be congratulated on this achievement. The previous governor was a Republican.

The defeat of Congressman John E. Rankin in Mississippi, who was going to "out-Bilbo Bilbo" is significant of the awakening of truly democratic forces everywhere.

Sub-Regional Director Tillotson of Erie, Pa., telegraphs: "Demoats elected mayor, won majority control of Erie city hall and school oard, upsetting Republican control since 1931. Couple hundred PAC vorkers and 125 cars made defeat of Republican Taft-Hartley supporters possible. Titusville, Pa., defeated Republican mayor and elected Democrat."

The failure of the 80th Congress to do anything constructive for ne people of the nation, the vicious attacks upon labor, the passage f the Taft-Hartley Act which was done deliberately to protect the oaring profits of a few, and the constant rise in the cost of living, re causing the common people everywhere, inspired by the program f CIO and PAC, to show their resentment to this "big-business—bigrofit" Congress.

The writer addressed the American Newspaper Guild executive oard in New York on November 2. Members of this organization are lert to the necessity for intensified political action, realizing as they lo that the bargaining table conferences are being impaired, and their nterest as well as the workers everywhere jeopardized by the Tafts nd the Hartleys, and we must intensify our activity in the political ield to eliminate these undemocratic obstacles.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Regional Director, Portland, Oregon, was lected vice-president of the International Woodworkers of America. Al is an old-time lumberjack, highly respected in the IWA and has served our movement well in Oregon. We have selected to act as Regional Director in his place, Chester Dusten, who had much experience in the movement and will serve the CIO well in that State.

Harry Sayre was chosen as president of the United Paperworkers of America, and Frank Grasso as secretary-treasurer.

In reply to the many inquiries the writer is receiving about the present given to him at Boston, the car is rolling along fine.

PAC SCORES MAJOR VICTORIES

(Continued from Page 3)

istration in Kentucky exceeds the Republican by about 150,000 and that in two gubernatorial elections preceding 1943 the Democrats won by majorities of 117,083 in 1939 and 95,158 in 1935.

"Keeping these facts in mind, it will be realized that in Kentucky Republicans made a showing yesterday which justifies real hopes that the electoral vote of that State may be cast for the Republican President to be elected in 1948."

The GOP's master of logic did not mention the fact that the Democrats enjoyed almost equally as large a registration lead in 1943; and, after handing out 2 plus 2 equals 5 statement, he was too much out of breath to comment on Indiana.

The Democrats also ousted the entire Republican City Council in Louisville.

William B. Taylor, CIO Regional Director at Louisville, pointed out that the "Republicans proclaimed the Taft-Hartley Act and PAC as the election issues. But, Rep. Earle C. Clements (D., Ky.), who was elected Governor, welcomed the support of PAC and was ably backed by Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.). Apparently the people of Kentucky have had enough."

In Congress, Clements voted against the Taft-Hartley Law and voted to uphold President Truman's veto. His opponent was Eldon S. Dummit. Democrats won all State jobs at stake and gained in the Assembly.

INDIANA—The Hoosier swing to the Democrats was nothing short of phenomenal. For several years back, the state has been producing such Republican victors as Sen. Homer Capehart. Last week, more than half the major cities swung over to the Democrats, who were bulwarked by PAC wrokers.

Key results were registered in Indianapolis, where Al Feeney, former great at Notre Dame under Knute Rockne, ousted a Republican Mayor by 8000 votes; Muncie, which the GOP had controlled for nine years; New Castle, Anderson, Evansville, Fort Wayne, just to mention a few of the 25 cities which went over to the Democrats and where PAC was on the alert. And, don't forget the 10th District.

MISSISSIPPI — John Cornelius Stennis, 46 and a rural judge, was the victor over Rankin and five others in the race to succeed Bilbo.

Though Stennis is a self-styled conservative, he was backed by liberals. PAC is a small body in Mississippi, but lent a helping hand. According to the Associated Press, Stennis' "restrained campaign avoided the raw issue of 'white supremacy' and stressed agricultural and industrial development of the state."

Second to Stennis was Rep. William Colmer, who defended the Taft-Hartley law; third was Forrest Jackson, counsel for Bilbo in the fight against graft charges; fourth was Paul B. Johnson, Jr., Marine veteran and son of the former Governor; fifth was Rankin and sixth was the only Republican, L. C. Collins (the AP said "he ran for the exercise"), who got only 508 votes.

Most of Rankin's approximately 24,000 votes came from his own Congressional district, but even there, Stennis led Rankin in four of 10 counties. Stennis had more than 50,000 votes.

Other key elections:

New Jersey

Constitution: The State adopted its new charter by a vote of better than 3 to 1. The CIO helped write the charter, which contains many guarantees of civil liberties and collective bargaining rights. This was in sharp contrast to two years ago, when another proposed constitution was overwhelmingly licked.

Paterson: Michael deVita, 35-year-old former Army captain, rode into office with strong PAC support. DeVita, who won fame in the war by carrying a key message from Gen. Eisenhower concerning the Normandy invasion, beat Mayor William P. Furrey by 10,000 votes.

In Camden, however, a labor-backed incumbent senator fell and CIO candidates failed in bids for the Legislature.

In Mercer (Trenton), one of two PAC-indorsed legislative candidates won.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia: Samuel's victory carried in with him his entire ticket. The lone Democratic member of the Council of 22 also lost out.

PAC made no indorsement for mayor, mainly because Dilworth had represented employers against the Steelworkers, the Newspaper Guild and other unions and because it felt the political machine back of Samuel has ignored the interests of the people for many years.

However, individual indorsements were given Samuel by the AFL Bartenders, the AFL Teamsters, the CIO Transport Workers (on a split board vote) and William Leader, head of Branch 1, Hosiery Workers.

Dilworth received the highest vote of any Democratic candidate for mayor.

Mayors: The Democrats made a net gain of eight mayors in 28 contests. Included were those in Erie and Allentown. The latter was most pleasing, since the United Labor Committee that backed Philip Storch in his unsuccessful campaign for Congress against Franklin Lichtenwalder stayed together and contributed to the victory. Lichtenwalder campaigned for the defeated incumbent mayor.

In Harrisburg, the State capital, traditionally Republican, a Democrat came within an ace of beating a Republican for mayor.

Allegheny County: In this steel, coal and electrical manufacturing-conscious area (Pittsburgh is its heart), the Democratic organization of Mayor David Lawrence (no kin to the U. S. Newser) swept the GOP out of its last two county jobs, one of which had been held since 1928, and took solid control of Pittsburgh.

PAC was extremely active.

Ohio

Cleveland: Mayor Burke returned to office with the highest majority in the city's history.

Cincinnati: PR retained by a vote of 81,000 to 73,000. Charter candidates (Democrats and independent Republicans, including Robert A. Taft's liberal brother, Charles) in lead for majority of council seats as tally is being pushed. Rollin Everett, editor of CIO Cincinnati Sun, in sixth place on first count, with nine places at stake. AFL leader Harry Proctor in 7th place.

Dayton: CIO-backed ticket of Charles Sims, CIO council head, and Josef McLin, businessman, defeated for council by about 2 to 1.

Other cities: Big Democratic victory in Warren, where Harold Smith carried in an entire new slate; Democrats held own in Canton and Elyria; lost in Akron and Youngstown.

Congress: In Ohio's 4th District, Democrat Joseph B. Quatman caused a political surprise when he cut the normal Republican majority down from 25,000 to about 6000. The election, held to fill a Congressional vacancy caused by resignation, went to William M. McCulloch.

California

Republicans gained three seats in the legislature in bye-elections. Democratic party split aided Republicans.

Massachusetts

Boston: The Boston Teachers' Alliance, a new group, scored a clean sweep in the school board elections, defeating Clement A. Norton, who as board chairman last spring opposed teachers' pay raises.

New York

Major aftermath of the defeat of PR seemed to be that though the Democratic Party has strengthened its position by its sweeping victory in the PR fight and in a number of up-State town elections, it faces a serious loss of balance from the American Labor Party and the Liberal power.

The ALP and LP, which have often backed Democratic candidates, were reported considering a sharp break with that party. The Republican leadership also seemed in for the same fate. Gov. Dewey announced he had voted for PR repeal.

New York City Mayor O'Dwyer took no position on PR.

The mayoralty campaigns outside New York City seemed to be even-stephen. In Buffalo, Democrats took over city council.

In the 14th New York Congressional District, Brooklyn Abraham J. Multer (D. and L.) was elected to Congress over Jacob J. Lefkowitz (R.) and Victor Rabinowitz (ALP). Multer had a plurality of nearly 27,000. He succeeds Leo J. Rayfiel, named U. S. District judge. Another Congressman, Benjamin J. Rabin (D. and L.) defeated Justice J. Edward Lumbar (R. and ALP) for the New York Supreme Court, by a majority of 181,000.

* * *

Did the election show a trend? Have the voters had enough of the Republicans? Did high prices play a major part, as one Kentucky Republican lamented? Well, here are three observations:

George Gallup, pollster: "Although local issues are always a factor in such voting, when taken together the five elections (Kentucky, the three Congressional votes and the 8th Pennsylvania of September) indicate an increased Democratic strength of about 5 percentage points since 1946." He made this comparison:

PERCENT REPUBLICAN			
	1946	1947	Loss
Ohio 4th	59.2	55.3	—3.9
Indiana 10th	61.2	55.3	—6.0
N. Y. 14th	5.0	16.4	—8.6
KENTUCKY			
	1943	1947	
Governor	50.8	42.1	—8.7

"Independent" New York Times: "National Vote Is Held Check to Republican Trend of '46; Contests called too scattered for a sure guidepost to an actual reversal of the force that gained Congress control."

Republican New York Herald Tribune: "Leaders Find Few Election Clews to 1948; Democrats hail Kentucky victory, Republicans maintain lead in house."

Cissie Patterson's Washington Times Herald (you know who Cissie is): "The election results around the country were mixed and it seems impossible to us to detect any national trend in them, or any strong indication of how things will go in the 1948 Presidential battle.

"All that we can infer from the returns is that the Republicans cannot safely count on a push-over next year, and had better put up their strongest possible candidate and do a great deal of hard work if they want to win."

As Ky. GOP Goes So Goes Taft?

Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D., R. I.), new chairman of the Democratic Nat'l Committee, is not given to making extravagant claims. So, in commenting on the Democratic victory in Kentucky, he contented himself with this:

"On Oct. 15, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) predicted a Republican victory in Kentucky and said the election would 'reflect to a large degree which party will elect a President in 1948.'

"He (Taft) added:

"'As Kentucky goes, largely goes the Nation'."

This Is Not First Time

Big story of the week 10 years ago was the election of 11 mayors and burgesses in cities and towns of western Pennsylvania, who not only had CIO backing but in many cases were actual members of CIO unions.

In additions some 30 other CIO-backed candidates were elected to city and town councils, school boards and other offices.

C. D. Scully, actively supported by the CIO Steelworkers, was elected Pittsburgh's mayor by a 30,000 majority.

In Clairton and Duquesne, two CIO Steel local presidents —John Mullen and Elmer J. Maloy, were elected mayors of their respective towns, and in Aliquippa, Paul Normile, Steel local president, and Peter Haubrer, union committeeman, were elected to the city council.

Union forces also won sweeping victories in Ambridge, Homestead and a score of other industrial towns in western Pennsylvania.

"Senator Circle is disgraced. In his last speech two words agreed with the union."

'Lip Service' To The Needy

(Continued from Page 3)

full operation of productive forces. Opposed to increase in personal income tax exemptions. In his opinion, 50% should be top rate on incomes above $10,000. Should continue to rely on broad excise tax system under a manufacturers' excise or retailers' excise, or both."

Frank Carlson: Governor of Kansas; Former U. S. Representative; "As a member of Ways and Means Committee, advocated inclusion of sales tax in '42 Revenue Act."

Norris K. Carnes: gen'l mgr., Central Cooperative Livestock Association, St. Paul; "Views not available."

John Cheever Cowdin: Chm., board, Universal Pictures: "urged Congress to enact 'wartime consumption' tax of 8% at point of final sale. Recommended tax on corporations. should not exceed 40%. Would eliminate distinction between longterm and short-term capital gains and tax such income at maximum rate of 10%."

Carson Samuel Duncan: Economist, Amer. Association of Railroads; "views not available."

E. H. Lane: pres., Lane, Inc., Altavista, Va.; "Included a sales tax of 5 to 10%, or a graduated sales tax starting at 5% and running to 25%."

Wright Matthews: Lawyer, member Robertson, Leachman, Payne, Gardere & Lancaster, Dallas, Tex.; "Views not available."

Clarence Hamilton Poe: editor, Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.; "Views not available."

(The "views not available" comment on Carnes, Duncan, Matthews and Poe was made before the committee's report. The stand of these four seems to place them in the Magill—Carlson—Connolly —Cowdin—Hanes—Lane economic camp.)

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE CONK BARTON .... STANLEY HAMKER'S STOOL PIDGEON ... HIRES A KILLER TO ASSASINATE FRANK IRWIN, JIM MAKES PREPARATIONS IN IRWIN'S APARTMENT.....

YOU ALL KNOW WHAT TO DO IF WE HAVE A VISITOR... AND MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, SOMEONE MIGHT BE KILLED!

DON'T WORRY, JIM... WITH THAT INFRA-RED FILM, I CAN TAKE PICTURES OF ANYTHING IN THE DARK... EVEN (GULP) EVEN... OF A M-M-MURDER!

ALL RIGHT, MAKE YOURSELVES COMFORTABLE.... AND DON'T MOVE! DON'T MAKE A SOUND!

AS THE SLOW, NIGHT HOURS SLIP BY...

JIM... DO YOU THINK... SOMEONE WILL COME... TO KILL FRANK IN ORDER... TO PREVENT HIM... FROM APPEARING IN COURT?

YES..... SHSHSHSHSH I THINK I HEAR SOMETHING...

THEN.... SILENTLY A FIGURE APPEARS OUTLINED AGAINST THE WINDOW....

AND THE SILENCE IS SUDDENLY SHATTERED!

CLAP CLAP CLAP

AND A MOMENT LATER...

OKAY, STEVE?

LIKE SHOOTING FISH IN A BARREL! NOTHIN' TO IT! FRANK IRWIN AIN'T APPEARING IN ANY COURT NO MORE! LET'S SCRAM OUT OF HERE!

THE NEXT DAY....

I... I CAN'T BELIEVE IT! FRANK IRWIN KILLED!

WE'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS! FIRST CHARLIE BENTLEY.... AND FRANK!

AND IN THE OFFICE OF STANLEY HAMKER....

I... I CAN'T TELL YOU MEN HOW SHOCKED I AM AT THIS BRUTAL MURDER! AS THE UNION COMMITTEE IN MY FACTORY... I CALLED YOU MEN IN TO SEE IF I CAN'T BE OF ANY USE TO FRANK IRWIN'S FAMILY.

OUR UNION'S GOT INSURANCE AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR OUR MEN, MR. HAMKER...

150

YES... YES, I KNOW, BUT IRWIN HAD A FAMILY, I UNDERSTAND... OUT OF TOWN AT THE MOMENT. ANYWAY, ACCEPT THIS CHECK FOR #1000 FROM ME... I'M SURE HIS WIFE CAN USE IT.....

Issue Still Open

CHICAGO THREATENED BY RENT SQUEEZE

The nation's tenants breathed a temporary sigh of relief last week as the new acting rent expediter, Tighe Woods, tossed out the first hot potato thrown to him — a recommended 15% rent increase for the Chicago area.

Woods said his rejection of the Chicago rent advisory board's proposal was based on the board's failure to substantiate its case. He pointed out, however, that this does not prohibit any future recommendation that is "appropriately substantiated."

The housing expediter advised local boards to hold public hearings before making their recommendations. No hearings were held in Chicago, where the board consists of an insurance executive, three real estate representatives, an attorney, a department store president, a YMCA secretary, a labor representative and a member whose occupation was not listed.

Woods possibly was deterred by the protests of organized labor and other groups. Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired the expediter, and Sec. Michael Mann of the Chicago CIO Council called on affiliates not only to protest to Woods but also to local government officials and the board.

Although the 15-line letter which contained the proposal described the board's decision as "unanimous," it was later learned that three members of the board had not voted. One of the three resigned upon learning of the group's action.

This is the first proposed rent boost of this size for one of the country's largest cities, and is being watched for an indication of Woods' attitude toward subsequent recommendations to increase rents elsewhere. Only about 10% of the local boards have submitted their recommendations.

THREE factors are contributing to general optimism that Woods will turn down the recommendation if it is tossed back to him with "substantiating evidence":

- The regional rent administrator in Chicago, Oscar G. Abern, stated that he would have recommended rejection of the rent increase had he been given the opportunity.
- Woods, who formerly was OPA rent administrator for the Chicago area, is personally familiar with the local situation.
- The Chicago city council sent an urgent resolution to Woods, asking him not to act on the issue until the council had had time to "look into this matter thoroughly."

The housing expediter's office, under the stewardship of Frank Creedon, who resigned last week, had previously approved a 5% increase for the Louisville area and a 10% boost for Klamath Falls, Oregon.

The recommendations of the Chicago and Louisville boards—both composed almost exclusively of real estate and business men—served to focus attention on the character of rent boards throughout the country.

THE membership of the Danville, Va., rent board was challenged last week when the CIO Textile Workers urged Gov. William M. Tuck to make the board more representative of a textile community and called housing expediter Wood's attention to the representation on the 5-man board, which included:

- the president of the largest real estate firm in the town.
- a vice president of a bank with large real estate holdings.
- a merchant who owns a number of houses.
- a well-to-do farmer, who owns several farms and has other business interests.
- an insurance salesman.

The communication to the Governor, signed by Lewis Conn, TWUA Joint Board Manager in Danville, proposed the addition of five persons to the body—a CIO representative, an AFL representative and three well-known local ministers.

DISCONTENT with the Detroit advisory board also appeared to be in the offing. An article in the Wage Earner, Detroit newspaper, indicated that the 37-man board appointed by Republican Gov. Kim Sigler wasn't constituted to give tenants a break.

The three CIO representatives on the board resigned when the board voted to conduct a hearing on a new rent policy during the week of the CIO Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City. Only other labor representative in this highly industrial city was an AFL spokesman, who died recently.

The article described seven of the board members listed "neutral" as follows:

"Among the 'veterans' and 'housewives,' who were classified as 'neutrals' when the board was being formed are: George D. Lyle, chairman of the board; Mrs. Edith Carew; Mrs. Mary Streit; Miss M. M. Harriman, and Arthur W. Grieg.

"Lyle is president of the Detroit Steel Fabricating Co. During and after World War II, he went to Washington to protest against controls of any kind.

"Mrs. Carew is an executive officer of the Wayne County Republican Committee. Mrs. Streit is vice-president of the City Lumber Co. Miss Harriman is secretary and manager of the Detroit and Michigan Property Owners Association. On at least one occasion she picketed OPA. Grieg is an architect for The Michigan Securities Co.

"Two other 'neutrals,' identified only as 'attorney' and 'publisher,' respectively, are Edward Bensoce and Frank Januszewski. Benscoe is an executive of the Greater Detroit Property Owners and Tax Payers Association, who testified before the Congressional investigating committee last week that he is 'against rent control.'

"Januszewski edits and publishes the Polish Daily News, regarded as Hamtramck's 'conservative' Polish paper.

"Included among those who admit they are for the landlords are: Kenneth Draper, president of the Detroit Real Estate Board; Eugene Lewis, president of the Industrial National Bank; Earl Heenan, vice-president of the Detroit Securities Co.; Carl Wells, an executive of the Homer Warren & Co., realtors."

Five New Films Available

FIVE new 16 mm sound films useful particularly for political action work have been purchased for rental to CIO affiliates, according to George Guernsey, assistant education director of the CIO.

The new films are:

1. How to Elect Our Representatives, 10 minutes, rental $2. This was made for high school use, with the central figure a girl just turned 21 and is good for broad non-partisan registration drives.

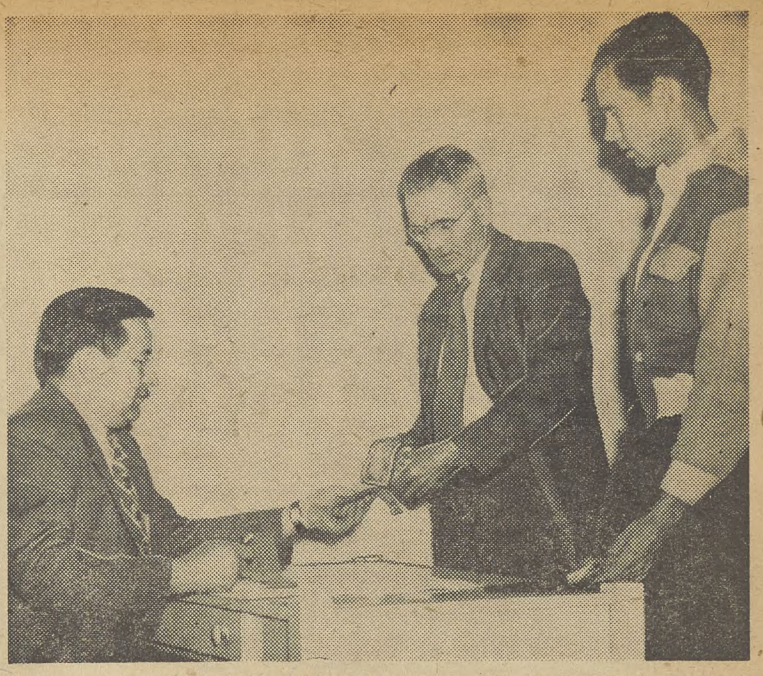
2. People's Charter, 15 minutes, rental $1.50. This first United Nations film, features representatives of "Big Four" and shows the part of the peoples of the world played in shaping the UN.

3. Challenge of Housing, 10 minutes, rental $1. Produced by the Natl. Film Board of Canada, movie shows what one government is doing to provide homes for low and middle income groups. The film can be used to good purpose when combined with a discussion of the records of congressmen on housing and rent control.

4. There Were Three Men, 10-minute color cartoon, rental $3. Produced by the Cooperative League of the USA, this picture shows the experiences of Ike and Mike (a farmer and an industrial worker) and their relations with the industrialist G. K. Booble which give rise to the organization of cooperatives.

5. Round Trip, 20 minutes, rental $3. Produced by Twentieth Century Fund. This deals with problems of foreign trade, showing how the sound exchange of goods among all nations will help build a healthy world economy.

Requests for rentals of these films should be sent at least two weeks in advance of date showing, with an alternate date given for one month later. If a film is required for a specific meeting give three choices. Send order to George Guernsey, Film Division, CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.



$ for them, $ for PAC: **That big smile on the little dynamo's face is because PAC is just becoming richer by $100. Hugh Gammon, seated, member of the Textile Workers, and Chairman for that group in Lafayette, Ga., is receiving $50 from Cecil Watts. Leonard Montgomery, with $50 in his hand, looks on. Watts and Montgomery received $1750 and $2250 in awards from the Linwood Cotton Mill here, after the management was found guilty of unfair labor practices in denying the men work because they were Textile members.**

CHEMICAL UNION PROTEST BRINGS 6 HOLIDAYS

A threat by the CIO Chemical Workers to send a motorcade to Washington, D. C., as part of a protest has brought a settlement with Carbide & Carbon Corp., Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The union had accused C. & C. of refusal to bargain in good faith. The company, after the threat, agreed to a union proposal for six paid holidays retroactive to the first of the year. C. &. C. is a major atomic project.

Discussion of other demands, including sick leave and wage increases, was postponed until after a collective bargaining election which will also include some craft unions among the 2500 workers.

The union said that if the tactics practiced by the company didn't cease after the election, plans for the motorcade will be resumed. The union has repeatedly asked the Atomic Energy Commission to establish some kind of labor standards on private employers at Oak Ridge so that vital atomic energy work can be continued without interruption.

Arrest 4 Pickets

Four CIO Electrical Workers pickets were arrested last week as police attempted to disperse a crowd of 100 pickets and onlookers at the Eastern Air Device Corp., Brooklyn. The strike is two weeks old.

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NLRB Rulings Affect CIO

THE Nat'l. Labor Relations Board last week (a) ruled against the CIO Steelworkers, petitioner in a representation case and (b) decided that all unions must comply fully with the non-Communist and financial filing provisions of the Taft-Hartley law if they want to preserve existing bargaining rights when their present contracts expire.

The Steelworkers' decision also was made under the non-Communist affidavit provisions. USA officers have refused to sign the affidavits.

The other ruling affected the CIO Retail Clerks. It said the union had not signed the affidavits.

At the same time, the NLRB granted a petition by the Int'l. Association of Machinists (independent), which has complied with the affidavit provisions.

As the CIO News went to press, the NLRB announced that it had denied a place on the ballot to the CIO Nat'l Maritime Union and Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Union. Both had failed to sign non-Communists affidavits.

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Our Responsibility:

This little European girl like millions of her brothers and sisters gratefully munches a piece of bread. Whether these children and their parents get food to keep them from further suffering and starvation depends largely on the 80th Congress which reconvenes this week to act on aid abroad and inflation at home. In speaking of the world's needy, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said: "We must help them to clothe and feed themselves, not merely as a gesture of humanitarianism but also because we must recognize that hunger in any part of the world is a threat to the peace and security of all the world."

(See story on Pages 2, 6 and 7.)

OPEN CONGRESS WITH A '?'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE 80th Congress came back to town this week to wrestle with some of the weightiest peacetime problems of the century—inflation at home, starvation and economic crisis abroad.

What the 80th will do about the problems was a completely unsolved question.

Pres. Truman, faced with the need of sending a message to the special session, saw leaders of labor, agriculture and industry last week. Among his callers were CIO Pres. Murray and AFL Pres. Green.

The GOP majority in Congress —which had shown little enthusiasm for the special session— was raising lots of questions about the size of our foreign aid program. And Republican spokesmen, looking out at a nation angered by jumping living costs, were seeking to convince a doubting public that the GOP wasn't to blame for weakening OPA controls some 15 months ago.

With confusion and disagreement on handling of the major problems, it seems unlikely that any real action will be taken for the next several weeks.

CIO—through a letter from Pres. Murray to every member of the House and Senate—offered a program designed to set the domestic economy on an even keel so that a foreign aid campaign would have better chance of success.

Murray's letter (see text on page seven) suggested a four-point legislative plan to help get the nation out of its current economic mess. It recommended:

1. Re-establishment of price control and rationing of food, clothing and other necessities of life.

2. A tax program on excess profits and profits from speculation.

3. Elimination of margins which help lead to speculative buying of grains on commodity exchanges.

4. An all-out attack upon monopoly and the artificial "scarcity for profit" which monopolistic practices bring about.

"This fight against hunger and privation at home is part and parcel of the urgent struggle against hunger throughout the world," Murray wrote to the Congressmen and Senators.

And to prove what every housewife already knows, the U. S. Dept. of Labor announced last week that the cost of living had zoomed to another all-time high between mid-August and mid-September. Retail prices on a select list of consumer goods and services have jumped 23% since OPA controls were abandoned in June, 1946.

While the six-week special session is limited to problems of price control and foreign aid, a list of problems big enough to stagger the best of Congresses is awaiting some sort of action.

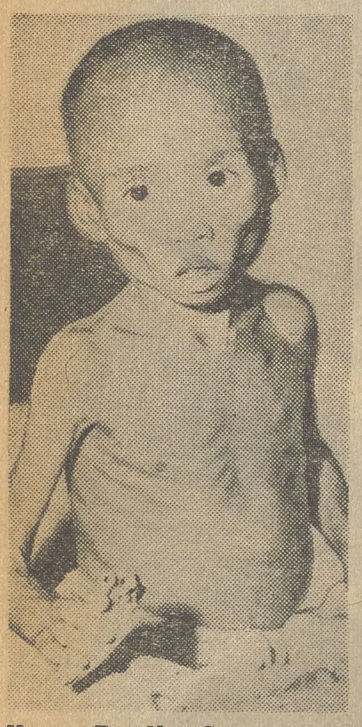
Housing: Demands for passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner long range housing bill are growing insistently stronger. Veterans groups, which in the past had kept a luke-warm attitude towards government housing programs, have been feeling stronger criticism from their members over the present do-nothing situation.

Minimum Wages: CIO witnesses have been appearing before a sub-group of the House Labor Committee with demands for a 75c minimum. The subcommittee has shown no great enthusiasm, but picked up its its ears on numerous occasions when business lobbyists urged down-the-line weakening of the wage-hour law.

Taft-Hartley: Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.) has announced he'll seek "strengthening" of the T-H law through a ban on industry-wide bargaining, but neither Sen. Taft nor Sen. Ball look with favor on such a move during election year.

Social Security: Rising living costs have made a joke out of social security payments—which at best gave none too much buying power.

Civil Rights: Pres. Truman's Report on Civil Rights called for a sweeping legislative program—passage on an anti-polltax bill, anti-lynching legislation, antidiscrimination bills, strengthened civil rights statutes, etc. But J. P. Thomas' unAmerican Activities Committee has hinted it will seek legislation to curb existing liberties.



Near Death: Congress must also vote aid for China if the lives of thousands of Chinese children are to be saved. This little boy was found on a Hengyang street.

Kefauver To Run; Crump 'agin' Him

Rep. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) has announced he will run for U. S. Senator in 1948 —and was immediately denounced by Tennessee Political Boss Ed Crump.

Crump, commenting on the announcement of the liberal Representative, declared: "The New York headquarters of CIO no doubt told him to announce early. Personally, I'd as soon vote for Rep. Vito Marcantonio as vote for Kefauver."

(Note from CIO: No, we didn't, Boss.)

The term of Sen. Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.) runs out in 1949, so he must decide whether he will run again in 1948. Crump and other Democratic leaders have not stated their stand on Stewart.

End of Strike: Putting an end to their long, sometimes rugged, walkout which lasted almost 20 weeks, these members of Local 33 of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, vote to accept terms of the agreement reached by union and company representatives. The workers are employed at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrow's Point shipyard, Maryland. Strikers at all Bethlehem ship plants won a 12-cent an hour increase and the contract was extended to include salaried workers.

Hillman Homes Begun

GROUND-BREAKING ceremonies were scheduled to held Saturday, Nov. 15 at 2 p.m., at the Sidney Hillman Housing Development on the lower East Side in honor of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The development will provide cooperative apartments for 800 families.

Tentatively known as the East River Apartments, the Sidney Hillman housing project will cover four blocks on Grand Street from Willett to Lewis, and two blocks from Grand to Delancey. The overall project includes the Amalgamated Dwellings, a cooperative enterprise established by the clothing workers' union in 1930 and housing 235 families. Ultimately, it is hoped that the Hillman project will extend for ten blocks on Grand Street to the East River.

Mayor O'Dwyer was scheduled to break ground at Willett and Grand Streets where Unit No. 1 of the project will be erected. The first and second units have already been subscribed, according to ACW President Jacob S. Potofsky, and Abraham Kazan, president of the Amalgamated Housing Corporation and vice president of the East River Apartments. There is still some space open, they said, in Unit No. 3.

CIO Candidates Capture Town

A tight-knit CIO-PAC organization in the mining community of Leadville, Colorado, (population, 7,000) succeeded in placing in office an almost 100% CIO city government.

All candidates endorsed by the local PAC were elected. Included were the new mayor, Walter F. O'Brien, a former State Senator, and six city councilmen. Five of the councilmen are members of the CIO Mine Mill and Smelter Workers.

Commented Michael Livoda, CIO regional director: "This again proves to us that if we organize ourselves in the organization on the basis of PAC under the leadership and honest efforts of those who form the membership, we can do a good job in bringing the government back to the people."

SHIP GETS 12c RISE AS STRIKE ENDS

THE CIO Shipyard Workers' strike, which had tied up nine Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards for 136 days, came to an end last week as workers in each yard ratified terms of an agreement providing a 12c hourly increase.

The strike was the longest of any this year, having begun three days before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed by Congress over the President's veto June 29.

Not covered by the master agreement is the company's Patapsco ship dismantling yard which employes 900 workers. Disagreement here centers around the wage issue, union officials stated.

In addition to the wage increase, which applies to incentive workers as well as to those paid by the hour, the company agreed, in accompanying letters, to rehire all employes who had been on the payroll on June 25, date of the contract's expiration, without prejudice or discrimination. The union agreed to act without prejudice toward those who had returned to work during the strike.

The strike period will not be considered by the company an interruption of service and will be used in computing vacations and seniority. Employes who have not yet taken vacations will be permitted to do so in accordance with the terms of the old contract, since the new vacation clause is not effective until Jan. 1.

As soon as the union qualifies under the Taft-Hartley Act, maintenance of membership will apply. The union also stated that the contract has been extended to include a number of employes not previously covered by the contract, among them the salaried workers.

The return to work of the 22,000 strikers was accompanied by only one incident at the Key Highway Yard in Baltimore, where 1500 workers were turned away at the gates with the company explanation that there was "no work," a union spokesman claimed.

Another aftermath of the long strike was the sentencing on the day the workers returned to work of three Baltimore strikers to jail terms and fines by Criminal Court Judge Abner Sayler. Convicted of "disorderly conduct and assault," one was sentenced to 30 days in jail plus a $100 fine. The other two were given 10 days in jail and a $50 fine. These cases plus 30 others will be appealed by the union. Eager policemen had arrested a total of 54 strikers in the Baltimore area. Thirteen of the cases were dismissed.

Settlement with Bethlehem leaves idle only the U. S. Steel's Federal Shipyard, Kearny, N. J. H. Ross Colwell, regional director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, said that all differences except wording and one clause had been ironed out.

The walkout at its height affected some 70,000 workers in shipyards on the East and Gulf Coasts. The number decreased as individual companies settled, leaving only Bethlehem and Federal to weather the entire strike period.

CIO Indorses Ebasco Strike

President Philip Murray gave the indorsement of the CIO to the strike of the United Office and Professional Workers against Ebasco Services, New York City, a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share Company, and called on international affiliates for financial support for the strikers.

The Electric Bond & Share Company is reputed to be one of the world's largest public utility companies. Murray's letter to affiliated CIO Unions said, in part:

"The United Office and Professional Workers of America and its members have been engaged in a strike for more than ten weeks at the main office of the Ebasco Services, Inc., a subsidiary of Electric Bond Share Company. Ebasco Services is one of the nation's key technical and engineering design offices.

"The CIO has endorsed this strike as of vital importance in the organization of the workers in this important field. The spirit of the strikers is magnificent. The time has now arrived to show that our whole movement is in support of this endeavor to bring about decent collective bargaining with the Ebasco Services.

"Mail checks to UOPWA Vice-Pres. Lewis Allan Berne at 1860 Broadway, New York, New York. I urge that you act promptly on this."

REUTHER WINS UAW CONTROL

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

PRES. WALTER REUTHER and his supporters won a commanding majority of the officer and international executive board posts at the 11th annual convention of the CIO Auto Workers last week in Atlantic City.

These were the highlights of the huge UAW* parley at Convention Hall:

1. Reuther, elected by a margin of 124 votes 18 months ago, won reelection by a vote of 5593.036 to 1558.437.

2. George Addes, secretary-treasurer of UAW for 12 years, was defeated by a Reuther supporter, Emil Mazey, by a vote of 4833.384 to 2599.447.

3. R. J. Thomas, former head of the union who was defeated for the presidency last year by Reuther, failed of reelection for vice president, being defeated by Richard Gosser, 5053.650 to 2025.-883.

4. The Reuther forces made a clean sweep of the four officers when the other incumbent vice president, Richard T. Leonard, ran second in a three-man race, receiving 1579 votes to 4921 for John W. Livingston, St. Louis, and 508 for Sheldon Tappes, Ford Local 600.

5. The Reuther group won 14 out of the 18 regional directorships to achieve an 18 to 4 lead among the officers and board. (The directors are chosen by roll-call votes of delegates from their respective regions.)

6. The convention by a wide margin approved the action of its board majority in signing the non-communist affidavits (the press gallery was widely apart in its guesses on the size of this vote, taken by a show of hands. The majority said 3 to 1; some said 10 to 1; others 7 to 1; some 5 to 1; a number 2 to 1, and one by a close margin; however, all said the motion passed.)

7. Reuther, commenting in his keynote address on reports of a possible secessionist movement among a few of his opponents, declared "basically and fundamentally, the UAW is anchored firmly in the structure of CIO under the leadership of Philip Murray. No one has the power from within or without to split UAW-CIO." Addes, after his defeat, declared: "The devotion which I have always felt for our union is not lessened; on the contrary, more than ever this is my union."

8. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, addressing the convention, indorsed Reuther for reelection: "I have no words that can flow from me that would provide adequate appreciation for the splendid support that little redhead (pointing to Reuther) has given Phil Murray." He praised the other officers, but said his praise did not constitute an indorsement of them.

(Before the convention, Reuther's group comprised only 7 of the 22 board members and officers on most issues.)

Elections occupied most of the convention's time on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. As the CIO News went to press, the convention was considering resolutions and policy matters.

*Pres. Reuther, in introducing CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray to the convention, said: "There has been going on in this CIO family for almost two years an argument as to whether or not the UAW is the biggest CIO union or the Steelworkers is. As your president, I am unwilling to compromise that. I ask the president of the Steelworkers to at least compromise one thing: While he won't admit that the UAW is the biggest union in the CIO, I hope he will admit that we are the noisiest union in the CIO."

SMILE OF VICTORY: REUTHER IS CARRIED ON ADHERENTS' SHOULDERS

Murray and Politics

The convention hall was well covered with posters urging votes for various candidates when the first test vote came on Sunday, the opening day. That test was on a minority report backed by Reuther adherents, which called for election of the four officers on the third day of the convention (Tuesday) and election of board members on the fifth day (Thursday). The majority report favored the fifth and seventh days. The minority won, 3 to 1.

Murray mentioned the elections in his speech on Monday, when he remarked: "I had a lot of advice last night and this morning from a lot of people. I swear to the good Lord that had I accepted the advice of everyone who came around to see me I would have submitted to you the greatest mess of tripe that was ever submitted to a convention."

Of the incumbent officers, he remarked:

Reuther: "Walter Reuther was elected a year ago last March. I took his little right hand in mine and I patted his red locks—Walter, that is not meant in the sense that some of the boys are going to take that—and I said, 'Walter, I am going to support you.' He said: 'Phil, I am going to support you.' And he did and I did. I have no words that would provide adequate appreciation for the splendid support that little redhead has given Phil Murray."

Thomas: "There is old R. J. He makes his mistakes, yes. He has a big heart. Sometimes a little mischievous, but nevertheless not a bad guy."

Addes: "I would regard myself as an ingrate if I did not tell this as I see it. I think George Addes is a man of integrity. He has certain outstanding qualities."

Leonard: (Murray did not mention Leonard in his address. After a question at a press conference, he sent a telegram to Leonard, which was read to the convention, and which said: "I inadvertently did not mention your splendid contribution to the success of your organization.")

In the portion of his speech concerning the elections, Murray declared: "I wish to God it were possible to take out of your union all of the power politics and all of the power caucuses that you have . . . I am told that some people from outside your union organization are trying to interfere and create division. I don't think there is a living soul anywhere in the U. S.—and I don't care who he is—or a union anywhere in the U. S.—or a leader of a union anywhere in the U. S. who can create destructive division within the UAW."

Nominated against Reuther were Joseph A. deVito, Local 45, Cleveland Fisher, a steward, and Eddie Murphy, of the miscellaneous section of Local 205, Detroit Amalgamated.

DeVito, who said he had served in World War II for several years as an enlistee, accused Reuther of "red-baiting" and said that Reuther's tactics might lead to a third world war.

Murphy asked that no demonstration be put on in support of him.

DeVito received 303.824 votes; Murphy got 35.761; delegates carrying 1218.852 votes abstained; 344.390 were absent.

Reuther's nomination set off the first of five old-fashioned snake-dancing demonstrations, in which delegates waved banners and placards, shouted, sang, banged tables and paraded up to and across the stage. The demonstrations were put on by the supporters of Reuther-Mazey-Gosser-Livingston and by supporters of Addes.

The rollcalls each lasted nearly four hours.

Addes: No Ill Will

After his defeat, Addes went to the platform microphone and declared:

"This is a new experience for me. Today, I stand before you under circumstances which differ from those which existed at the first 10 conventions of our union.

"For 12 long, difficult and trying years it has been my privilege to serve as secretary-treasurer. In a few hours, I will be relieved of those responsibilities and you would rightfully consider me a hypocrite if I were to say it meant nothing to me. Of course it does.

"But I say with all the sincerity of my being that the devotion which I have always felt for our union is not lessened by my defeat. On the contrary, more than ever this is my union; more than ever, are the trials and the reverses and the sacrifices of our members, my trials, my reverses and my sacrifices.

"Our union has always been a fighting union and we must let nothing change that. I believe that I have been a fighting member and I pledge to you that I will let nothing change that either. To Brother Mazey I say, 'You have my sincerest wishes for a successful administration.' To those delegates who voted against me I say, 'I bear you not the slightest ill will. You did your duty as you saw it.' To the delegates who voted for me I say, 'I am supremely proud of your manifestation of trust and confidence in me.'

"May God bless you."

Reuther, in reply, said: "On be-

(Continued on Page 10)

Vs. 'Pork-Chopper'

Local Union 22, Cadillac, wants its union employes respected.

So, it proposed that the UAW convention at Atlantic City go on record as "opposing use of the term, 'pork-chopper', or any other derogatory remarks when addressing or referring to international representatives or any other union officials or representatives"

WINNERS: GOSSER, MAZEY, REUTHER, LIVINGSTON

LOSERS: THOMAS CHATS WITH LEONARD AND ADDES

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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HAUNTING REFRAIN

The stupid words that men speak often come back to haunt them.

If you don't believe it, just ask some of our Congressmen about words they uttered when they were killing OPA. They'd like to forget—but ask them, anyhow.

Ask them if they really didn't know (deep down inside) that prices would do a bit of skyrocketing if price control was removed prematurely.

And—just for the heck of it—ask them why it was that CIO leaders called the turn on what would happen while they, themselves, missed the boat so badly.

They probably will squirm a bit—and some of them may claim that their "kill-OPA" statements were misinterpreted.

We bring this painful matter up for discussion here because Congress goes back into session this week to consider a foreign aid program.

Our contention is that this country must help Western Europe get back on it feet and that, by all means, we must do what we can to prevent starvation abroad.

Our helping Europe, however, can throw our domestic economy into worse shape than it is now unless certain safeguards are taken.

The CIO maintains that price control and rationing are two of the necessary safeguards.

The lawmakers who killed OPA and the groups which encouraged them to do so will start chanting the same old refrain if a proposal to reinstitute rationing and price control is brought up in Congress—as it should be.

If you want to know what that haunting refrain sounds like, turn to Pages 6 and 7 of this issue of the CIO News. Printed there are the words which, if you like, you can sing to the tune of High Prices Blues.

DYING DIFFERENTIAL

The CIO has been whittling away for a long time at the North-South pay rate differential.

It lopped off a penny here and two cents there. It eliminated the differential in some industries and narrowed the gap in others. Progress was slow—but progress was made.

The CIO announced when it opened its Southern drive last year that one of its objectives was to bring the pay of Southern workers up to the level of pay in other parts of the Nation.

The skeptics said it couldn't be done—or that it would take years and years to complete the job. They said it might be done in some industries, but that the textile industry would be the big hold-out.

That's why we're delighted to point out that the Textile Workers Union of America has brought the pay of its Dixie members to a par with textile pay in the North and East.

A 9% pay hike on Nov. 6 turned the trick. It also added about $19 millions annually to the income of its Southern members.

Congressmen, Don't Play Politics With This Crisis!

By ALLAN L. SWIM

FATE has dumped a lot of tragic problems right into the lap of the Congress that reconvenes today.

They are problems nearly as serious as the war which created them—a war which caused men to lay petty partisan politics aside and work together for a common cause.

The cause was the establishment of peace—peace that did not come with the end of conflict on bloody battlefields.

The job is far from completed. That's why President Truman called Congress back onto session.

PEACE and hunger do not travel hand in hand. Congressmen should remember this as they start considering what this country can do to aid Europe.

Food alone will not assure democracy in those countries which want political self determination. Those inclined to think that money alone will solve all problems should never forget this.

Naturally food is of primary importance. So is money, which will buy food and finance industrial equipment.

But they—food and money—are not enough.

MUCH of the world, to put it bluntly, is in a hell of a mess!

It needs guidance as much as it needs food for the shrinking bellies of its people. It needs the kind of guidance that comes from the setting of good examples.

Congress should always bear in mind that hungry, disillusioned men and women are more convinced by performances than by promises.

It's difficult to sell the American form of government to Europeans who want real democracy but know that we disfranchize many of our own citizens.

Those abroad who have read the record of our civil rights violations wonder why we complain so bitterly about infringement on the human rights of those who live outside our borders.

Those in other nations who have read about our Taft-Hartley Act and the beating of union organizers in the South must be a bit skeptical about the claims of our political leaders that the U. S. wants a free, democratic trade union movement.

Most of us believe we have the best government and the best country in the world—but do those with whom we must deal abroad share our views?

OUR foreign problems create a serious domestic problem—what to do about living costs.

They've been increasing steadily for a long time, and there is every indication that a real European aid program would cause them to go even higher.

The pinch on the average wage-earner is too tight. Present inflation threatens our future.

If price control and rationing are necessary to prevent a worse crisis, they should be imposed—even if we dislike the idea of governmental control over commodities.

YES, our problems are serious—and the temptation to play partisan politics with them will be great.

Some men, no doubt, will try to make political hay for '48 out of the food shortage of '47.

The greedy, no doubt, will attempt to take advantage of the crisis to line their pockets and their bank vaults with silver.

But, unless the game on Capitol Hill is played carefully and patriotically by a majority of our lawmakers, the present Congress may go down in history as the one which muffed an apportunity to establish peace and was largely responsible for a major depression.

"Poor dear, only one more year until election day."

Murray's Views On U. S. System

(Following is a statement prepared by Pres. Murray for the influential national newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, on how free enterprise should function to help the American people.)

By PHILIP MURRAY

The best way to preserve the American system of democracy and free enterprise is to make that system work better than it ever has before.

Let us admit, first, that there have been many abuses of the system. Then let us take practical steps to secure remedies.

The real and immediate danger to our country lies more in the economic than the political portion of the so-called "American system," because there is where we find the greatest abuses.

Too many men have taken "free enterprise" to mean freedom to exploit and profiteer. Through the creation of monopolies, the control of patents, and the building of huge industrial empires, a comparatively few men have been able to eliminate much of the competition that is needed to keep the nation on an even keel.

ANY competitive system of enterprise will die unless it remains reasonably free from domination by men of great wealth and power. There is nothing wrong with bigness itself, and we must have great wealth if this country is to prosper. But we cannot afford to have our wealth distributed improperly, so that a few have much and many have little.

Our political system needs to be improved so that important decisions are made by a majority of the people.

Two steps in this direction would be elimination of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting and revision of the rules which sharply limit participation in some state primary elections.

We must never get into the habit of thinking that something is best for us today merely because it served us reasonably well years ago. Our ability to meet changing times, to adopt new techniques to find substitutes for depleted resources and to use our knowledge to obtain new and better things has made our nation great.

We should never become so hidebound conservative that we refuse to accept progress.

It is well to remember that radical changes in political systems usually occur when economic systems function badly. It is during periods of hunger and depression that nations swing far to the left or right.

Survey Problems Of Working Mothers

A survey of the problems of working mothers is being planned by the New York Women's Trade Union League with the aid of the Natl. Opinion Research Center. Volunteers will be used in taking the poll.

The League's survey will be aimed at finding the extent of the need of mothers for day care of their children. They will be asked such questions as how many hours each day they have to be away from their children, and whether they need all-day or after-school child care centers.

Here's One Way To Assure Defeat

THIS is the story of four persons who didn't win smashing victories.

One is a former school teacher, an active member of the Congregational Church and the wife of the Ohio CIO director of education.

One is a Presbyterian minister—a Negro who formerly was professor of sociology at a Southern college.

The third is a college professor—a man who served in two wars and is a reserve officer in the Navy.

The fourth is an attorney who is keenly interested in educational problems.

Together they went down in defeat.

EARLY this fall the four filed notice of their intention to run for election as members of the Columbus, Ohio, Board of Education.

But, so it turned out, these four weren't favored by the Columbus powers-that-be. The Ohio CIO Council Radio Department prepared a program script which tells the story as follows:

"Well, the newspapers didn't like it—the Chamber of Commerce didn't like it—and the Ohio Association of Trade Executives didn't like it. And so the smear was on. The kick-off came in a special story published by the Columbus iDspatch. There were not tangible charges of Communism directed against the four candidates. No, that's much too crude, and then there is always the danger of libel action."

THE Dispatch story said, "Very little is known about the group . . . except that they are holding regular meetings at a church on West 1th Ave."

Then the point was made that during an effort to obtain a legislative probe of alleged Communism in Ohio colleges some student groups supposedly tainted by radical ideas met at the same 11th Ave. church.

"Don't you see how neatly the impression was left in the minds of the public that the four were Communists or Communist sympathizers?" asked the CIO radio writer.

"The ordinary reader left the story with the impression that the four candidates were dangerous radicals who had formed a diabolical plot to seize the school system and teach our children frightening heresay."

NEXT step in the campaign, said the CIO writer, came when Mrs. Gladys Gordon, executive secretary of the Ohio Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, made a speech in which she charged the four candidates were Communists.

The candidates presented Mrs. Gordon with proof that her statement was false and, the CIO writer said, Mrs. Gordon issued a complete retraction.

"The Columbus newspapers were aware of this retraction," the CIO writer said. "They knew the facts, and yet not one word of this story appeared in their editions."

THEN those opposing the four candidates changed their tactics, pinning their hopes on a rumor campaign.

"It was private word of mouth now," the script writer said. "It was insidious rumor set off here and there. It was quiet whispering from one ear to another—'They're Communists—they're Communists.'

"And the assault was effective. Citizens over the city were bewildered by the dozens of rumors, murmurs and whisperings. Many innocent citizens were taken in by this propaganda drive."

THE newspapers cut loose again—but they made no specific charges against specific people.

Finally the bewildered candidates submitted a statement to the Columbus newspapers, categorically denying the charges made against them.

The statement was not printed in Columbus.

The newspapers said they never carried news about the candidates on the day before an election.

And on election day the four candidates were defeated.

HAND HIM THE BALANCING POLE!

Anthracite Area Judge Is Red In the Face Over T-H Affidavits

LACKAWANNA County, Pa., is rich in anthracite coal and union traditions. Scores of thousands of miners have educated their children to be loyal to the mine union or to other unions.

But, last week, out of Scranton, Lackawanna's main city, came an anti-Labor court decision that left many a Lackawannan, both resident and emigrant, shaking their heads in shock.

Members of the CIO American Communications Association, have been on strike against Radio Station WGBI. They have been picketing that station and one of its chief advertisers, the Globe Store.

The station and the store entered the county court to seek an injunction limiting or barring ACA picketing.

The case came up before Judge Will Leach.

THE Taft-Hartley law was cited by the employers' attorneys, though the court is a state court and though Pennsylvania has a rather stringent state law which might be called at least a Small Taft-Hartley.

The Taft-Hartley Law provides that certain officers of international and local unions, if they wish to use the services of the Nat'l Labor Relations Board, must sign non-Communist affidavits and file financial information.

There is a means of penalizing a person for a false affidavit, but the law does not say union officers must sign the affidavit or sign financial reports.

THOSE facts have been explained carefully to their clients by labor and management attorneys. (The ACA has refused to sign the affidavit.)

That's why Judge Leach's 14-page ruling last week was so startling. For, in his ruling, Leach wrote:

"A strike under the guidance of any union unwilling to declare its allegiance to the U. S. should be enjoined."

Leach's decision, which consisted mostly of a diatribe against Moscow and the Communist Party, against ACA in particular and unions in general, called for issuance of an injunction against picketing of the Globe Store and drastic curbing of picketing of the station itself.

"The Soviet government," he stated, "is an enemy of the United States and has organizations working herein trying to overthrow that government. The officers of the defendant union will not even take oath that its members are not adhering to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort, which is part of the definition of treason given by the Constitution of the United States."

FOLLOWING a prolonged description of life in the Soviet, which he compared to a "termite den" the Judge continued:

"The strike being directed by an organization that does not qualify as a bargaining agent under the laws of the U. S. is illegal and the actions of the defendants in pursuance of its objectives are illegal."

(The largest union in the Scranton and Lackawanna area, John L. Lewis' AFL United Mine Workers, has refused to sign the non-Communist affidavit.)

Post Not Posted

Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director, requested that the Saturday Evening Post give the CIO "equal space" to answer an article by J. Mack Swigert, law partner of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), defending the Taft-Hartley law.

In reply, Ben Hibbs, editor of the Post, wrote Swim:

"We do not consider the Post as a forum type publication which must always devote equal space to both sides of any topic. We frankly take sides on many important questions, and we believe that to be our right—just as most American publications, including the labor press, take sides.

"You labor union publicity people succeeded in tying the ridiculous 'slave labor' tag on the Taft-Hartley law and getting it thus identified on the front page of practically every newspaper in the country. We believed it was high time that some publication answer these accusations in a dignified and fair-minded way, and we believe the Swigert article did that."

Hibbs wound up by suggesting that Swim write a letter to the editor—about 400 words. (The Swigert article ran several thousand words.)

AND CONGRESSMEN SAID PRICES WO

Appeared on Editorial Page, CIO News, 4-29-46

OFFICIAL U. S. DATA ON PRICE INCREASE

Here are figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which show how much prices of articles that everybody needs have risen since the repeal of OPA. The index figure of 100 is for the 1935-39 period.

	June, 1946	August, 1947	Increase
Meat, poultry, fish.....	134.0	228.4	70.4%
Dairy products	147.8	183.8	24.4%
Eggs	147.1	212.3	44.3%
Apparel	157.2	185.9	18.3%
House furnishing	156.1	184.2	18%

Rising prices since June, 1946, last effective period for OPA, have set record after record. Just last week, the fourth monthly record in a row was set.

I ACCUSE!

Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D., Mich.): "I rise to extend my sympathies to the American people. I say you have my sympathy for what has taken place here thus far in scuttling OPA extension and I fully realize that your disgust at what has taken place is equal to the resentment that now is mine. The values of the savings, the bonds, the insurance policies, the allotments of the GI's and the benefits to old-age pensioners are all drastically reduced by the action of this House. In a word, the general welfare of the Nation has been relegated to the proverbial ashcan."

Out of Mouths Of Control Foes

IN JUNE, 1946, OPA was killed, to all intents and purposes.

Now, with Congress reassembled for a special session on prices and foreign aid, the CIO NEWS reprints remarks of OPA-opponents made during the debate and afterwards:

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.): "Prices somewhat higher than normal tend to increase production. We certainly should not force such a reduction of prices as to interfere with more production."

(From U. S. News of Nov. 7, 1947: "Production is still climbing." U. S. News chart showed that factory production index for Spring 1946 was 155; for the third quarter of 1947 it was 187½.)

Rep. Edward O. McCowen (R., O.): "Let us make the break now, and then let the price-control act die its natural death. There will be confusion for a few months . . . then confusion will end, prices will be stabilized and production will be normal and sufficient."

(The official Government index of wholesale prices as of Nov. 1, 1947, was 158, which is 25% above June, 1946, last month of full OPA.)

Rep. John Taber (R., N. Y.): "OPA at the present time is the chief promoter of inflation."

Rep. Henry Larcade (D., La.): OPA "was run in a high-handed, dictatorial and discriminating manner, treating not only the members of Congress but the people of the country as a whole with disdain, disrespect and discourtesy."

Rep. Reid F. Murray (R., Wis.): "I do not want to vote for any more money for OPA and thus increase the dangers of starvation. . . . Chester Bowles (then OPA chief) and the other agencies are there to keep businessmen from making a profit."

Rep. Jessie Sumner (R., Ill.): "Subsidies (then part of the Administration's price program) are just OPA's black-market way of concealing the fact the cost of living is going up and up and your money is buying less and less and less."

(According to Government figures, you have to pay $1.65 now for what you paid $1.00 in 1938.)

Rep. William Lemke (R., N. D.): "Today the question is should the OPA be liquidated—abolished? My answer is that it should never have been created. It is an un-American, illegitimate child. It was born of foreign parentage."

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R., Neb.): "OPA is a sham and a fraud. It is one of the prime causes of inflation."

Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.): "The qualification for a job in OPA is to know Prof. Frankfurter, and to be close to Frankfurter."

(Felix Frankfurter, a Supreme Court Justice, has been sharply criticized for joining with the more conservative judges in recent rulings.)

Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R., Wis.): "OPA is like that famous bird, the whiffenpoof. As it flies it always looks behind."

Rep. Frank Carlson (R., Kan.) (now Governor of Kansas and a member of the House Tax Advisory Committee, whose recent report has been attacked by CIO as favoring the higher brackets): "Everyone familiar with production of and marketing of meat products must be convinced that OPA is fully responsible for lack of meat on the counters. It is practically impossible for a housewife to buy a piece of meat."

(In Washington last week, chain stores were selling "U. S. Commercial grade" porterhouse steak for 59c a pound. U. S. Commercial is fourth in the Americen Meat Institute's rating of beef grades: (a) prime; (b) choice; (c) good; (d) Commercial; (e) utility; (f) bull; (g) cannon-cutter.)

Sen. Taft: "It is not necessary to decontrol rents. They can be raised somewhat."

(The Chicago Rent Board, controlled by real estate interests, last week asked a 15% rent increase.)

Reps. Frederick C. Smith (R., O.) and Howard H. Buffett (R., Neb.): "OPA . . . this economic narcotic."

That's how some of the Congressmen who helped make prices what they are today, were talking back in 1946. And here's how some of the forces behind them were talking:

D. K. Howe, pres., Amer. Butter Inst.: "50% of all butter is going into the black market and selling for 80c or more a pound."

(Last week, butter was 85c a pound in Washington; it had gone above $1.00 in September, 1947, until a buyers' strike ended the upward trend.)

NAM: ". . . prices will be fair and reasonable to all."

(One witness before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report—a mother — said her year-old child had never had any whole milk because the price was so high.)

Again, NAM: "OPA means low production; low production means black markets; black markets mean needlessly high prices."

NAM IT

In June, 1946, just before the dea
tion of Manufacturers made the follo
inserted in the nation's major newsp
News):

"If OPA is permanently discont
mount rapidly and through free co
themselves to levels that consumers

And . . . "The members of NAM have no intention of rocking the inflation boat—now or at any other time."

And . . . "Remove price controls—this is the way you can get the goods you want at prices you can afford to pay."

(A survey by the conservative Cleveland Press said "Many of the most earnest mothers insisted that for months they have not had money to replace clothing and household necessities. If this is a prosperous era, these people say generally: 'give us a depression'.")

And, then, there are outside-Congress statements galore by Sen. Taft, including these

On campaign tour, Sept. 22, 1947: "Obviously, these (high) prices are the result of the policies of the Administration which has controlled the Congress for the last 14 years."

(On June 12, 1946, the Senate passed the Taft Cost - Plus Amendment, which, according to the Democratic Natl. Committee, "cut the heart out of the price control bill. It provided that manufacturers and processors should receive prices based on their 1941 price levels, plus any subsequent increases in cost. 1941 was the highest profit year of any." This Democratic statement was issued before the boom year of 1947.)

Taft, before publishers, April 25, 1947: "The general price level, as I see it, is not above the wage level and the present price situation constitutes no tremendous emergency."

Taft, on July 25, 1947: "We can eat something else (he said that again in September). The law of supply and demand will keep a kind of ceiling on—if prices are too high buy less."

(On Nov. 4, New York Time Section reported of New York, an department stor largest monthl since August, 19 a new peak 38 corresponding year." Departm

Curse of

July 9, 1946:

Sen. Alexander Wis.): "Milk is t known to man. to 19 cents a qua and complain abo although some o pay $6 or $7 a fif Kentucky stuff."

Sen. Alben W. Ky., then major "I suppose that would assume th expenditure wou right if it were e some Milwaukee

Wiley: "I mak reference to th which comes fro ator's State. I speaking of how mind operates. willingly pay 60c of bourbon, but quarrel about pa 19 cents a quart best food."

(In Washington Wiley presumably of his milk, the boosted to 21c a livered, last week

goods are amon modity prices w an all-time hig

Taft, on July 1, want to prevent du six months are th rises in price over a increase in costs."

The Divine Comed

FROM Congressional Record, June 29, 1946:

Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky., then Majo agreement that the Senator (W. Lee "Pappy" vantage in objecting or not objecting (to the I do not believe that there would be any advar

O'Daniel: "That is why I wanted to have

Barkley: "If the Senator regards that as a withhold the honor from him."

O'Daniel: "I certainly do regard it as bein the battle when I started in the fight."

Barkley: "The Senator has recruited some

O'Daniel: "Yes; but as I have said, I have because I know the Lord moves in mysterious w

Barkley: "Well, He has certainly performe

O'Daniel: "He certainly has. He has enabl derful style."

Sen. James M. Tunnell (D., Del.): "Mr. Pre compelled to accept the partnership if He does

WOULD FALL AS THEY KILLED OPA

IT ALL!

the death of OPA, the National Associa-
he following statement in advertisements
newspapers (not including The CIO

discontinued, production of goods will
free competition prices will quickly adjust
umers are willing to pay."

e too high, people will
"

Nov. 4, 1947, the York Times' Financial reported that "sales York and Brooklyn ment stores, in the monthly increase August, 1946, rose to peak 38% over the ponding period last Department stores'

se of Drink

9, 1946:
Alexander Wiley (R., "Milk is the best food to man. We pay 15 nts a quart for milk plain about the price, h some of the people or $7 a fifth for some y stuff."
Alben W. Barkley (D., en majority leader): ose that the Senator assume that such an ture would be all it were expended for ilwaukee stuff."
: "I make no odious e to the product comes from the Sen- State. I am simply of how the human perates. People will y pay 60c for a drink rbon, but they will about paying 15 to a quart for nature's d."
ashington, where Sen. resumably buys most milk, the price was to 21c a quart, de- last week.)

are among the com- prices which are at time high.)

1 July 1, 1946: "All we prevent during the next hs are the speculative rice over and above the n costs."

Taft, on June 6, 1947: "Huge dollar funds have been made available through the Int'l Bank, the Int'l Monetary Fund, the British loan and many special loans . . . this has, of course, forced up the price of many basic materials."

(The CIO has indorsed both of Pres. Truman's reasons for calling the special session; (a) to act on high price; (b) to aid the starving of the world.)

* * * *

Finally, it will be well for all to keep a special eye and a special ear in this session on:

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.), who offered the amendment which limited OPA's extension nine months rather than a year.

Again Wolcott: Offered and won an amendment which required item-by-item, cost-plus pricing for producers, processors and distributors for every commodity. (Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) said this would "double the cost of living").

And, again Wolcott: "To discontinue agricultural subsidies after Jan. 1, 1947." Opponents said this would "rob food from the stomachs of the poor."

Rep. John M. Flannagan (D., Va.): Offered and won an amendment to discontinue meat subsidies.

Rep. Ed. Gossett (D., Tex.): Offered and won an amendment to remove price controls as soon as production of any commodity reached the 1940-41 level. Opponents said this would set up a false standard for decontrol, in that it would consider only production, but not demand, which has increased many times.

And keep a very special eye and very special ear on—
Taft.
Wherry.
Wherry.
Taft.

omedy -- Senate Style

29, 1946:
hen Majority Leader): "I do not know that I am in "Pappy" O'Daniel, D., Tex.) would have any ad- (to the introduction of OPA extension resolution). ny advantage to be gained either way."
to have the honor of objecting."
that as a vital matter in his public life, I shall not

as being vital, because I had no hope of winning

ted some powerful influences since he spoke."
, I have been praying that this would come about terious ways His wonders to perform."
performed wonderfully in this case."
has enabled the American people to move in won-

"Mr. President, as I understand it, the Lord is not He does not want to."

CIO Stood Firm For Keeping OPA

IN STRIKING contrast to the statements of many Senators and Congressmen that appear on this page, the CIO was unequivocally opposed to killing OPA.

The CIO registered its opposition to all crippling amendments. Its leaders issued warnings that inflation would follow if OPA were killed.

Not only did they testify before Congressional committees against the crippling amendments but delegation after delegation of CIO members visited the Capitol to protest the emasculation of the law. Here are some of the highlights of the fight:

CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a personal message to CIO members printed on Page 1 of the CIO News March 4, 1946, stated:

"Members of the CIO must join with millions of other Americans in repelling attacks on price control. If price ceilings are destroyed and inflation results it is the worker who will suffer first.

"With the same persistence and energy that has marked our historic fight for wage increases we must now resist the attacks of the profiteers on price control."

The CIO executive board, meeting in March, 1946, warned that the Nat'l. Association of Manufacturers and the real estate and other lobbies were working through a coalition of Republicans and reactionary southern Democrats to eliminate price control.

President Murray in April wired all CIO unions:

"The House of Representatives has just killed price control and destroyed wage increases we won through painful struggle. If the Senate and the President cannot check this drive, the country is faced with dangerous inflation.

"The House majority betrayed the American people by passing a series of crippling amendments which will send the cost of living sky-high."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey testified later in April before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee after the House had passed crippling OPA amendments:

"Some business organizations are willing to gamble with our economic welfare to gain additional profits at the expense of the whole nation."

The CIO views were echoed in June by a number of top-government officials including **Chester Bowles, then Economic Stabilization Director** and former OPA head, who asserted:

"With a good price control bill, free of dangerous compromise and corner-cutting, we can maintain relatively stable prices and rents during the coming months. We can buckle down as a united nation to the tremendous task of stepping up civilian production to levels far above the peacetime record . . .

"But with a weakened price control bill, hampered by compromising amendments or without adequate appropriations or subsidy funds, the cost of living is bound to move upward at an increasing tempo . . . There is no question that tens of millions of people would suffer needlessly — businessmen a well as farmers, white collar workers and factory workers."

Secy. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach said:

"Renewal of the nation's safeguards against inflation will enable us to go forward to levels of production which will help assure real long-range prosperity for all groups.

"Without these safeguards, I fear that industry may move into a new cycle of wage demands and work stoppages, which will do irreparable harm to our reconversion efforts."

OPA Administrator Paul Porter warned:

"Let's look at the situation which would face a typical American family next year if the Congress were to take off all controls now, or if, as a result of weakening amendments, the whole structure of controls should collapse. Let us examine the budget of a family which is spending $2,500 a year and see what would happen to it if the inflation approached 40% in the next 12 months . . .

"At the year's end our typical family would have to spend at the rate of $250 more a year for food, $150 more for clothing, $250 more for rent, and $300 more for miscellaneous goods and services, if it were to maintain its standard of living. What had cost $2,500 when the year began would cost $3,450 at its close."

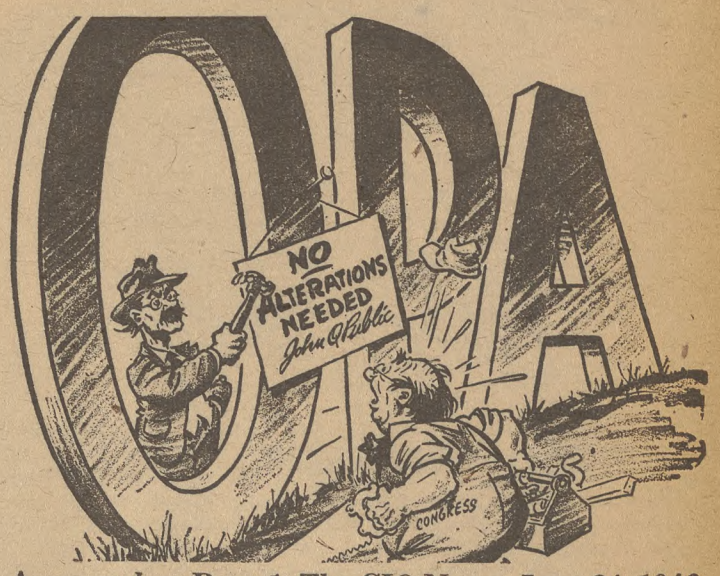
Late in June, 1946, when the Senate gave its endorsement to a compromise bill worked out by the joint House-Senate conference committee and sent it along to the White House, Murray said:

"The proposed bill amounts to a repeal of price control, and it would thereby mark the beginning of inflation."

President Truman late in July signed the bill with reluctance. He said:

"I had hoped for a bill under which the government could, with full confidence, assure the people that prices would remain generally stable in the last few critical months of the transition to a free economy.

"The bill falls far short of that hope. I am advised, however, that it is the best bill that Congress will now pass."



Appeared on Page 1, The CIO News, June 24, 1946

MURRAY TO CONGRESS

TEXT of CIO Pres. Murray's letter to all members of Congress follows:

"The American people are today greeting with fervent prayer the news that Congress is scheduled to reconvene in special session. Theirs is a prayer that this session may take constructive and immediate action in the grave crisis which produced the emergency call.

"At home American families face with despair the specter of uncontrolled food prices carrying necessities of life beyond the grasp of the people. They face a threat of rent gouge in a period of critical housing shortage. They are overwhelmed by a picture of record profits while the savings of the common people are depleted.

"When individual meat packing companies double and triple their net income in a single year, when the textile industry is earning more than in any previous period in its history—all this while the American people are compelled to feed their families on less than adequate meat rations because of high price levels and are compelled to curtail their clothing purchases for the same reason—then we are entitled to look to Congress for courageous action and not for the farcical procedure of widespread hearings to discover whether the cost of living has gone up.

"IN THE name of common humanity, in the name of the children whose diets are affected by current food costs, in the name of the housewives whose living budgets have been slashed, I urge that you exercise your leadership in Congress for the immediate institution of clear and strong measures to set and hold prices at a point within the reach of the American people by:

"(1) Re-establishing price control and rationing of food, clothing, and other necessities of life.

"(2) Instituting a tax program to recapture speculative and excess profits.

"(3) Eliminating margins on the grain exchanges.

"(4) Conducting an all-out attack upon monopoy and its attendant artificial curtailment of production, creation of scarcity for profit, artificial spiraling of prices and general strangulation of our economy.

"This fight against hunger and privation at home is part and parcel of the urgent struggle against hunger throughout the world. Needy people everywhere deserve and must be given relief. We must help them to feed and clothe themselves, not merely as a gesture of humanitarianism but also because we must recognize that hunger in any part of the world is a threat to the peace and security of all the world.

"These people must be helped freely, ungrudgingly, without discrimination and without attempt to use their need and our aid as means of coercing free but needy people in the exercise of their rights of independence and self-government or to fan the flames of civil warfare.

"The American people are fully prepared to support their leaders in a fight at home and abroad against the enemies of all the world: hunger, cold, homelessness, and privation. We cannot win this fight on one front alone. If we undertake to furnish relief abroad and fail to control our domestic price levels, then every dollar which we elect to use for aid abroad may result in the actual delivery of only 50c worth of food abroad.

"With all the sincerity at my command, I urge and plead that all parties in Congress and all groups within all parties set aside their political differences in a common endeavor rising above party politics to reduce living costs at home immediately and to deliver food to starving people abroad immediately."

I CONFESS!

Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R., Neb.): "Taft! Taft! Everybody is always talking about what Taft has done to the OPA.

"I'm the fellow that knocked out meat control, and I've done more to that bill than anybody else."

HEY, KIDS; NO UNION LABEL: **A stock advertisement of Gene Autry's "blue jeans" calls to attention a lot of labels, but fails to mention that the union label is missing. The cowboy singer-film-radio-rodeo star whose income is reputed to be $250,000 annually receives royalties from western-style overalls manufactured under sweatshop conditions. Wages to workers who produce the Autry-autographed product average about $20 a week.**

Workers Strike Over Low Pay At Gene Autry Jeans Plant

HENRY RABUN

RAZZLE - DAZZLE posters and newspaper ads scream: "Buy a pair of Gene Autry blue jeans and you'll get a colored picture of the famous cowboy singer and his horse."

Workers who manufacture the Autry jeans at Waco, Texas, reply: "Visit the factory where Gene's jeans are made and you'll get an uncolored picture of some of the worst sweatshop conditions in the garment trade."

Since October 14 approximately 200 workers, the majority of whom are 'teen-age girls or widowed mothers, have been on recognition strike against J. M. Wood Manufacturing Co., where the Autry garments are manufactured. Members of CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers struck after weeks of futile efforts to talk with the stubborn management.

Autry received a full report of the strike causes from a worker committee. The strikers asked Autry to use his influence with management in an attempt to improve wages and working conditions in the Wood shop.

Autry replied that he had no influence on management policy. He added that he received "only a small royalty" from the product which sells under his autograph.

The workers who manufacture the western-style overall also receive only a small return off the finished product, according to ACWA Int'l. Rep. George Lambert. Under the speed-up, a worker is fortunate to earn $19 or $20 a week under the 50c an hour scale. Working conditions are on the same low level with wages.

A 10c an hour raise last June slowed the ACWA's campaign to organize the Wood plant, but the drive hit high gear in late summer when the management cut wages back to the original 50c.

CAN'T AFFORD AUTRY JEANS: **Mrs. Addie Payne, Waco widow, cannot afford to buy her children the high-priced Gene Autry blue jeans on the $20 a week salary she receives for producing the western overalls. She has been on strike since October 14 at the J. M. Wood Manufacturing Co. in Waco, which manufactures the cowboy pants endorsed by the western movie actor.**

Carey Off For WFTU

THE issue of foreign aid to Europe will be placed on the agenda of the World Federation of Trade Unions when the nine-man WFTU executive bureau opens its sessions in Paris Nov. 18.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who will be present at the sessions, said the CIO delegation would bring up the question—even though it had not previously been placed on the discussion list—since "it certainly is the most important subject facing us there."

Representing CIO will be Carey; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a vice-president of the WFTU, Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs; and Elmer Cope, Steel union official who is now in Paris serving as a WFTU assistant secretary-general. John Abt, general counsel of the clothing union, will accompany the group as an adviser to Rosenblum.

In a press conference just before he left for Europe, Carey said that he had no intention of "engaging in an ideological discussion with anybody."

HE denied published reports that the CIO would ram Marshall plan endorsement down the throats of the bureau members on threat of CIO's quitting the world labor organization, and Soviet claims that the aid-Europe program is a "Wall St. proposal."

The WFTU bureau comprises Rosenblum and representatives of labor union groups in the Soviet, England, France, Italy Netherlands, Latin America and China.

Carey cited the CIO convention resolution and Pres. Murray's convention addresses to indicate that American labor wants no undemocratic interference in the affairs of nations receiving our economic assistance. He noted that the Harriman report—to which he was one of the contributors—specifically pointed to the need for a non-interference policy.

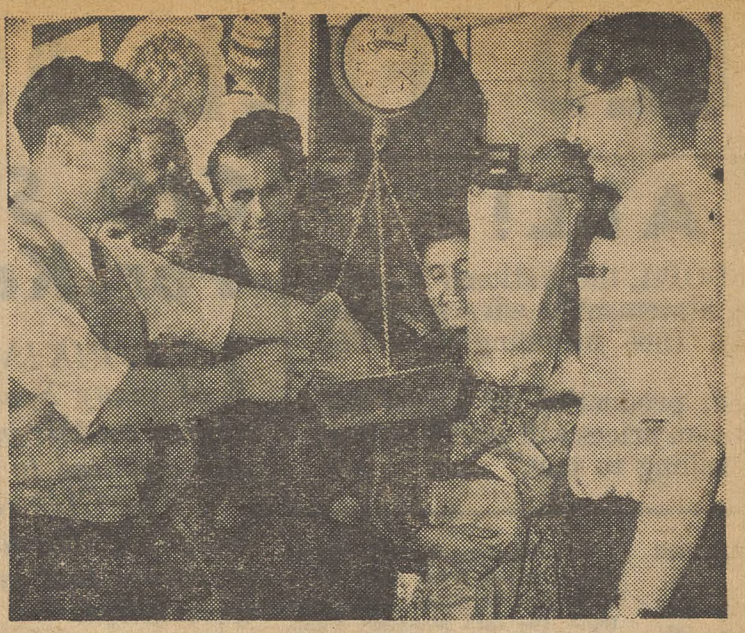
"If there's interference, then that's something that's not in the Marshall program and we'll fight it," Carey told the Washington press conference.

CIO, Carey said, might prove of real assistance in interpreting the aid-Europe plan for labor movements on the Continent and clear up possible misconceptions as to its nature and intentions.

The WFTU, he pointed out, has been more successful than the United Nations in reaching harmonious agreement on troublesome questions, and the CIO has "an unbroken record" of winning acceptance of its viewpoints.

Carey, in answer to questions—scoffed at charges that the WFTU is Russian-dominated. He pointed out that same criticism could presumably be made of the United Nations, since the Soviet is well represented in that organization. He expressed hope that "in my lifetime" the AFL would get away from its propaganda position and affiliate with the WFTU.

The CIO representatives will meet with the French Confederation of Labor at the close of the bureau meeting. The get-to-gether, originally scheduled for New York, was postponed when the government refused to let two of the French delegates into the country for more than 72 hours—all of them to be spent in the New York city area.



Food for Thought: **William Belton (left) has been arrested on charges that he was operating a CIO farmers' cooperative without a license. Morris Boyle (right), president of Rubber Workers' Local 131, continued to operate the market after Belton was seized on complaints of grocery interests.**

Arrest Fails To Halt Co-op

A MANAGER of a non-profit farmers' market, operated in Los Angeles by the CIO, has been arrested upon complaint of grocery interests.

The market was under the direction of William Belton, who was arrested last week on a charge of "operating a market without a license." He was released under $200 bail. Morris Boyle, president of the Goodyear Rubber Workers' Local 131, took over after Belton's arrest.

Belton had applied for apermit, but said he was told that on the grocers' protest farmers would have to obey the rule which says they must move their trucks every 30 seconds at the cooperative. CIO officials say they have not observed such a procedure at grocers' markets.

Belton said the market was opened without a permit because the CIO did not want fresh food to spoil.

Judge Stanley Moffatt, of the San Antonio township court, refused to issue an injunction against the market, declaring that it "was strange that there was so much concern about the CIO."

Union Researcher Sees Steel Companies Endangering Plans To Aid Europe

OTIS Brubaker, research director of the United Steelworkers, told the government's top economic group last week, the refusal of some important steel makers to expand their plant has already put them in opposition to "requests for aid from the western European countries."

Brubaker asked the Council of Economic Advisers to advise Pres. Truman on the need for a labor-industry-government conference to draw up a joint program for steel expansion.

Noting that the USA-CIO had made such a suggestion when he appeared before the Martin subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee two months ago, the steel union official said:

"This course of action is even more urgent at this time because the developments in western European countries have intensified the need and demand for American steel capacity expansion."

THE union research officer voiced conviction that the steel industry's refusal to expand its capacity is prompted by "considerations which reflect normal, conservative investment and business practices."

"The need however, is national and even international," Brubaker told the Council. "It affects all of our people—not just the investors and businessmen. Every branch of government, therefore, must offer its support to an expansion program."

The steel industry should expand so as to produce at least ten million tons more a year than the 91.2 million ton capacity which it listed at the beginning of the year, Brubaker said.

The steel industry's attitude springs from several factors, in part the desire to sell only finished steel for export so that it can make better and more profitable use of its facilities, and its "real fear" of the future, he declared.

"The union has been strongly urged to take a similar selfish or narrow approach to the foreign aid requests or run the risk of accentuation of the unemployment and sporadic employment which have been characteristic of our steel fabricating industry membership for many months.

"THUS, world needs for steel make some immediate action on the capacity problem even more imperative because it is unreasonable to expect that a union's leadership can, over a protracted period of time, urge a course of action which may mean unemployment for its people."

Brubaker said there were no indications that the Martin subcommittee has acted or taken under consideration the union's earlier suggestions for output expansion.

"Failure to move rapidly in this matter is extremely unfortunate, particularly so since the full impact of the export program for foreign aid is now becoming known," he commented.

"It now becomes even more imperative that there be expansion immediately."

Latimer Preparing Pension Plan For CIO Steelworkers

MURRAY W. Latimer, research director of the recently completed President's Guaranteed Wage Study, has been retained by the CIO Steelworkers to prepare a welfare plan for U. S. Steel in cooperation with the company.

The Steelworkers and U. S. Steel agreed last April that such a survey should be made. The study was to be completed in November, but the time has been extended.

Latimer, who is also former chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, has formed an industrial relations consulting firm under his own name in Washington.

LATIMER

Prior to his appointment as chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, Latimer was an executive of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., of New York, where he helped to set up the pension and welfare programs of numerous companies. He is the author of the two-volume work, "Industrial Pension Systems in the U. S. and Canada," and a companion volume, "Trade Union Pension Systems in the U. S. and Canada."

In 1934 and 1935, as chairman of a special committee of the President's Committee on Economic Security, he directed the preparation of titles I, II, and VIII of the original Social Security Act.

In 1937 Latimer aided in negotiating the agreement between railroad managers and railroad labor organizations under the terms of which litigation contesting the constitutionality of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 was dropped.

In 1943, Latimer was assigned to the State Department as chief executive officer of its emergency office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Latimer was born in Clinton, Miss., on January 6, 1901, and was educated at Mississippi College, Harvard and Columbia. Before entering his business and government career, he was a supervisor of research in the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Brophy Will Go To UN Parley

DIRECTOR of CIO Councils John Brophy will represent the CIO as one of the non-governmental advisers to the U. S. Delegation at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which will convene in Havana, Cuba, Nov. 21. Some 50 to 60 countries will take part in the meeting.

Purpose of the conference is to decide upon the draft charter of the International Trade Organization drawn up at Geneva, Switzerland, April-August, 1947, to promote a balanced and expanding world economy by assuring a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, and by increasing production, consumption, and exchange of goods.

One section of the charter of particular interest to labor is the section dealing with full employment, in which it is made clear that avoidance of unemployment is not only the domestic concern of each individual country, but is also essential for realizing the purposes and objectives of ITO.

YWCA To Conduct Union Day, Nov. 20

YOUNG women in some 200 towns and cities will observe Thursday, Nov. 20, as Union Day, an event sponsored by the YWCA National Industrial Council to promote the interest and understanding of women in the union movement.

Forums, panels, dramatic sketches, movies and quiz programs, based on current topics, are being planned with the cooperation of local union leaders.

Discussions will be focused on the rising cost of living, as the worker's No. 1 economic problem, the Taft-Hartley law, women's wages and hours, the question of equal pay for women and the need for more women to enter labor unions.

"Training and using workers leadership has been an important part of the YWCA work for nearly half a century," said Marlvene Kerchman of Gary, Ind., chairman of the YW's Industrial Council. "Members of labor unions have been serving on YWCA committees and boards for years."

NMU Calls Parley Of Maritime Unions

A national conference of maritime unions, called together by the CIO Maritime Union, was scheduled to convene this week.

Participants in the meeting, which is designed to cement political and economic cooperation among CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions, will tackle the following problems:

- Combatting the Taft-Hartley Act unitedly.
- Mobilizing a united front of all maritime unions in support of the December wage reviews.
- A program to defend and maintain hiring halls and attempt unified demands for 1948 contracts.

The invitation to attend the joint parley was turned down by the AFL's Seafarers Intl. Union, which blasted the CIO call as an "effort to control the waterfront."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Regional Director Powers Hapgood, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"In Muncie, Indiana, on Friday, Oct. 31, an election was held by the Indiana State Department of Labor at the Kaiser Plating Company. The election results were: CIO LIU 1322—26 votes, AFL Metal Polishers—6 votes, No union—5 votes.

"This is the first election of its kind in Indiana. While the State Department of Labor has conducted yes-and-no votes before, it is the first time it has ever consented to conduct an election when two unions were on the ballot. They conducted the election in spite of the protest of the Chamber of Commerce and the N.A.M. because of the fact that these organizations are trying to force unions to come under the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Great credit for the success of this election is due to Jack Reed, president of the Delaware County Industrial Union Council. He is the one who started the ball rolling at this little plant, and he was assisted on several occasions, both in talking to the workers and in negotiating with the company for recognition, by Field Representative H. L. McNamara."

In a recent vote taken amongst the telephone workers (traffic) in Maryland, in which the names of four organizations were on the ballot—TWOC-CIO, AFL, Independent and CWA—CIO received by far the largest vote, CWA and AFL both having been eliminated. The workers are voting now on yes or no for CIO. And the march continues!

A splendid meeting was held by the telephone workers in Parkersburg, W. Va., on Sunday, Nov. 9, and one of the TWOC Vice Chairmen, Jack Moran, addressed the meeting. Plans were laid for intensified statewide activity. They adopted their name in democratic fashion and are now known as West Virginia Telephone Workers Affiliated with TWOC-CIO.

In the utility field, an independent group employed by the Duquesne Light & Power Co. has declared itself in favor of affiliation with CIO, and the president of the organization, Brother George Muller, is conducting a campaign amongst his membership. It is anticipated that it will be a victory for CIO affiliation. The writer met with the officers of this group in Pittsburgh and plans were laid there with Regional Director Federoff to push the campaign forward.

The Auto Workers last week held a convention in Atlantic City. The writer visited there on Sunday, Nov. 9, in company with President Murray, who made a stirring and splendid address which was received with great enthusiasm by the officers and delegates. At this writing, the following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: Walter Reuther, President; Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer; and Richard Gosser and Jack Livingston, Vice Presidents. The assembled convention is determined to reject and resist any attempt of interference with their union by those who may seek to do so. The auto workers can be counted upon to protect their great organization anywhere.

Steelworkers Win Election, But T-H Forces Strike

EMPLOYES of the Consolidated Vultee plant in Nashville, Tenn., went on strike last week in an effort to win the recognition denied them by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The strikers are seeking recognition of the CIO Steelworkers as their bargaining agent. The Steelworkers won by a margin of two to one in a Nat'l. Labor Relations Board election held two days before the T-H Law went into effect. The plant employs 1907 workers.

Previously the company had a contract with the Intl. Association of Machinists, which expired last March. Prior to the contract's expiration a number of employes approached the Steelworkers, expressing dissatisfaction with their present union and asking to be organized by the CIO union. Soon after the company was notified of the CIO majority, it renewed its IAM contract for another year.

Petitioned by the Steelworkers for an election, the NLRB ruled that the existing contract was no bar and ordered the election which resulted in a CIO victory.

Consolidated Vultee, however, relying on the knowledge that the NLRB under the T-H Act could not certify a union which had refused to sign the non-communist affidavits, ignored the majority vote.

Frank Donner, assistant CIO counsel, explained that the majority in the plant has no means of enforcing its right to recognition under the T-H Law except to strike.

Minnesota CIO Holds Convention

Delegates to the Minnesota State CIO convention in Hibbing recently reelected their two top offcers, Pres. Walter J. Smith and Sec.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson.

Among the main convention speakers were National CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphries, Rep. John A Blatnik (D., Minn.), CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman and Adolph Germer, assistant national CIO organizational director.

The State Council's program for the coming year, as embodied in its resolutions, paralleled exactly that adopted by the National CIO. It included a call for price control and rationing; a fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law; and non-political aid to war devastated countries.

Support of the CIO-PAC was reaffirmed by the delegates, who set Dec. 1 as the deadline for completion of the PAC voluntary contribution drive. The drive to register Minnesota voters will begin Jan. 1, and committees of block workers are to be organized by May 1.

Textile Victor Without NLRB

THE CIO Textile Workers, which won a 9% wage increase for its Southern members following a strike threat, is paying dividends.

Just a few days after the wage victory was announced, the Whitfield Spinning Co., Dalton, Ga., announced it would recognize Textile without an NLRB election.

It was the first time in Georgia where such recognition was secured from a textile mill.

The textile wage victory wiped out the North-South wage differential. The minimum hourly pay was raised to 87 cents and the average pay to $1.11 per hour. The former minimum was 80 cents and the average 97 cents.

Prelate's Speech Out in Pamphlet

"I Belong Here"—the dramatic address delivered by Catholic Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston to the CIO convention—has been published in pamphlet form.

"I cannot see how any man in his right mind, certainly how any American with the slightest comprehension of Christianity, can complain about those objectives" which the CIO has set out for American labor, the Archbishop told the convention.

Pres. Murray described the talk as a "masterpiece of logic . . . a remarkable address, a great tribute to labor coming from the heart and soul of a great man—one of us."

Copies of Archbishop Cushing's address may be obtained from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Rates—5 cents a copy, 100 for $4, 500 for $17.50, 1,000 for $30.

Labor Elects 2 In Cincinnati

THE political machine of Sen. Robert A. Taft took a jarring defeat in Cincinnati when two labor men were declared elected to City Council.

The labor men are Rollin H. Everett, editor of the CIO weekly, The Sun, elected two years ago, and Harry D. Proctor, head of the AFL Painters District Council.

They won in the face of a campaign by the Republican organization, which included an attempt to abolish proportional representation.

The Charter coalition, including Everett and Proctor, of independent Republicans and Democrats, will go into office Jan. 1, the first time in 14 years the Charter Committee has had a majority.

All five men in the majority, Albert D. Cash, Democrat; Charles P. Taft, Liberal brother of Sen. Taft, and Republican independent in local politics; Edward N. Waldvogel, Democrat; Everett and Proctor, were endorsed by the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council.

Taft is a brother of Sen. Taft, but has been a leader of the good government efforts of the Charter Committee since it was founded over 20 years ago.

PR was saved in the election.

Affidavits

The following CIO unions have voted to file non-Communist affidavits and financial affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Law:

Woodworkers, Brewery, Playthings, Textile, Amalgamated, Shipbuilders, Rubber, Paper, Utility, Telephone Organizing Committee, Auto, Glass, Oil, Optical Instrument Org. Com., Newspaper Guild. The Hosiery Workers, who are applying for a charter with the CIO, have also signed.

MURRAY INDORSES REUTHER

(Continued from Page 3)

half of the union and officers, I wish to thank Brother Addes for the very splendid statement and the very solid attitude he has shown as a trade unionist."

"Brother Addes, I thank you for your position."

The convention then gave a unanimous, standing vote of thanks to Addes.

In addition to Gosser and Thomas, Norman Matthews, co-director of UAW Region 1, Detroit, was nominated, but declined, Gerber in favor of Livingston.

Leonard, after his defeat was officially certified, declared:

"May I extend my congratulations to Bros. Livingston and Reuther?

"It seems to me that victory or defeat in the same degree of humility. They are both a mandate. Defeat demands that a man go back and to try again. Victory insists that he fulfill the promises of his campaign.

"I think I should tell you that I have been promoted. I am going, not downstairs, but upstairs, to work at De Soto. By my work you shall know me to be a loyal soldier of the UAW."

Affidavits Debate

The longest debate was on the issue of signing the Taft-Hartley affidavits.

Previous to the convention, Reuther had notified the NLRB that the UAW officers and board, in a telegraphic poll, had approved signing of the affidavits. But, the following day, Thomas announced he had refused to sign.

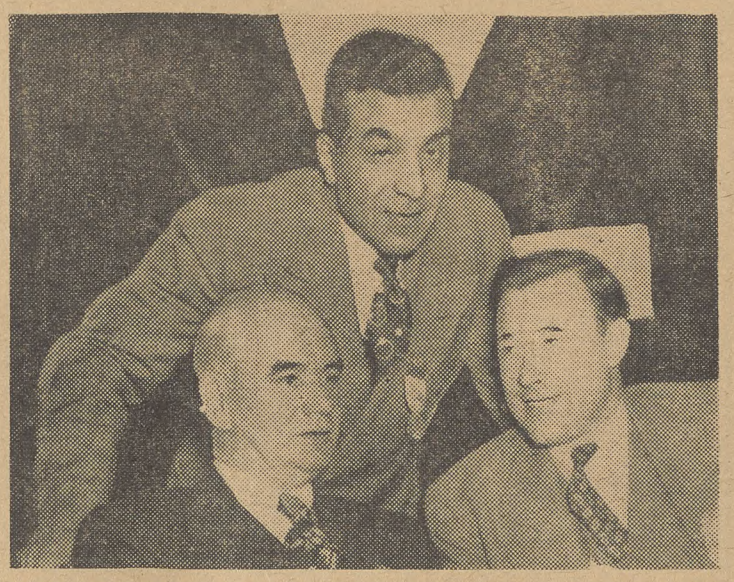
The convention had the choice of two resolutions. The majority, backed by Addes, Thomas and Leonard, assailed the T-H Act and carried an injunction against the officers and board signing.

The minority also denounced the law, but urged signing. Both resolutions pledged a full-dress fight for repeal of the law.

In his address, made two hours before the T-H resolutions were offered, Murray stated:

"There are many misunderstandings as to what the attitude of the CIO is with regard to filing and qualifying before NLRB."

He listed the steps taken by the CIO board in July, which (a) charged counsel of each union with making an analysis of the law and (b) notified each union it must make up its own mind as to filing or qualifying. He said that "due to many misunderstandings, the Boston CIO convention stated that any union which for good, sound and substantial reasons believed that its interests would best be protected by filing and qualifying, should feel free to do so." In other words, he stated that "our affiliates are sovereign, autonomous unions."



CIO PRES. MURRAY, ADDES, REUTHER

Timely

When a delegate at the Auto Workers' convention moved that every incumbent officer and every candidate for office —approximately 48 in all— should have 20 minutes to speak on the Taft-Hartley affidavit resolution, one wag at the press table figured out the time this might take.

The time: 16 hours.

(P. S. The motion was overwhelmingly defeated.)

When the debate opened, Roy G. England, Local 200, Windsor, Canada, Ford, chairman of the committee, called on Leo Fenster, Local 45, to present the majority position.

Excerpts from highlights of the debate:

Fenster: "What have we bought in T-H? Will it protect us? Or will it wreck us? This is a pig in the poke. Do we fall into the trap?

"Don't let's sell out the birthright that is the UAW."

Willoughby Abner, Local 734, Chicago Amalgamated, who presented the minority resolution: "The question here is not the Taft-Hartley Act as a whole. It is a question of demagoguery vs. common sense.

"We are accused of a sellout. In 1943, the NAM called for a speed-up. The international officers opposed it. The people who now get up and cry 'militant action' and 'no sellout' were the ones who were then backing the NAM."

He was interrupted by cries of "what about Murray?"

"Well, all right," said Abner, "what about him? I was at the CIO convention. I wish to point out Murray's position was a purely personal one. I also point out he said that as to filing, that time and circumstances are always matters of importance. Now, time and circumstances have made it mandatory for us to sign."

Thomas: "Perhaps I should challenge Reuther to a debate on this issue. In my opinion, it won't solve a single problem for us. Ask GM workers in Detroit and Flint if they had a Wagner Act or T-H or anything else to protect them in any way when they organized their plant.

"T-H was written by management against you. Can't you understand that?

"I signed a loyalty pledge during the war on the NLRB, but management also signed.

"Do workers think that if the T-H law is signed it is going to organize their plant? It is, like hell.

"I predict I will be back in future conventions and will be able, if this motion passes, to say 'I told you so.'"

Mazey: "The issue before us is simply this, while we are fighting to repeal T-H, while we are testing the various phases of this act in court, how best can we maintain the membership that we now have and how best can we get more members so through intelligent political action we can repeal this act?

"Are you going to say to workers: 'It is just too bad, fellows, you can't have a union, you can't have an organization to protect your wages, to protect your hours, to protect your families; you are the lost sheep, you are going to have to make a sacrifice."

Reuther: "I would be very happy to accept the challenge to debate Brother Thomas on the assumption—and I might add, in capital letters, the HOPE—that he will be a candidate against me."

Livingston: "We can prove to our membership by using the board that the act is no good; that it is dangerous and detrimental to our union."

Addes: "I, like Brother Thomas, signed an affidavit during the war.

"They did not adopt T-H to make it easy for you to organize; they adopted it not only to make it difficult to organize, but in order that they might help the employer destroy us.

"There is no assurance, whatsoever, that we can hold a single election."

Leonard: "This is not an issue that can or should be decided on the basis of right-wing or left-wing, because proponents of the legislation are set up to clip both our wings.

"I ask you, in all common sense, how do you expect, through the medium of collaboration with the boss' board, to repeal the law?"

Bob Fitzsimmons, Local 506, San Diego Amalgamated: "Any man who talks in favor of not signing these affidavits is a potential murderer, because it means the death of my local union."

Harold Christoffel, Local 248, West Allis, Wis., Allis Chalmers: "We have heard a lot of crocodile tears shed for Allis-Chalmers Local. The elected delegates will speak for Local 248. We rise for the majority report because we feel that is the only way to fight this law."

Then the minority report was adopted by a show of hands. A motion for a roll call vote fell far short of the necessary seconding by 500 delegates out of the more than 1700 present.

Asks Annual Wage

In addition to discussing UAW officers and the T-H affidavits, Murray, in his address, said:

"I arrived on the platform just at the time you had under consideration a resolution on wages, a resolution which sort of touched the very heart of many of the difficulties which confront American workers.

"Now why do people, why does the man and woman who may work in an office, a shop a mine or a factory, or in the field ask for an annual wage? They ask for it because it portends a form of economic security for not only the individual employed in the plant, the mine, the factory, the office and the field, but it offers protection to the members of that man's family as well.

"I am hoping in the course of the next few months, at least, before our next negotiations get under way, that much material of great value will have been put together by our CIO Full Employment Committee that will provide certain definite guideposts for many of our International Unions in the collective bargaining conferences which are bound to ensue in the course of the early part of next year.

"We must do more than mutter, we must do more than pass resolutions in mighty labor conventions such as this. We must work —we must work just as diligently for the repeal of T-H in 1948 as the NAM worked for its passage in 1947. That, of course, necessitates the organization of your forces politically."

Harmony

The official CIO Auto Workers' convention band—that of the Local 16, American Federation of Musicians, AFL—played "A 'Feudin' and A 'Fussin'" just before the convention opened.

Reuther on Profits

Reuther in his keynote, said:

"A year ago, the much-criticized —from business—Nathan report was wrong, and history and the facts that have developed since it was published prove that it was wrong. But it was not wrong on the side which the NAM said it was wrong on. Instead of American industry making $15,000,000,000 in profits after taxation, American industry in the first half of 1947, on an annual basis, made $17,500,000,000 in profits, after taxes,—two and a half million more than the CIO Nathan report said.

"And let us look at General Motors—good old General Motors. In the second quarter of 1947—this is not ancient history—the second quarter of 1947 G.M. made 142,000,000 in profits before taxes in those three months.

"G. M. in the second quarter of 1947 could have reduced the price of every car they sold by $250 and they still would have had enough in the $142,000,000 in profits left over, to have a return of 8% on their investment during that quarter. And yet they blame us for the high price of cars.

"The best way to guarantee to have your ice box filled with good food is to see the ballot box is filled with good votes on election day. And our people have to learn that. We have to mobilize for an all-out political fight in 1948.

"I say the weakness in our Union is the factional fight amongst the top leadership. I don't want to go into that story because I think we came here to pound out a positive program of action. I brought it along, the propaganda. There is a paper shortage in America since this propaganda campaign was launched, this kind of propaganda, millions of copies, full-page ads, magazines about the 'Bosses' Boy, so-and-so sold out to the employer, so-and-so did this. I am not going to bother you with all that trash; I am going to put it in the furnace where it ought to belong."

At a press conference just before the convention opened Reuther said he was convinced John L. Lewis, head of the AFL Miners, through his daughter, Kathryn, had poured "hundreds of thousands" of dollars into a left-wing campaign to defeat Reuther.

He charged a "certain man" (he did not identify him) high in the the UAW had a "personal meeting" with Miss Lewis.

Buick Quartet Popular with UAW

The Local 599 (Flint Buick) quartet was one of the popular features of the Auto Workers' convention. In fact, the quartet was retained for the entire week by unanimous vote of the delegates.

The quartet sang spiritual arrangements of "Solidarity, Forever" and "We Shall not Be Moved." The feature number, however, was "There'll Be a Jubilee When the Union Sets Us Free from Taft-Hart-ley," Members of the quartet, all workers in the plant, are: Harry Wofford, Archie Hawkins, Joe Tate and James Hatton. Mac Allen is their manager.

No Boos, Please

Walter Reuther, Auto Workers' president, received tumultuous applause when he urged delegates not to boo speakers.

Reuther declared: "Let us respect the other fellow's point of view. No matter how much we disagree with him, let him talk, so that when you want to have your say, he will give you the same courtesy."

Addes Reports 900,000 In Union

THE CIO United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement workers of America is at its peacetime membership peak, the convention report of Sec.-Treas. Goerge F. Addes revealed.

Addes' report, printed and distributed to the delegates at Atlantic City, showed that the dues-paying members for the 12-month period preceding the convention averaged 792,502.

Addes further remarked that by "adding to the average of recent months the number of workers who for one reason or another are not required to pay dues, it may be conservatively estimated that the membership of our union is in excess of 900,000."

The report also showed that the UAW's financial position had been considerably improved in the past year. The general fund had increased $276,313 from $391,837 to $668,150. The strike fund is $652,809, compared with nothing a year ago.

The financial tables in the report cover 38 pages. Of the union's invested securities, $10,000 are in Dominion of Canada bonds.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

THE KILLER HIRED BY "CONK" BARTON.... SECRETLY WORKING FOR STANLEY HAMKER, OWNER OF THE FACTORY.... EMPTIES HIS GUN INTO THE SILENT SHAPE ON FRANK IRWIN'S BED DURING THE NIGHT.... AND WHEN THE REPORT SPREADS THROUGH THE HAMKER PLANT THE NEXT DAY.....

YES... YES... I KNOW THE UNION HAS EXCELLENT BENEFITS AND OTHER MEANS OF PROTECTION FOR IT'S MEMBERS... BUT FRANK IRWIN'S WIDOW, I'M SURE, CAN USE THIS **$1000.** CHECK FROM ME... IT'LL HELP TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

THANKS, MR. HAMKER... I GUESS MRS. IRWIN WILL BE ABLE TO USE THIS... ANYWAY, I'LL LEAVE IT UP TO HER.

THAT'S THE IDEA! I'M ONLY SORRY I CAN'T MAKE IT MORE.. THINGS ARE A LITTLE TIGHT YOU KNOW.

NICE GOING, BOSS. YOU PAY **$5000.** TO KNOCK THE GUY OFF... AND A ***THOUSAND*** GOOMIES FOR THE POOR, POOR WIDOW!

WHAT THE....! WHAT ARE ***YOU*** DOING HERE?

OH... I WAS ON THE SHOP COMMITTEE THAT CAME IN TO SEE YOU. I STAYED BEHIND WHEN THE SUCKERS LEFT.

WELL, THEN GET ON THE JOB AND...

I HAVE DECIDED TO RETIRE, BOSS... NEED A VACATION, SORT OF... I'VE DONE YOU A GOOD TURN... AND I EXPECT YOU REWARD YOUR FRIENDS!

I GET IT, ***MISTER*** BARTON! A LITTLE BLACKMAIL, HEY?

THAT AIN'T A NICE WORD TO USE, HAMKER! DON'T FORGET... I KILLED... I MEAN, I GOT ***RID*** OF THE OPPOSITION FOR YOU! YOU'LL BE ABLE TO PUT OVER THAT VOLUNTARY WAGE-CUT GAG... AND MAKE YOURSELF AN EXTRA COUPLE THOUSAND GOOMIES PROFIT EVERY WEEK!

I DID A GOOD JOB... AND YOU'RE COLLECTING THE MOOLA, HAMKER. WELL, HOW ABOUT A COUPLA HUNDRED BUCKS A WEEK FOR ME?

IS THAT ALL YOU WANT?

MAYBE YOU THINK I'VE GONE SOFT, HEY? MAYBE YOU DON'T KNOW THAT I HAD TO BE TWICE AS HARD AS THE NEXT GUY TO MAKE MY MONEY!

TAKE IT EASY, HAMKER! LEGGO MY SHIRT... YOU CAN'T DO....

CAN'T I? WHY YOU TWO BIT STOOLIE.... I'M USING YOU TO BREAK UP THE UNION.... BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN YOU'RE ANYTHING BUT A YELLOW RAT!

I'M NOT AS YOUNG AS I USED TO BE.... BUT I CAN STILL SHOW MY STOOL-PIGEONS THAT I'M ***BOSS!***

OOOOF!

Real Estate Interests Say

Be Patient, You'll Get Hand-me-Down Home

By GLORIA CAPLAN

ALTHOUGH more than a million-and-a-half tenants have already "volunteered" to pay up to 15% more rent under the 1947 federal rent law, the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards last week started winding up for the final pitch with which it hopes to strike out rent controls.

The NAREB's new onslaught was blueprinted in a "five year plan" adopted in convention in San Francisco and is intended to eliminate rent controls altogether by next spring. To finance its "greatly enlarged" public relations program the NAREB is exacting an additional $5 in dues from its members.

Meanwhile, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) threatened to back the scuttling of rent controls after March 1 if the Federal Housing Expediter's "present policy" continues.

"Now that the power has been taken away from local boards by (Tighe E.) Woods there is nothing they can do about local conditions," he said. Rent control has fallen into "bureaucratic hands here in Washington," he charged, instead of remaining lodged in the hands of local boards.

McCarthy's complaint was based on the fact that the Expediter, who must pass on all local board recommendations, has failed to approve every proposed rent hike the real estate-packed boards have sent him.

McCarthy is vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, which has been conducting hearings around the country for the past month.

All witnesses agreed there is a severe housing shortage. The slugfests centered around the issue of public housing vs. the "hand-me-down" theory.

Exponents of the "hand-me-down" theory, under which the real estate interests are operating now, would continue to let private interests "solve" the problem by providing housing for the wealthy and permitting the rich men's units to trickle down gradually to the low-income groups.

Everywhere the congressional investigators went, the "hand-me-down" theory was attacked by spokesmen for the middle or low-income groups.

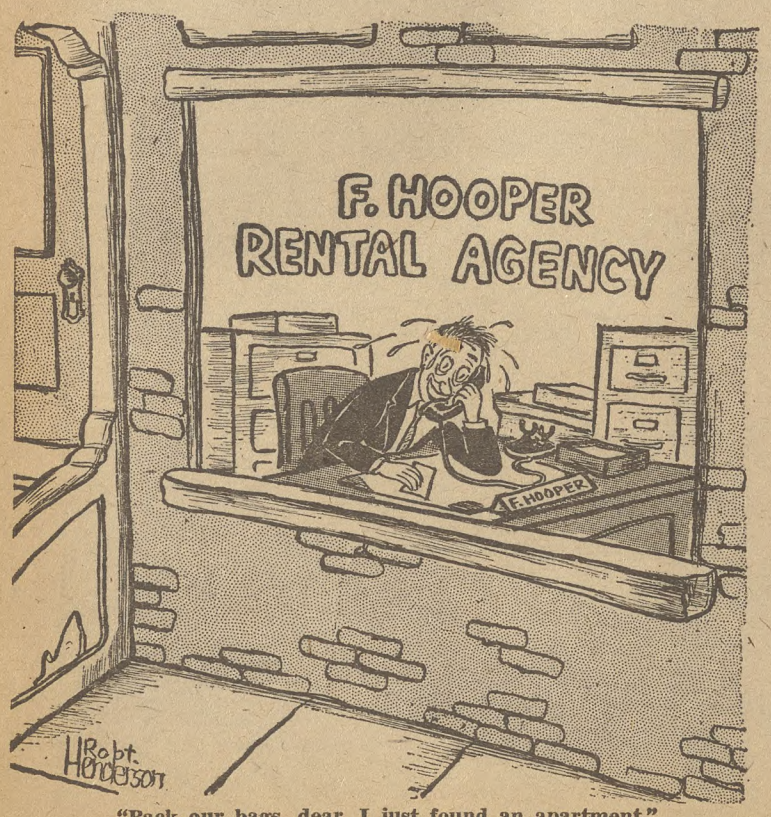
Homes For Rich

In Chicago, for instance, they were told by Michael Mann, CIO regional director, that 41.2% of the new rental units going up in Chicago were built to cost from $7500 to $12,750; 16.3% cost $20,750 or more.

"You don't need a crystal ball to see that the low-income groups will never be able to house themselves under the best of these cost conditions," he said. "It must be obvious to all that the new building has slipped completely out of the hands of the families who need it most—the middle and lower income groups."

Despite persistent testimony to the contrary in city after city, the committee's chairman, Rep. Ralph A. Gamble (R., N. Y.), stated in New York that he had found "an appreciable easing in the housing shortage."

But the majority of witnesses, spokesmen for veterans, Negroes, labor, women's organizations — called for public housing as provided in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill. These were the people to whom Senator McCarthy referred as "the public housing lobby"—the most "vicious" lobby that he has run up against.



"Pack our bags, dear, I just found an apartment."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills S. 1628; HR 3945	Would repeal T-H Bill. Introduced in final weeks of session.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees.
Aiken-Hatch Political Expenditures Repeal Bill S. 1613	Repeals ban on political expenditures by unions of corporations.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Committees.
Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bills S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Approved by Senate Banking Committee — but pigeonholed in House & Senate.
65-75c Minimum Wage Bills S. 1404; HR 3764	Would lift present legal base pay from 40c to 65c, and to 75c in two years.	House Labor Comm. held hearings—but no action in House or Senate.
Natl. Health Insurance Bill S. 1320; HR 3548	Sets up natl. health insurance fund, like social security, based on 1½% payroll tax, to provide cash for medical bills.	Senate Labor Comm. held hearings—but no action in House or Senate.
Anti-bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up national agency to enforce no-discrimination hiring policies.	Senate Labor sub-committee reported favorably—but no action in House or Senate.
Anti-lynching Bill S. 1352; HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with trials in federal courts.	No hearings—no action.
Anti-poll tax Bill HR 7, 29	Outlaws tax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed suddenly in the House; no action in the Senate.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Boss Thinks A 40c Minimum Is Form Of Dictatorship

FOUND—a man who believes the government shouldn't stop your boss from paying you less than 40c an hour.

He's Tyre Taylor, general counsel of the Southern States Industrial Council (that's a southern, regional kind of employers' association) and he offered as a serious suggestion to a House Labor sub-committee last week that the 40c minimum wage and the 40-hour week maximum straight-time pay provision be knocked out of the law.

A law requiring the employer to pay at least 40c an hour and overtime after 40 hours a week looks like dictatorship to Taylor. He said it means the "elimination of managerial discretion—as is indeed already proposed in pending FEPC legislation—and requiring employers to hire."

The spokesman for southern industry maintained that the Wage-Hour law—which was adopted in 1938—was a break with American tradition and was part of the "leftist, New Deal program" foisted upon the people by an agitator named Roosevelt.

TAYLOR'S testimony was presented to a sub-group of Rep. Hartley's House Labor Committee which has been conducting hearings on the future fate of the wage-hour law. Throughout the week the committee heard numerous spokesmen for CIO unions underscore the need for broadening the law to cover more workers and to increase the minimum hourly rate to 75c.

At Atlantic City, N. J., meanwhile, the auto workers convention called for a flat dollar-an-hour minimum. That idea was also presented to the committee by Patrick McDonough, president of an Oakland, Calif., steel fabricating firm.

Martin Kyne, executive secretary of the CIO Retail & Wholesale union, said that millions of store workers who are not protected by union contracts get substandard wages. He asked for an amendment to extend the law to all workers whose activities "affect" interstate commerce.

Pres. Joseph Fadling of the Woodworkers said that powerful forces in the country seek to reduce labor to the status of "a mere commodity."

Pres. Donald Henderson of the Food & Tobacco Workers said:

"No one in Congress and very few businessmen will openly admit that the Wage-Hour Act is to be abolished. Like the sponsors of the Taft-Hartley Act, they claim to be doing it for the good of the workers and the country as a whole."

Sol Barkin, Textile Workers research expert, summed up the CIO arguments. With several thousand words and a bevy of statistics, Barkin undertook to meet all possible employer criticisms of a minimum wage raise.

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a statement filed with the committee, warned sharply against efforts to tear down workers' living standards.

"Let us make no mistake," he said. "The attack on the Act is part of a concerted campaign to return the American people to the sweatshop and to operate our economy by the laws of the jungle."

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1947 82 NO. 47

PRICE CRISIS FAILS TO SWAY THE GOP

President Truman's message to the special session of the 80th Congress last week gave the Republicans a bad case of jitters. The GOP leadership approached near apoplexy over the President's recommendation for price controls. President Truman, left, and Sen. Taft, right. (See Story on Page 3.)

Truman To Assist in F.D.R. Memorial

Will unveil CIO's plaque Dec. 1 in Children's Wing of Georgetown Hospital. Story on page 12.

Costs Rise While Congress Argues

Profits and dividends continue to soar; CIO declares pay is not to blame. Story on page 2.

Hartley Drive on For Tougher T-H

He would cherish "right to work;" NLRB has heaviest backlog in 11-year history. Story on page 8.

High Prices:

We're All Up To Here In Them

MAYBE the boys were trying to get in their last licks before Congress did something about high prices and the economic situation, but, boy, were things astronomical last week!

There were such signs as these:

The Government found that between mid-August and mid-September, food prices (retail, that is) were 40% above June, 1946, last effective OPA period . . .

American Woolen Co., Inc., declared an extra dividend of $2, in addition to the regular $1.50 . . .

The profits of the petroleum industry were 62% over the comparable 1946 period . . .

THE New York Times noted that the suit trade, ignoring the possibility of price curbs, was stocking up with spring "new looks" . . .

William L. Batt, SKF president, took a gander at the newspaper industry and reckoned that newspapers were in the midst of the greatest boom since 1929 . . .

The Natl. Tax Equality Association demanded that tax exemptions affecting cooperatives be repealed . . .

The N. Y. Stock Exchange's prexy, Emil Schram, proposed a reduction in the capital gains tax to 10% . . .

Textiles, Inc., reported a net income of $3,617,187 in the year to Sept. 30, compared with $2,121,631 same time last year (that's a 75% increase) . . .

Many airlines sought a fare increase . . .

Margarine stocks went fast as butter hovered near 90c . . .

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. reported it had "Sold American" at a rate that netted $8,256,000 in the third quarter of 1947. No comparison was made with last year . . .

Cotton prices were up 5 to 23 points . . .

Pullman, Inc., revealed its net income for first nine months, 1947, was $5,651,304, compared to $1,862,373 last time (that's a 203% rise). Recently, the Government granted Pullman a fare increase . . .

Ohrbach's, large operator of specialty shops in New York City and Newark, N. J., announced consolidated net sales of $34,346,365 in the fiscal year ended July 1, compared with $30,200,403 last time, or a rise of 13.7% . . .

Blaming "recent increases in the prices of fats and oils from which soaps are made," Procter & Gamble raised prices 6% for the second time in less than a month. Duz goes up 2c a package, the large Ivory bar 1c . . .

BUSINESS loans, swelled by a growing demand for working capital and higher inventory costs, were at the highest level in history—$14,152,000,000 . . .

The Commerce Dept. estimated that the average home in 1948 will cost $6,315 to build, compared with $4,800 in 1925 . . .

Food stores did 8% more business in October than in September, which increases, together with the rise in food costs, caused a decline in sales at eating and drinking places, clothing stores and jewelry establishments . . .

Using 1935 through 1939 as a base of 100, magazine advertising rates were at 331 in September according to the industry "bible," Printers' Ink. For instance, it costs $16,600 for a single—yes single—black and white page in Life.

* * *

All this happened and then Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), demanding a new excess profits tax, estimated that profits—which were at the rate of $17,500,000,000 a year in the first half of this year—now were at the rate of $19,000,000,000.

* * *

What to do about all this? The Economic Outlook surveyed the scene.

In a review of the past 18 months' developments in the field

(Continued on Page 8)

Increase in Profits, After Taxes, 50 Companies, 1946-47

CORPORATION	Nine Months 1947	Nine Months 1946	Percentage Increase in Profits Above 1946
General Cable Corp.	$4,627,400	$1,333,719	246.9%
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	8,727,826	2,616,681	233.5%
Procter & Gamble Co.	18,514,573§	5,670,823§	226.5%
Eaton Mfg. Co.	5,548,192	1,793,730	209.3%
Interlake Iron Corp.	3,451,180	1,117,356	208.9%
St. Regis Paper Co.	11,055,144	3,775,622	192.8%
Addressograph-Multigraph	4,513,802*	1,565,518*	188.3%
Eagle-Picher Co.	3,133,730***	1,113,602***	181.4%
Long-Bell Lumber Co.	8,960,201	3,518,805	154.6%
Republic Steel Corp.	23,111,631	9,494,414	143.4%
Union Bag & Paper Corp.	8,767,425	3,643,599	140.6%
Corn Products Ref. Co.	13,092,582	5,592,283	134.1%
Flintkote Co. & Subs.	6,102,511†	2,625,738†	132.4%
United Merchants & Mfg.	21,132,358****	9,098,705****	132.3%
Johns-Manville Corp.	7,497,750	3,251,694	130.6%
Revere Copper & Brass	6,676,295	3,198,103	108.8%
Skelly Oil Co.	13,448,167	6,484,106	107.4%
Worthington Pump & Machine	4,742,425	2,289,616	107.1%
Continental Can Co.	10,848,346‡	5,292,733‡	105.0%
Lion Oil Co.	4,856,321	2,416,741	100.9%
Thomas Steel Co.	1,421,935	718,647	97.9%
National Biscuit Co.	26,024,222‡	13,513,255‡	92.6%
Acme Steel Co.	5,525,044	2,920,679	89.2%
Glenmore Distillers Co.	2,887,304	1,544,181	87%
Masonite Corp.	4,381,142††	2,360,939††	85.6%
Plymouth Oil Co.	2,505,101	1,391,360	80%
Hercules Powder Co.	10,057,668	5,631,636	78.6%
Beech-Nut Packing Co.	3,626,237	2,099,641	72.7%
U. S. Steel Corp.	97,306,461	57,467,894	69.3%
Pfeiffer Brewing Co.	1,214,904	719,387	68.9%
Container Corp.	8,002,641	4,803,108	66.6%
Mengel Co.	1,542,888	954,193	61.7%
Shell Union Oil Corp.	38,676,876	23,981,773	61.3%
Minn.-Honeywell Reg. Co.	4,602,861	2,912,195	58.1%
North American Rayon	2,865,298**	1,865,872**	53.6%
Lowenstein & Sons	8,183,157	5,381,048	52.1%
Admiral Corp.	1,185,449	804,869	47.3%
Pennsylvania Salt Co.	2,624,530‡	1,790,864‡	46.6%
Owens Illinois Glass Co.	16,402,124‡	11,211,455‡	46.3%
American Rolling Mill	18,165,398	12,488,684	45.5%
Bayuk Cigars, Inc.	1,817,663	1,273,019	42.8%
Alpha Portland Cement	1,732,544‡	1,248,167‡	38.8%
Union Carbide & Carbon	54,865,182	40,331,672	36%
Detroit-Michigan Stove Co.	1,700,143	1,254,391	35.5%
Inter. Bus. Machine	17,610,802	13,115,986	34.3%
U. S. Gypsum Co.	11,686,500	8,719,659	34%
National Gypsum Co.	3,741,760	2,842,042	31.7%
Blaw-Knox	2,224,521	1,742,805	27.6%
Lehigh Portland Cement	3,246,752‡	2,569,350‡	26.4%
Wrigley, Wm., Jr.	6,058,404	4,813,106	25.9%

* 12 months, ending July 31
† 40 weeks, ending October 4.
‡ 12 months, ending September 30.
†† 12 months, ending August 31.
§ 3 months, ending September 30. (inventory reserve included).
** 36 weeks, ending September 6.
*** 9 months, ending August 31.
**** 12 months, ending June 30.

Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO

Ten of Thirteen Akron Council Seats Won By PAC Supported Candidates

"BOTH Republicans and Democrats admitted that the result was a smashing victory for the political forces of organized labor in Akron—one of the most significant they have ever registered."

Thus did the Akron Beacon Journal, one of the Knight papers, analyze the results of the Rubber City's municipal election.

The sweeping character of the victory for the Akron PAC can be seen in the results. Labor indorsed 11 candidates for city council and 10 of them won. Labor indorsed Judge Charles M. Kelly, presiding judge of the municipal court, for reelection. Kelly won.

While there was no formal indorsement for mayor, the Beacon Journal said "labor's hand was also plainly seen" in the reelection of Mayor Charles E. Slusser, Republican. "Slusser has been a good mayor," says the paper, "The unionists realized it and many worked actively in his behalf. Labor's backing, along with that of diverse other groups which recognized Slusser's superior qualifications, gave him a deserved victory."

Of the 13-man council, 10 are Democrats, of whom nine are CIO members, one is pro-labor. The other three are Republicans. The Democrats are Charles Madden, Edward Erickson, Edward O. Flowers, Francis G. Greissing, John A. Head, Leo L. Laney, Leo L. Berg, Ed Day, Ralph F. Turner and John Poda.

The defeated Democratic candidate for mayor was State Rep. Fred Harter. According to Paul M. Fessenden, executive-secretary of the CIO Council of Akron, Harter "was a hand-picked candidate by those forces who are reactionary Democrats and anti-labor Democrats."

The Beacon Journal remarked that "Organized labor has for the first time shown that it can influence enough votes to be a decisive factor in municipal affairs."

But, The Beacon Journal wasn't pleased, by any means. It was O. K. for labor to back Slusser, but as to other candidates the paper said bitterly, "if labor is going to run this city politically, we pray that its leaders may gain a sense of responsibility!" (Labor thinks it won because the voters recognized responsibility.)

Young Democrats' Convention Asks For Immediate Repeal of T-H

THE national convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, with a membership of more than a million, recently demanded immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The labor resolution adopted by the convention also called for a 75-cent minimum wage, a FEPC act, creation of a Labor Extention Service in the Dept. of Labor, expansion of Social Security, compulsory health insurance, return of the conciliation agency to the Secretary of Labor, and elimination of world-wide unfair labor standards through the International Labor Organization.

(The CIO works through the World Federation of Trade Union, the AFL belongs to I.L.O.)

The labor resolution embodied the recommendations of the Ohio Young Democrats but as presented to the convention did not call for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

A Minnesota delegate took the convention floor to demand that the resolution include the request for the repeal of the T-H Act. The resolution was then passed by the convention which included strong delegations from the following Southern states, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina and Arkansas.

The convention recommended legislation to curb the cost of living and recommended that Congress expand public housing, continue rent control beyond March 1, 1948, and initiate a drive to bring down housing costs.

Other resolutions ratified the Marshall Plan, condemned the "false economy of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress" and recommended restoration of adequate funds to government agencies.

New officers are from the South, East and West. Roy G. Baker, 33-year-old lawyer of Sherman, Tex., was elected president, defeating Henry King Lowman, Ashland, Ky. Baker, a former Texas State representative and a Democratic National Committeeman, succeeds Joe C. Carr, Nashville, Tenn., who had served six years.

Other officers are Mrs. Theodore Hansen, Long Beach, Calif., vice-president; Miss Angelica R. Parisi, New York City, secretary and Hoover Taft, Greenville N. C., treasurer.

T-H TESTS PENSIONS

IS it legal for a company to refuse to bargain over pension plans?

That question was placed before the Natl. Labor Relations Board last week in a precedent-making case involving the CIO Steelworkers and Inland Steel Co.

An earlier intermediate report filed by a Labor Board trial examiner, had ruled in favor of the union and said that a company commits an unfair labor practice when it refuses to bargain the question.

The case is the first to involve pension-bargaining to come before the Labor Board, either before or since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Frank Donner, assistant counsel for USA-CIO, told the five-man Labor Board that bargaining over pension agreements had not been banned by the T-H Law. He noted that a proposal for such a ban, which had been included in the House version of the law, had been knocked out when it came into Senate-House conference committee last spring.

Donner argued that compulsory retirement for age—at Inland it's 65 years—is a term and condition of work, and therefore subject to bargaining.

Reinstatement of some 242 employes who were discharged at the retirement age between April and September 1946 was also asked by the union, so that they may share in whatever pension benefits are eventually won by USA-CIO.

He Doesn't Need A Horoscope

The CIO News received some free, undeserved and unrequested advertising last week from Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.)—of all people.

Ball, who was a prime mover for the Taft-Hartley act, was queried by United Press on his reactions to Pres. Truman's economic program placed before Congress on the opening day of the special session.

Said the Minnesota Senator: "I read the whole program last week in The CIO News."

Actually, Sen. Ball was wrong (not the first time, said a cynical CIO News staff member). What he read in last week's CIO News was Pres. Murray's four-point program for Congressional action. Pres. Truman's program, 10 points in all, covered several subjects not mentioned by the CIO president.

Steel Again Bans Signing

The 41-man board of the CIO Steelworkers, meeting last week in Pittsburgh, voted unanimously to continue a policy of not signing the Natl. Labor Relations Board's non-Communist affidavits.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who is also president of the Steelworkers, announced that the board confined its discussions to the Taft-Hartley Law and "the whole situation was reviewed at great length."

TRUMAN'S PROGRAM MAKES REPUBLICAN JITTERS

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

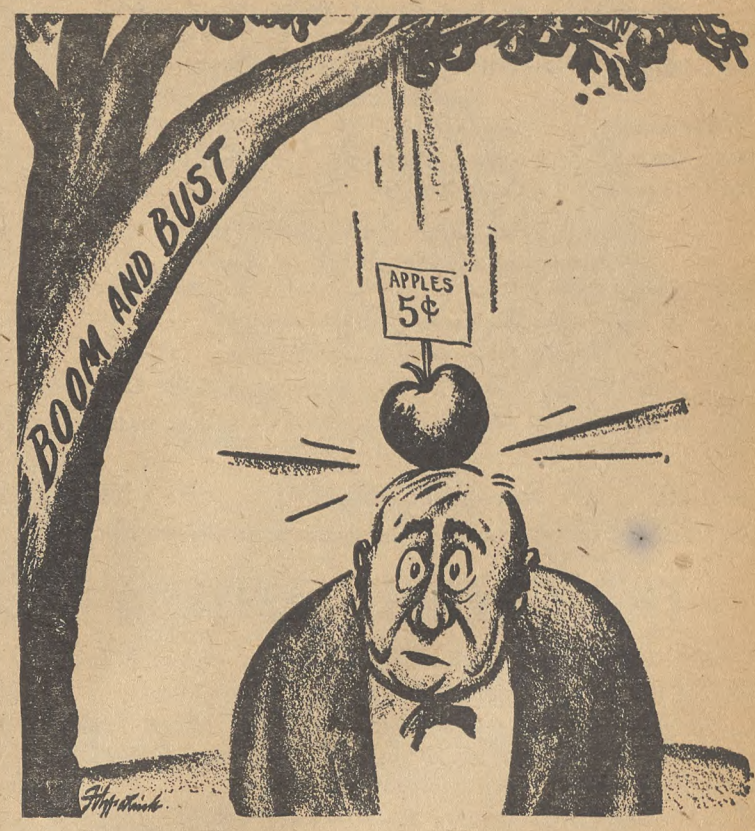
LEADERS of the Republican party, still badly shaken by President Truman's flashy open-field running in his message to the special session of Congress, have scheduled without enthusiasm a series of committee hearings on economic controls to fight inflation.

Washington agreed that the President scored a heavy political victory in his demand for a 10-point program to stabilize the national economy and put a rein on runaway prices.

Included among the President's requests were the immediate restoration of consumer credit controls, extension of export controls, encouragement of grain-saving practices and extension of a strengthened rent control law.

At the same time, he asked for authority to put in effect when he feels necessary a system of price controls on scarce products; wage controls in industries producing those goods; allocation of scarce materials which basically affect the cost of living; consumer rationing of similar products; plans for marketing meat with a maximum saving of grain feed; and continued federal controls over freight train equipment.

The message did not call for immediate starting of price controls and rationing on all goods; nor did it answer the question of whether these controls can be successful only on some commodities while others are left on the free market.



—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Dispatch

Remember 1929?

BUT the week's developments did make crystal-clear that neither of the two parties wants to be labeled as the "party of inflation" when the crucial 1948 elections roll around.

Whether the 80th Congress will vote the President his requested authority for power is a matter of doubt. Similarly, there are major questions as to when and how the President would make use of such a grant of power to act against high prices.

Republican leaders expressed private fear that the President had made an impressive first-down by asking Congress for powers it would not give. He would then be in a position to place the blame for rising prices on the GOP and its election standard-bearers next year.

EVEN some of the Congress' most conservative members—who have never hesitated to kick labor where it hurts the most—pulled out fancy words to condemn not only price controls but wage controls as well, in the hope of killing the entire economic package offered by Truman.

CIO Pres. Murray, who had sent to members of Congress a four-point economic program, withheld comment pending a meeting with the CIO's nine vice-presidents on Dec. 2.

Some GOP critics of the President's program tried hard to label it as a "CIO program." But the facts show many points of difference.

Murray's letter to Congress asked for re-establishment of price controls, and rationing of food, clothing and other necessities; elimination of margins on buying of grain (to curb speculation on basic food products); a tax program to deal with excess and speculative profits; and a strong attack upon monopoly.

Those last two points—profits taxes and anti-monopoly program—were not included by the President in his recommendations to Congress.

SEN. ROBERT TAFT took to the radio a few hours after the President's message and, in a voice that scarcely disguised his fury, denounced the price program as one of "reaction."

He cried out against "sugar-coating" of a pill which he said is actually OPA all over again, charged "regimentation," "politics" and "police state" methods.

That last reference was to Truman's comment a few weeks ago that price controls are a frequent feature of police state activities. The President's remark — considered as a political blunder in view of his later espousal of a price control program—was tossed back at him with regularity by GOP Congressmen.

Truman's message showed clearly the manner in which the country is spiralling into inflation. He said that a housewife buying food for her family must now spend $10 for what cost her $7.50 in mid-1946, when OPA was strangled.

Wholesale prices of textiles have jumped 32% in the same 18 months, the President reminded Congress; metals are up 36%; and building materials are up 42%. Retail prices will soon reflect these tremendous jumps.

The present weakened rent control law, President Truman said, had permitted a rise in the average rent of 15% a month—and most American families simply do not have enough money to absorb 12% yearly rise in dwelling expenses, he warned.

MOST of the Truman speech was devoted to domestic issues. Another message, laying before Congress the administration's requests for Marshall Plan aid, is scheduled for the next couple of weeks.

He did ask for a $592 million stop-gap aid program for France, Italy and Austria to prevent immediate break-down of the economic systems in those countries pending Marshall Plan action; and it appeared likely that that re-

(Continued on Page 8)

JUST WHAT THEY WANTED

Seven 'Fired' State Dept. Aides Allowed To Resign Positions

THE State Dept., in a complete reversal of its previous stand, has agreed to allow seven dismissed employes to resign so that their records will be clear for other employment.

The seven, whose identities have not been revealed, were never told why they were fired and were refused a hearing. They engaged the law firm of Thurman Arnold, former assistant attorney general; Abe Fortas, former Undersecretary of the Interior, and Paul Porter, former OPA chief. The attorneys requested that the seven be allowed to resign. The department at first refused to allow such a procedure and maintained its position that the persons had been fired as "bad risks."

A few days before the reversal by the State Dept., these events occurred:

1. Pres. Truman promised that there would be no "witch hunts" in the removal of disloyal and subversive employes from Government posts. His announcement came after the first meeting of his new Loyalty Review Board.

2. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared the FBI does not participate in witch hunts, but only follows Truman's orders.

The State Dept., in announcing its change of policy, said it was taking "all steps to insure the right to appeal to the Loyalty Review Board when employes' jobs are questioned on security grounds." (The seven stated through their attorneys that they did not wish to make an appeal.)

The department said the dismissal of the seven had been "based upon highly classified material which it could not reveal in detail to the employes."

Truman's statement said that, with certain exceptions, suspected persons would be confronted with the charges against them and permitted to answer them. In no case, Truman emphasized, would rumor, gossip or mere suspicion be sufficient to cause dismissal for disloyalty.

The exceptions, the President explained, would be those called for under the McCarren amendment, which cover the State Dept., the armed forces and the Atomic Energy Commission. Here, exceptional aspects of national security must be involved, he said.

THE President has set up loyalty boards in each government agency, which would be the first to hear the case against anyone suspected. Employes may appeal from such boards to the heads of their agencies, who have the power to overrule the board. In the event of a second adverse decision, appeal may be taken to the Loyalty Review Board, whose chairman is Seth W. Richardson.

Truman, in issuing his statement, praised the loyalty of the overwhelming majority of Government employes, and promised they would not be spied upon or restricted in their activities.

He also clarified reports of dismissals for mere membership, present or past, in a group found by the Attorney General to be totalitarian, Fascist, Communistic or subversive. He said such reports were groundless. He stated that there must be "reasonable grounds" before a dismissal is ordered.

Meanwhile, the American Civil Liberties Union announced it was sponsoring a number of free speech rallies in Newark, N. J., as "a direct means of insuring freedom of speech and assemblage for those who have recently been denied meeting places."

ACLU pointed out that recently in New Jersey, contracts for meetings of the American Veterans Committee, for addresses by Dr. Frank Kingdon, a candidate for the U. S. Senate; by Robert Thompson, Communist national board member, and several left-wing speakers had been cancelled because of local pressure.

Roger H. Baldwin, ACLU director, and Arthur Garfield Hays, its counsel, will appear at the rallies.

At Amherst College, Prof. Colson E. Warne, who refused to fill out the Government loyalty form, at the same time denying he is a Communist, offered to continue to serve as a government consultant without compensation. He has been serving on the Consumers' Advisory Committee of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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THE FRIENDLY EPISODE

Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) is guilty of bad judgment and usurpation of power.

He didn't like a story about him which Alfred Friendly wrote for the Washington Post. He summoned Friendly, a Federal conciliator and a company official to a Congressional hearing over which he, himself, presided.

CONGRESSMAN HOFFMAN

Hoffman placed Friendly under oath and demanded to know the source of information upon which Friendly based a story charging Hoffman had "interfered" with a conciliation meeting between representatives of the strike-bound Joy Mfg. Co. of Michigan City, Ind., and the UAW-CIO.

Friendly refused to provide the information requested—and he is due congratulations for his stand.

The Post, condemning Hoffman's "inquisition," said the Michigan Republican last month questioned two Washington Star representatives about an editorial with which he took issue.

The New York Herald Tribune quoted Hoffman as saying: "Every time one of these papers charges a committee of Congress of which I am chairman with unfair or disreputable conduct, or something of that kind, the writer of the article, if I can find him, is going to be called on to justify that charge."

Hoffman, the individual, certainly had a right to question Friendly. He had a right, as an individual, to charge that Friendly wrote an unfair story about him. He had a right, as Mr. Hoffman, to demand that the Post present his views on what occurred.

But he had no right—legal or moral—to summon Friendly before a Congressional committee and demand that he reveal his source of information.

Congressmen must not be permitted to use governmental agencies to intimidate newsmen or others who are critical of their behavior.

TRAIN SKIPS TWO TOWNS

The Freedom Train, a rolling showcase for the cause of democracy, will not stop at Memphis, Tenn., or Hattiesburg, Miss.

The powers-that-be in these towns wanted to impose a racial segregation rule for the crowds visiting the train. Those in charge of the train said "Nothing doing."

Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta, on the other hand, said the Freedom Train would be more than welcome in his town.

Hartsfield deserves the plaudits of those who believe in democracy and civil rights. Officials of Memphis and Hattiesburg deserve exactly the opposite.

* * * *

An expert's analysis of the radio voices of Presidential possibilities rates Senator Robert A. Taft's voice as the worst. And that ain't all, Bub!

* * * *

Fashion note: Skirts this winter are longer—and higher, too.

CIO in 'Diabolical Plot' To Obtain Price Control

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE CIO has been doing some "scheming" and "conniving" in an effort to obtain price control and rationing.

It's all part of a "diabolical plot" to destroy a lot of these things which are supposed to be sacred—or something.

If you don't believe it, just ask some of the men who helped kill OPA prematurely. Better yet, ask the profiteers.

They'll give you what they term the "real low-down" although there won't be a word of truth to what they say.

They'll even tell you about the "secret conferences" at which the "plot" was hatched.

THE real story of the "scheming" and "conniving" is a simple one. It began months ago when it became obvious that the average wage earner was being squeezed too tightly by high prices.

CIO members in factories and mills throughout the country began complaining. School teachers, stenographers, persons living on pensions and other fixed incomes began complaining, too.

The complaints became louder as prices rose and the public began learning about the enormous profits many corporations were earning.

CIO leaders decided to take action when it became apparent that prices weren't going to be reduced voluntarily.

SEVERAL dozen newspaper reporters were on hand for the "secret" parley at which the CIO announced it believed certain governmental controls would be necessary to avoid an economic crisis.

Its position then (late summer) was that the price mess should be cleaned up, if possible, by voluntary action in most fields, with the government placing controls only on speculative commodities.

CIO officials hoped business and industrial leaders might realize they had ridden the high-profits train far enough.

But prices and profits kept right on increasing. The squeeze on the wage earner became tighter.

THEN, during the week of Oct. 13, the CIO held a "secret" meeting at Boston. (It was billed publicly as the CIO's Ninth Constitutional Convention.)

With delegates from all over the nation attending and more than 100 reporters listening in, the CIO did some more "plotting."

It adopted a resolution asking that President Truman "call for an immediate session of Congress for the purpose of re-establishing price control on all commodities and rationing for food, clothing and other necessities of life."

So there it is—the whole "diabolical plot."

AND HERE'S what's behind it—and ALL that's behind it.

CIO officials recalled what happened following World War I. They remembered those lush days in the late 20's (before brokers began jumping out of windows) and they remembered what followed.

They, in effect, said to themselves and to each other, "We don't like governmental control but we much prefer it to another disastrous crash. Business and industry are shoving the nation rapidly toward the brink of a major depression and the only thing that can halt them is price control."

Yes, it was that simple.

WHEN THE fight in Congress over price control reaches fever pitch you'll likely hear that the CIO's position was "dictated by ideological considerations" or some such bunk.

The implication will be that we're engaged in some underhanded, un-American scheme.

The truth will be that the CIO is merely fighting for a decent break for its members and for other wage earners.

Perhaps that is ideological.

"WE'VE CERTAINLY SHOWN LABOR"

A Beast's Zoo Is His Castle

ONE HUNDRED animals in Atlanta's Grant Park Zoo live in better quarters than 162,000 Atlantans who live in the city's slums and substandard dwelling units, City Councilman John A. White declares.

White, who is chairman of a special slum clearance committee and author of a five-year program to eliminate 40,000 slum and substandard dwellings, said the task of slum clearance has met with "studied opposition" from the mayor and several members of the city council.

He charged Mayor Hartsfield and other city figures with a "studied effort . . . to discount, cripple and make ineffective the efforts to improve the living quarters for one-third of the population of the city."

"We all favor sanitary conditions for the animals," White said, "but some people are placing the 100 animals above the welfare of the 16,000 who live in more unsanitary surroundings than the zoo animals do.

"There is no disease, no crime, no delinquency and no fire hazard at the Grant Park Zoo," he said. "The zoo is fireproof. We cannot say this about the 162,000 substandard structures, many of which are not fit for occupancy by animals, much less humans."

Vacations Ordered In Norwegian Law

Every Norwegian worker will get a week's annual vacation from now on, thanks to a new law passed by the Norwegian parliament.

Under the bill, sponsored by the country's Labor Party, each worker will get full pay for his vacation time. According to Allied Labor News, the law brings about major improvements for workers in most industries.

The law was passed despite a severe labor shortage. But union spokesmen and supporters of the project argued that every move to improve workers' conditions and health would pay off in terms of higher efficiency and greater output.

Allen Sues Stern Under G. I. Bill

Robert S. Allen, newspaper columnist and member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has sued the Philadelphia Record Co. for $20,750 under the GI Bill of Rights.

The company is still in existence despite the fact its president, J. David Stern, suspended the Record last February in the midst of a Guild strike and sold the paper and its good will to the Philadelphia Bulletin. Allen, who was a colonel on Gen. Patton's staff and lost an arm in action, charges that Stern and Editor Harry T. Saylor refused to give him back his job as chief of the Record's Washington bureau. Allen is represented by Gerald A. Gleeson, U. S. Attorney for the Philadelphia area.

Old Judd Said: 'Write Book For Us'

JUDD was a lovable old "gopher" who wore a truss because he had been ruptured.

His hands were gnarled, his fingernails broken and his hair grey and thin. He was a carpenter, and a hard worker, too.

Judd was helping a rather famous man build a house, and as they worked together they talked about politics, capital, labor and politics.

Judd admitted frankly that he didn't know too much about what was going on in the world and he said most working men didn't have time to read fat, complicated books on weighty subjects.

Then Judd asked, "Why don't you write a book for fellows like me?"

SO, on a Thanksgiving morning, the book was begun—and the author put into it many arguments that have been used by union officers and organizers.

"Seeing the employers combine into larger and larger organizations, it naturally occurred to the workers to combine and sell their labor as a unit," the author wrote.

"At first the employers made this action a crime, and a great many working men went to jail before the right of labor combination was granted.

"Even now it is only grudgingly granted; the employers in their hearts are still certain that anything which reduces their profits is a crime, and through their courts they hedge the labor unions about with all sorts of restrictions."

JUDD was a non-union man who lived in a small town—and to him the author wrote:

"It is rather strange to see a man like yourself rather suspicious of unions because of all the poison you absorb from the capitalist press—and at the same time profiting every day of your working life from the sacrifices made by union men!

"Also is it strange to see employers who fight the unions, and denounce them, and boast of the contentment of their non-union workers—and make that contentment by paying the union scale, which otherwise neither the employer nor the men ever would have dreamed of.

"Once let the 'open-shop' bosses have their own way, Judd, and then see how a 'free' carpenter's wages will drop!"

THEN the author told Judd a bit about the use of injunctions in management-labor affairs:

"What these injunction judges have forbidden labor to do makes a catalog over which you might have a good laugh, if you could forget all of the heartbreak and agony of the poor that it summed up in its preposterous sentences. All of the hopes that were blasted, the pitiful hopes of a little better food for a sick wife, of a chance to keep the children in school.

"Such things are the meaning of a strike to a workingman; and suddenly a grim personnage in a black silk robe lifts a club and smashed these hopes over the head."

NEED for an organization like the CIO was pointed out by the author, whose book was published 22 years ago. He said:

"At the present time the policies of American labor, both political and industrial, are a generation out of date; our workingmen are like the Moses in the Philippines, fighting machine guns with bows and arrows.

"The unions are still organized according to crafts; and they face gigantic combinations of capital, which have merged a hundred different crafts into one.

"So, of course, the unions are beaten or outwitted at every turn; and the membership falls off, and the old officials whistle to keep their courage up."

And that's how Upton Sinclair in "Letters to Judd" told about the difficulties and needs of workers in 1925—difficulties and needs similar to those of today. The book will be re-issued soon.—A. L. S.

DO BOTH OF THEM NEED LEASHES?

First Ship With Negro Skipper Ends Gallant Service For U. S.

THE good ship Booker T. Washington has ended its active and honorable service.

The vessel, of 10,500 tons, was the first large American merchant ship to be commander by a Negro skipper. He was Capt. Hugh Mulzac, New York, assigned to the vessel in 1942 shortly after receiving his master's papers. He held the post throughout the war and in postwar trips until September, when he entered a hospital for treatment. The ship will be laid up in a reserve fleet.

The Booker T. Washington was operated during the war as a troop transport by the Luckenbach Company, as general agent for the War Shipping Administration. Last spring, Luckenbach chartered the vessel for carrying relief coal cargoes to Europe.

During the war the ship carried 14,000 troops without any injuries. She was credited with shooting down two enemy planes.

As the ship's flag—tattered from its faithful service—was folded up by the crew of 38 at ceremonies in Brooklyn, Capt. James H. Brown, Jr., a Negro who succeeded Mulzac, remarked, "We wanted to keep operating as a symbol to the world of democracy in action."

The crew, which had appealed to the Maritime Commission to keep the vessel in service, had always been free of segregation. The crew had consisted of Americans, both white and Negro, Britons, Danes, Norwegians, Belgians, Irish and Filipinos.

No Money in It!

"It seems that certain workers have recently expressed the opinion that American business is making too much money. Meanwhile, I have been asked to show you how you can correct this misconception by introducing a program of education for the worker. A kind of 'Economics for the Millions' program . . ."

This is from an address by William J. Reilly, Natl. Institute for Straight Thinking.

Tip to McCarthy

This choice bit appeared in Drew Pearson's Washington Merry-Go-Round:

"At the height of his housing investigation in Detroit, Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) was roused out of bed at 3 a.m.:

"'Why are you wasting the taxpayers' money with this hearing?' demanded a woman's voice, indignantly. 'I can give you the answer in a minute:

"'Have Congress pass the right laws!'"

Your Rent Bosses

Here are samples of the governnor-appointed rent boards to which Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.), of the joint Congressional committee on housing, would give a "carte blanche":

New York (17 members)—One labor man flanked by 16 attorneys and businessmen.

Baltimore (11 members)—One union member along with five real estate men, a hotel and apartment manager, a contractor-builder, a sales manager, a lawyer and an American Legion official.

Atlanta (5 members)—A property owner, a real estate man, a minister, a housewife—and one labor official.

Miami and Miami Beach (14 members)—Eight real estate, hotel or business men, three city officials, two lawyers and a veteran's organization spokesman. No labor representative.

Chattanooga (5 members)—One unionist surrounded by a rental agent, a lawyer, a textile manufacturer and a state veterans affairs official.

Elmira, N. Y. (5 members)—Two attorneys, one real estate agent, one tobacco merchant, one retired businessman. No labor representative.

Los Angeles (5 members)—Four retired businessmen and one real estate agent. No labor representative.

Montgomery County, Md. (5 members)—One mortgage company secretary, one attorney, one restaurateur, one banker, one architect—none of whom lives in a rental home.

Banana River, Fla. (5 members)—Four real estate agents and the mayor.

RENT CONTROL PETITION: 6,000 persons signed petitions for continuance of rent control, which Max Singer of the Florida CIO Council is presenting to Irene Murphy, employe in the Miami, Fla., rent control office. Singer presented the petitions during a hearing on controls held before the Miami Area Rent Advisory Board. Eight of the 14 members of the board are real estate, hotel or business men, three are city officials, two are lawyers and one is a spokesman of a veterans' organization.

U. S. Tenants Beg Expediter, Rent Boards: Hold Line on Rents

AS anxious tenants—from Miami to Chicago—appealed to their local rent boards and to the government to hold the line on rents, a Federal judge in Cleveland declared the 1947 Rent Control Act unconstitutional last week.

Immediately Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods announced: "We are going to appeal this case right away, and probably take it straight to the Supreme Court."

In his ruling Judge Paul Jones, senior federal judge of the Northern Ohio district, held that Congress cannot control rents under its war powers, since there no longer is a war. Two other federal judges have upheld the act.

The case began last June when Cloyd W. Miller, Cleveland apartment house owner, gave notice that he was going to raise rents 40 to 60%. The federal housing officials obtained a court order to stop him. The order was in effect until last week's ruling.

PLEAD FOR CONTROL

In Miami the local 14-man rent advisory board, consisting of eight real estate, hotel and business men, three city officials, two lawyers, a veteran's organization spokesman and no labor representatives, was presented with CIO-circulated petitions bearing 6000 signatures urging continued controls.

Wage earners could grit their teeth and sweep the halls and stairs or paint the apartment as the landlord's services diminished, but they "cannot dig money out of thin air to pay rental increases," Max M. Singer, CIO State Council spokesman, told the board at a public hearing.

Singer's testimony followed that of real estate spokesmen who pleaded for increased rentals and total decontrol. Miami rents were already so high, Singer said, that government agencies and private business ventures had been discouraged from settling in the area.

IN Chicago, meanwhile, Michael Mann, CIO regional director for Illinois, filed a strong protest with the Housing Expediter's office against action of the Chicago rent control board in again recommending a 15% rent boost without holding a public hearing.

The Chicago board late last month made a similar recommendation, which was rejected by Woods' office.

Mann accused the board of holding "star-chamber sessions and denying me, as a representative of 250,000 CIO members, of a hearing on such a vital matter as rents."

Also urging the Housing Expediter to refuse the rent increase was the Chicago City Council. Alderman William J. Lancaster, sponsor of the resolution, claimed that 48% of landlords' applications for rent increases had been granted.

IN St. Louis, Mo., Mayor Aloys P. Kaufman, testifying before the area rent board, pleaded for continued controls, which, if lifted, would result, he said, in "extreme hardship and chaos."

Speaking before a five-man board, consisting of two realty company presidents, a business man, a former Congressman and a labor representative, the mayor warned that if the St. Louis area is decontrolled, he would insist upon adoption "of a strong and effective state rent control law."

To the applause of the landlord-majority audience a spokesman for the landlords denied the existence of a housing shortage in the area. "They claim there's a housing shortage because they don't want to pay increased rents," he complained.

Shortly thereafter the witness protested another tenant transgression:

"Tenants put as many as seven people in one apartment making a tenement house out of our places," he said.

Hit High Rentals —And Control, Too

The Natl. Apartment Owners' Association convention last week condemned exorbitant rents, evictions without just cause and the requirement that tenants pay premium bonuses to secure living quarters.

But. . . .

Speaker Irvin Borders, of the Foundation for Economic Education in New York, told the landlords that "Congress would be 'breaking faith' with the people if it continues rent control."

One apartment house owner had a better idea for getting rents up. Shower personal attentions on the tenants, advised Mayer I. Blum of Philadelphia.

Blum's attentiveness, which involves such niceties as sending flowers on wedding anniversaries or providing "mother-in-law" suites for unexpected guests, brings results. Of 520 families in his houses, 511 have signed voluntary 15% rent increases.

Aids Congressman

Duncan Clark, member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has taken a leave of absence from his job as assistant city editor of the Denver Rocky Mountain News to become secretary to Rep. John A. Carroll (D., Colo.).

Congressman's Advice:

WANT PLACE TO LIVE? YOU'RE UN-AMERICAN

A CONTEST of two opposed attitudes regarding the nation's housing problem will flare into the open when Congress gets down to serious business.

● According to published reports, Rep. Charles K. Fletcher (R. Calif.) declared at a Congressional housing hearing on the West Coast: "It is positively un-American for so many people to want so many things they cannot have."

● Two big organizations of housing officials, in a joint report, have called for construction of 1½ million homes a year—twice the present number—and recommended passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill as the only way of achieving that goal.

The two groups—the Natl. Public Housing Conference and the Natl. Association of Housing Officials—voiced strong support of the T-E-W bill, which would give government financial assistance to a program of big-scale building for middle and low income families.

The Public Housing Conference at the same time charged that Congressional housing hearings conducted by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis), Rep. Gamble (R. N.Y.) and Rep. Fletcher had been handled in a manner designed to discredit the need for government housing activity—and in particular the T-E-W bill.

The Conference charged that the schedule of witnesses had been "loaded" at their hearings so that spokesmen for public housing had little time to speak; that attempts were made to "hustle off the witness stand" persons disagreeing with the real estate lobby line of thought; pestering witnesses for public housing with technical questions; and hinting that the idea of public housing is either communistic or socialistic.

Real estate spokesmen, the Conference said, have plugged the line that the American public has an "over-inflated appetite" for homes, and has been led by propaganda of federal agencies to expect too much. That brought on Rep. Fletcher's "un-American" remark.

NLRB Refuses Vultee Plea

AN attempt by the Nashville Corp. (Consolidated Vultee) to have the Nat'l Labor Relations Board charge the CIO Steelworkers with unfair labor practices failed last week.

Paul Styles, Southern Regional NLRB director at Atlanta, dismissed the charges of the company, which is expected to appeal to the board at Washington.

Meanwhile, the strike of 1700 steelworkers entered its second week at the Consolidated Vultee. The strikers believe the dispute will decide whether American wage-earners have the right under the Taft-Hartley law to be represented by the union of their choice.

Management followed up the strike by obtaining an injunction limiting pickets and filed the NLRB charges.

Employes of the Vultee plant voted 903 to 464 for USA-CIO to reject the Machinists Union in an NLRB election Aug. 20, two days before the Taft- Hartley law went into effect. The company, refusing to honor the vote of its employes, contended that the IAM was still representing the employes and that it could not bargain with USA because it was "not certified."

Hillman Housing Group Started; Speakers Urge Congress Act

"SIDNEY HILLMAN could not have wished a better or more useful monument to his memory than the beautiful dwellings which will spring up shortly upon this scene to house the men, women and children who need so pressingly the real homes this will mean to them."

With these words, Hillman's successor as president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Jacob S. Potofsky, launched the Sidney Hillman Housing Development in New York City at groundbreaking ceremonies Nov. 15.

The development for 800 families—half of them to be veterans and their kin—adjoins the Amalgamated Cooperative Apartments, built 20 years ago under the guidance of Hillman. The old project will eventually become part of the Hillman development. The union also sponsored a cooperative apartment development in the Bronx 20 years ago. Potofsky continued:

"THE projects of 20 years ago have clearly demonstrated that Sidney Hillman's view was feasible. Not only have these projects housed and sheltered thousands of families of modest income, but they have helped hold down other living costs through rebates and cooperative benefits of many kinds."

Tenants invest at the rate of $600 a room, but the maximum average rental is restricted to $15 a room.

Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor William O'Dwyer took the occasion to call upon Congress for passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. The shovel used by the mayor for turning the first earth carries on its handle the date of Nov. 28, 1926, when ground was broken on the union's housing developments in Manhattan and the Bronx.

O'DWYER said that the 8600 Quonset huts which the "80th Congress made available to New York . . . was no answer to the housing problem. We need help from the 80th Congress but we won't get much help unless we all get together and shout for it." The crowd applauded.

"We need all the assistance the Federal Government can provide to stimulate both private and public rental housing," Gov. Lehman said. "The specific aids required are in the Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill."

PRESENTING: Fifty department store employes will constitute the cast of "Thursday Till Nine," musical production which the CIO Department Store Joint Board, New York City, will present Nov. 24-27 at the Central Trades High School. Charmanine Raboy (above), an elevator operator at Namm's Department Store, takes the part of Cleo, the Bra Girl. Bill Judd (right) of Hearn's shipping department is the leading man. All proceeds of the four performances will go to the Paralyzed Veterans Association. Tickets range from 85c to $2.40.

130,000 IN UE SEEK GE RISE

COST-OF-LIVING wage increases will be sought by the CIO Electrical Workers for 130,000 General Electric employes.

Delegates from 92 GE plants to a union conference in New York recently called for a three-point program: 1. A wage increase; 2. Curbs on profiteering; 3. Stabilization of prices at lower levels.

"Profits after taxes in our industry," the delegates stated, "are at an all-time peak. Productivity per worker in our industry has jumped 13½% since January, 1946. The cost of food, the major expense of every working family, has increased more than 40% during the last year."

GE's recent discontinuance of a profit-sharing system was scored by the delegates. A provision to make up the loss of income will be included in the union's next contract demands.

CSC Takes Light To Rural China

The CIO Nat'l Community Services Committee has given $7,500 to the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (Indusco) to set up an electrical cooperative in rural China.

The project, to be called the CIO-Gung-ho Electrical Cooperative, will serve as a production and training unit in conjunction with the cooperative Bailie School at Sandan, in northwest Kansu province.

Ship Union Strikes End

WITH the settlement last week of the 20-week strike at U. S. Steel's Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., the nation-wide CIO Shipyard Workers' walkout which began last June came to an end.

Terms of the agreement paralleled those of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. settlement the previous week, providing wage increases of 12 cents an hour.

The pact provides that the company will rehire its striking employes without prejudice and protects them against a reduction in pay in cases of temporary assignment to jobs of lower classification. Seniority and grievance procedure clauses are similar to those in the previous contract, a union spokesman stated.

There were 3200 employes at the yard when the strike began.

Share Your Turkey With 'Silent Guest'

American families can share their Thanksgiving dinner this year with the hungry millions of war-devastated Europe, through the "Silent Guest" program launched by Gov. Robert F. Bradfort of Massachusetts and sponsored by the chief executives of all 48 States.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the American Silent Guest Committee formed to cooperate with the Committee of Governors in backing the program.

The funds will be used for CARE food packages, to be delivered to the needy of Europe as the Thanksgiving gift of the American people.

Fur Union Warned Of T-H Actions

The CIO Fur & Leather Workers executive board last week was warned that "some of the leaders of the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufacturers have indicated that they intend to use the Taft-Hartley Act" when present contracts expire.

The warning was issued by Irving Potash, the union's New York Joint Council manager, at the board's semi-annual meeting in Atlantic City.

The Marshall Plan was condemned by union Pres. Ben Gold as being "a program of interfering in the economic life of these peoples and also to acquire military bases in Europe."

Gold said he was for humane support of European peoples, but asked, "Why did they scrap UNRRA if they really and sincerely mean to furnish help?"

To Publicize Needs

Chicago Social Service Employes of the CIO Office & Professional Workers last week voted to assess themselves an average $10 per member to finance a "public interpretation campaign" to publicize the salary needs of social workers.

Allis Local Decides To Sign Affidavit

Robert Buse, president of the CIO Auto Workers at Allis Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis., announced last week that his local would file non-communist affidavits and financial reports in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Buse said the action would be taken under protest, and that "it in no way signifies a change of opinion on our part concerning the nature of the T-H Law. We are unanimous in our belief that this law is a bad one, designed to destroy unions and we shall not let up in our efforts to have it repealed." The local ended a 328-day strike last spring.

Railroad Trainmen On Radio Weekly

Second national labor union to sponsor a nationwide radio program is the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The union started a 52-week news analysis broadcast Sunday, Nov. 15, over the ABC network, with Dorothy Fuldheim as commentator.

The first union to sponsor such a program was the CIO Electrical Workers, whose weekly broadcast at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays over the Mutual network has been in progress for some months. UE's present commentator is Arthur Gaeth, who succeeded Leland Stowe.

'Taft-Hartley Bug' Bitten

CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter workers at the Nixon Nitration Works, Raritan Bay area, New Jersey, recently won a 9c hourly increase and overpowered what they termed the "Taft-Hartley bug," with which they believed the company had been smitten.

The union is one of those which has refused to comply with the T-H provisions necessary for certification or protection of union security by the NLRB.

Although the company's relations with the union had been friendly in the past, after succumbing to the "Taft-Hartley bug" it refused to extend the maintenance of membership provisions of the old agreement.

When the union's solidity became apparent and a last-ditch battle appeared in the offing, the company agreed to a clause which, the union claimed, gives the union greater security than before; a 9c hourly increase; a full hospitalization and sick benefit program financed by the company; election day as a seventh paid holiday.

Before Taft-Hartley, membership in the union was 88% of the workers; today it is 100%.

Oil Workers Up Pay $106,100,000

U. S. Oil Workers will have $106,100,000 more with which to meet high prices in the coming year, thanks to the CIO Oil Workers, Intl. Union, estimates OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

Average hourly wages for refinery workers is now $1.68, and for crude petroleum production workers, $1.57, according to OWIU Research Director E. E. Phelps.

In the past few years, OWIU has displaced Standard Oil (N. J.) as the shaper of the national wage pattern in the oil industry. Increases brought about through the union are going to most of the 200,000 workers in refineries and pipe lines, whether they are members of the union or not.

CIO Man Aids Drive

Joseph F. Collis, vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was in charge of the newspaper and publishing division of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Community Chest drive. His group attained 116% of its goal. Collis is a member of the editorial staff of the Wilkes-Barre Record.

Pliofilm Plant Contract Won

Benefits won by the CIO Rubber Workers last spring will be included in the contract at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's new air cushion-pliofilm plant at Akron, Ohio.

The factory is scheduled to begin production in January, 1948.

Some 100 workers will be affected by the national agreement, which will include paid vacations. The pliofilm workers will receive the same wage as other CIO Rubber Workers, who won 11½c hourly increases last spring.

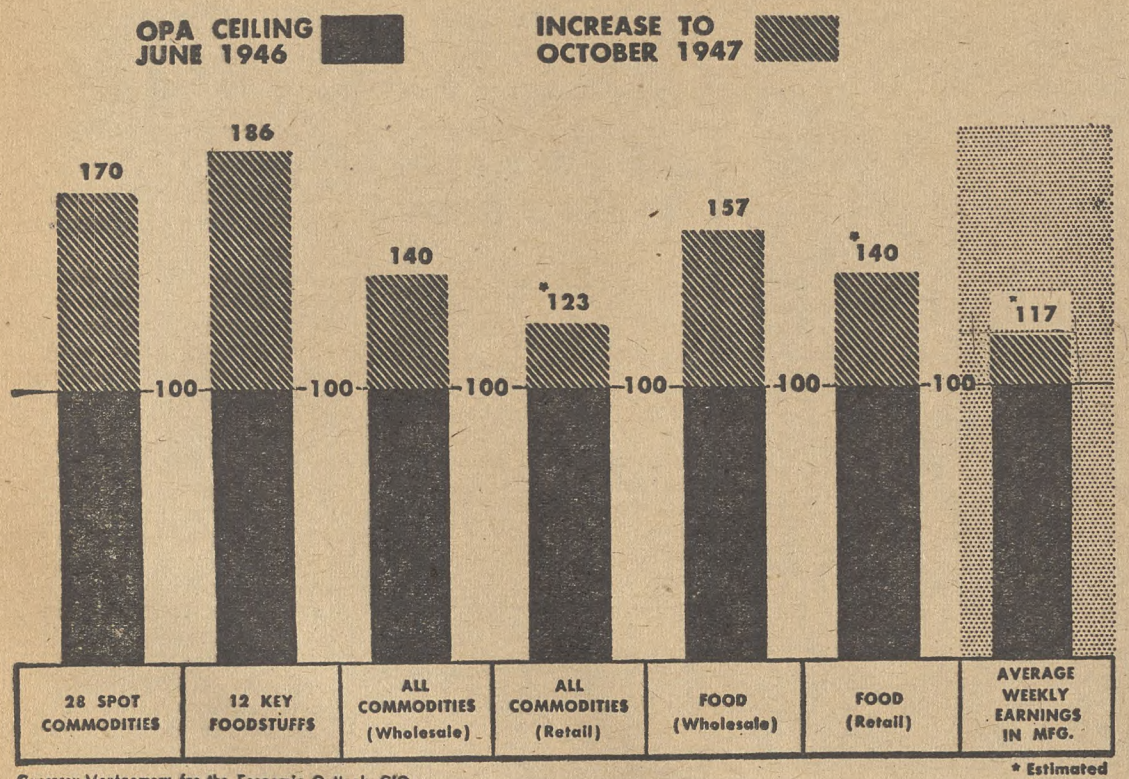
Although this contract calls for an eight-hour day and 40-hour week, union spokesmen said there would be no departure from the six-hour day, 36-hour week provision in the unions' other agreements.

Guild Local Keeps Its Union Shop

The Manchester, N. H., CIO Newspaper Guild has signed a new contract, retaining its union (Guild) shop.

The local and the publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader, a daily newspaper, used the state version of the Taft-Hartley law, the Willey act, to conduct a union shop election. The vote was 55 to 0 for the union shop. The state attorney general has ruled that in the matter of union shop agreements, the Willey act supersedes T-H.

PRICES UP, WAGES up



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Hartley Wants More 'H' in T-H; NLRB Has Worst Backlog

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

MAYBE nobody told Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R. N.J.) of reports that the Republican high command had decided on stand pat on labor legislation in the remainder of the 80th Congress.

Anyway, last week, the junior partner in the Taft-Hartley combination announced his House Labor Committee would hold public hearings in January on proposed amendments to the T-H Act.

Hartley told reporters in Chicago that first consideration would be given to legislation to prohibit interference by strikers "with the civil rights of workers who want to stay on the job." He hastened to add that "we are not planning any strikebreaking measure. What we are interested in is to bring about a respect for law and order in American industrial disputes."

The committee chairman, perhaps with an eye to the publicity glare that lighted up the Hollywood hearings before the House Un-American Affairs Committee, announced he was calling Movie Producer Cecil B. DeMille as the first witness. DeMille, patron saint of the anti-closed shop forces, has appeared twice previously before Congressional committees.

MEANWHILE, another wishful legend that has grown up since the birth of T-H was deflated with a thud last week. The legend had been that T-H had made labor-management relations pretty close to sweetness and light and that there was little recourse to the board, even where a union's officials have signed non-Communist affidavits.

The NLRB last week announced that it had ended October, 1947, with the greatest backlog of pending cases in its 11-year history.

This is the NLRB breakdown:

"During the month of October, 964 cases were filed with NLRB. Of these, 351 alleged unfair labor practices by employers, 89 alleged unfair labor practices by labor organizations, and 524, or 54%, involved petitions for various types of elections.

"Election Cases Filed: Of the 524 petitions filed during the month:

"340 were petitions for collective bargaining elections; 45 were petitions to decertify unions; 139 were petitions for union-shop authorization elections.

"Of the 340 petitions for collective bargaining elections:

"145 were filed by AFL affiliates; 40 were filed by CIO affiliates; 110 were filed by independent unions; 45 were filed by employers.

"Of the 139 petitions for union-shop authorization elections:

"52 were filed by AFL affiliates; 1 was filed by a CIO affiliate; 86 were filed by independent unions.

"Collective Bargaining Election Results: 58 collective bargaining elections were conducted, in which 2,649 employes were eligible to vote. "Of the 17 elections in which AFL unions participated, they won at least a majority in 13 instances. They failed of a majority in 3 elections; in one election the results were indeterminate.

"CIO unions participated in two elections and won both.

"Of the 38 elections in which independent unions participated, they won 27 and lost 11.

"In one election, two individuals were chosen as the majority-designated representatives.

"Decertification Election Results: Five elections, each based upon consent of all parties, were conducted upon petitions by employes asserting that a labor organization no longer represented employes.

"Of these 5 decertification elections, 4 resulted in decertification; in one, the union won.

"Union-Shop Authorization Election Results: Thirty-one union-shop authorization polls were conducted. Each was based upon the consent of the parties.

"In only one election did the union fail to receive the support of the majority of the employes eligible. Twenty-seven of the 31 elections were won by independent unions; 3 were won by AFL affiliates; the remaining election was lost by an independent union.

"Charges of Unfair Labor Practices: A total of 440 charges of unfair labor practices were received during the month.

"Of the 351 charges of unfair labor practices brought against employers: 301 were filed by individuals; 26 were filed by AFL affiliates; 10 were filed by CIO affiliates; 14 were filed by independent unions.

"Of the 89 charges of unfair labor practices brought against unions: 46 were filed by employers and employer associations; 41 were filed by individuals; 2 were filed by independent unions; none was filed by either AFL or CIO affiliates.

"Cumulative Figures: At the end of October, 4,635 cases were pending disposition at various procedural levels.

"Of the cases, 3,212 were filed before Aug. 22, the effective date of the amended (T-H) Act."

ALSO last week, Lee Pressman in his capacity as general counsel of the CIO Steelworkers sent out a legal report to Steel district directors and staff representatives, in which he said: "Somewhat slowly and cautiously but without any doubt as to where it is headed, the T-H Board has begun to move."

After reviewing the months of September and October, Pressman draws this conclusion:

"The general counsel (Robert M. Denham of the NLRB), who has almost exclusive control of the injunction side of the attack on unions, is fully aware of the power that this gives him. In a speech in St. Louis, he referred to 'drastic powers inherent in the injunction sections' and spoke of 'their value as a preventative of open warfare.'

"You will recall how the act was highly touted as 'merely' a restraint upon labor leaders and not upon individual workers. The cases I have outlined are cases in which in every instance the rights of workers were smashed."

Prices? We're Sure Way Up In 'Em

(Continued from Page 2)

of profits, prices, production and wages, the publication—issued by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research—said that to avoid further inflation "we must re-impose price controls to prevent the profiteers and speculators from further milking the American people of their dwindling savings and low earnings."

ASSERTING that "wages are lagging behind prices," the publication said that "we are in the midst of an inflationary crisis brought on through greed and profiteering."

The publication emphasized that prices and profits have far outrun wages, which it estimated had increased only 17% on a basis of average weekly earnings since mid-1946. It quoted Federal Reserve Board surveys of consumer finances to show that the top 10% of the nation's income earners hold 60% of the savings, while the bottom 70% of income earners had merely 13% of total savings.

Corporate profits have reached an all-time high of $17.4 billion during 1947, the Outlook noted. (This was before O'Mahoney's estimate.) It recalled that a year ago when CIO had predicted corporate profits of $16.1 billion for this year, the estimate "was attacked by big business as being fantastic, unreasonable and far above any possible anticipated level of profits."

IN 13 representative industries, the Outlook said, average hourly earnings have increased from 16% to 36% since June, 1945, while wholesale prices in the same industries have jumped from 15% to 93%.

Noting that prices of some raw materials were due "in part" to wage increases, the Outlook said that "in the raw material industries, wages . . . constitute only a small part of the total value of the product turned out in that industry. Consequently, these raw material industries could absorb the increased costs resulting from wage increases. But instead of absorbing the small increases in cost, they pass these higher costs on to the processors in the form of higher prices, prices far higher than were necessary to offset the wage increases in their industry.

"Therefore, by the time excessive price increases of raw materials are pyramided on each other, the final processor has comparatively large price increases in the materials which he uses in his manufacturing process."

Truman Worries GOP

(Continued from Page 3)

quest would move quickly through Congress.

Indication of the jumpy state of Republican nerves was Taft's inability to schedule joint hearings by the three committees having jurisdiction over the price control program. Rep. Wolcott (R., Mich.), head of the House Banking Committee, gave a flat turndown to the suggestion that his group meet with the Senate Banking Committee and Taft's own committee on the Economic Report.

Further complicating the picture was a report, published in the Chicago Sun, that Taft's own economic advisors had recommended at least a partial return to price controls, even before the President made public his own message. Taft was said to have dumped the secret report of his brain trusters in a quiet ceremony.

Taft's fight against controls led the St. Louis Post-Dispatch—one of the Republican Mid-West's most influential papers—to comment that "Sen. Taft and the Republican leadership do not, in short, have any effective ideas about how to control inflation."

The paper said their action gives strength to the belief that "they have been in opposition so long that they are not in the frame of mind to assume responsibility and come forward with an affirmative program."

T-H All Over In UE Strike

TAFT-HARTLEY weapons were hurled so fast at 275 striking employes of the Cory Coffee Brewer Co. in Chicago during the first week of their walkout, that heads are still swimming.

In negotiations which preceded the walkout, the company sought the right to discharge individual members of the CIO Electrical Workers in the event of strikes or stoppages, and refused, according to the union, to consider any wage demands.

On Oct. 1, expiration date, all stewards were called for a conference, a union spokesman said, while the plant's foremen circulated among the workers in an effort to obtain signatures on decertification cards.

Previously, the company had conducted elections in each department for a "workers' committee" to take the place of the UE committee.

Two days after the strike began, the company following a 15-minute hearing, obtained a Superior Court injunction, limiting the number of pickets to ten.

Fur Union Plans Health Tests

SOME 10,000 New York CIO fur workers will have both heart examinations and chest X-rays under a health project sponsored by the CIO Furriers Joint Council in cooperation with public health groups in New York City.

According to medical authorities, electro-cardigrams to detect heart abnormalities have never before been used on the scale encompassed in this survey. The New York Heart Association has been assisting the Furriers Council in setting up this first mass survey of an industrial group. Also cooperating with the union's health program is the Lower West Side Health Council.

Pioneers in union health field, the CIO Fur Workers Union in cooperation with the N. Y. Tuberculosis and Health Assn., has been conducting regular mass chest X-ray surveys of its members for some years.

Examinations in the new health program will be conducted daily in the union's auditorium, 250 West 26th St., Monday through Friday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

U.S. PASSENGER SHIPS DOWN TO 36

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine last week concluded that "a modern, efficient American merchant fleet and a progressive shipbuilding industry are indispensable to our national security, and that these are sufficiently essential to our peacetime economy, as well, to justify the Government financial aid that is necessary to maintain them."

Provision for such government subsidies was made in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, applied with Congressional approval during the war. Under the Act, government money on a subsidized ship is returned by the operator after a 10 per cent profit has been earned over a 10-year period.

In recommending that the U. S. subsidize shipbuilding up to 50 per cent, the Committee, composed of five top industrial executives, joined the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, which had been urging the same measure for the past year.

The committee, however, warned against use of American resources to dominate world trade —a move, it claimed, which would result in "retaliatory measures from those nations receiving real or fancied hurts."

War losses reduced the American passenger ship fleet from a prewar 127 to the present 36 vessels.

Pointing to the need for passenger ships, the report stated: "These ships not only fail to meet the standards of safety at sea prescribed by the U. S. Coast Guard regulations, but in some cases fall short of meeting the requirements established by the International Convention of Safety of Life at Sea."

The American shipbuilding industry, the report says, "is rapidly approaching inactivity" while foreign ship construction is racing full speed ahead.

Except for five small vessels recently ordered, ship construction now under contract in American yards will have been completed early next year.

Maritime Workers

Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, in a letter to Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.), chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, demanded that the projected sale of 96 tankers to foreign nations be stopped.

Essentially the same arguments for government stimulation of Merchant Marine expansion were posed by IUMSW Pres. John Green last May in a booklet titled "The Nation That Invented the Steamship Must Now Use It."

Green stressed the importance of a healthy American Merchant Marine in the maintenance of American prosperity, world trade and world peace.

"Every American shipyard worker keeps 6.5 other American men at work in other industries supplying material to build the ship—not only steel, but other metals and lumber, paint, electrical equipment, etc. . . . material from 46 states," Green stated.

Support of the union's call for government shipbuilding subsidies came from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who in a letter to Green last March wrote: "Obviously we should not repeat the mistakes of 25 years ago by allowing our merchant marine to rust and decay."

ACW Wins 12½c Hike

SOME 150,000 employes of the men and boys' clothing industry will receive cost-of-living increases of 12½ cents an hour and a second week's paid vacation under an agreement reached between CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of America.

Effective Dec. 15, the new boost will bring the industry's average wage to about $1.50 an hour.

The union's president, Jacob S. Potofsky, deplored the necessity of continually trying to keep pace with rising prices.

"The sole aim of the 12½-cent increase is to put us back to where we were a year ago," he stated. "It is obvious that what is needed is a system of price controls to eliminate this constant sparring to make ends meet."

This makes the third increase the CIO Clothing Workers have received since the war. A 15-cent rise was negotiated in 1945, followed by a 12½-cent increase last year.

The current increase, together with the extra week's vacations, will boost the industry's wages by about $50,000,000 a year, the union estimated.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The United Steelworkers of America, District No. 11, held its regional conference and banquet Saturday, November 15, in Reading, Pa. This District was organized a few years back and today almost every steelworker in the area is a member. Regional Director Medrick was honored by the delegates by the presentation of a watch and traveling bag.

Vice Presidents James A. Thimmes and Van A. Bittner and Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, addressed the gathering. The writer addressed the delegates at the banquet, which was the largest gathering the steelworkers have ever had. Director Medrick, who is also CIO Regional Director in the Harrisburg area, and his staff are to be complimented.

Everybody is proud of the union and is determined to push it forward. Political action and financial contributions were unanimously approved and a number of local unions are over the top already.

The following day, representatives of the AUTW and ACEW met at Reading, Pa., with the Secretary-Treasurer of TWOC-CIO, Ted Silvey, and the writer. A splendid session was held and everyone left enthused and determined to push forward to build a strong union.

The United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers of Northern California and Nevada are under process of taking their primary ballot. The Executive Board of this organization recommended CIO affiliation by a very substantial majority. New members are being signed up daily in TWOC-CIO in West Virginia following conferences held on November 9.

Educational conferences have been held also throughout the State of Oregon prior to taking a vote among the membership. Miss Ruth Wiencek of TWOC-CIO is out there addressing these gatherings. Many requests for assistance have been received from the area and will be responded to when the staff is completed.

The 80th Congress has just convened for a Special Session. President Truman read his message and the usual partisan approach has been shown. CIO will examine the message later before any official position is taken.

Senator Taft claims to be against regimentation of any kind but loses no opportunity to regiment labor. Our duty as never before is to keep organizing, educating and activizing our people to meet this challenge.

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HOW YOUR DOLLAR MAKES A HOME RUN ON A SINGLE

Reuther Supporters Win Three Auditors' Positions

THE CIO Auto Workers' convention wound up in a late session that handed many important policy matters over to the new executive board for action.

The matters include foreign policy, wages and political action.

The convention elected these regional directors, who will sit on the 22-man executive board along with Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Vice-Pres. Richard Gosser and Vice-Pres. John W. Livingston:

Pro-Reuther: Michael Lacey and Norman Matthews, Detroit East Side; Ed Cote and Joseph McCusker, Detroit West Side; Donnell Chapman, Flint, Mich.; Leonard Woodcock, Muskegon; Ray Berndt, Indiana; Pat Greathouse Illinois-Wisconsin; Russel Lettner St. Louis; Charles Ballard, Toledo; Bill McAulay, Pontiac; Tom Starling, Atlanta; Martin Gerber New York; Charles Kerrigan, New York.

Opposition: George Burt, Canada; Cyril O'Halloran, California; Paul Miley, Ohio-Pennsylvania; Richard Reisinger, Ohio.

Their margins ranged from 638 for Lacey to 8 for Burt. Starling, Gerber and McAulay were unopposed.

Under the UAW's system of giving each board member a proportion of votes based on office or size of region represented, Reuther and his supporters will have a voting strength of 1035 to 99. In pre-convention board meetings, Reuther was usually outvoted, 744½ to 309½.

The convention adopted a suggestion of Reuther that three trustees be named to audit the books of the secretary-treasurer quarterly. The nominations, made on the last evening of the convention, were given a touch of comedy when Delegate Joseph C. Ptaszynski, Hamtramck Dodge Local 3, moved that every delegate present — nearly 2000 — be nominated and those who wanted to run could take the microphone and announce their intention. The motion carried.

Elected on a show of hands were Joseph Craig, Hagerstown, Md.; Michael Novak, Detroit, and King Pederson, Buffalo, all Reuther supporters.

An ovation occurred when Reuther, in accepting reelection, introduced his parents to the audience. They are Mr. and Mrs. Valentine (Val) Reuther.

The convention, after considerable discussion, voted to raise the president's salary from $9000 to $10,000; the secretary-treasurer from $8500 to $9500; the two vice presidents from $7000 to $8000, and the directors from $5000 to $6500.

Late in the convention, R. J. Thomas, former president of UAW who was defeated in his race for reelection as vice president, took the microphone and said he would "be the first" to applaud any achievements of the new administration. He denied what he called "loose talk" which named him as leader of a split in the UAW.

After the convention, Reuther, Mazey, Gosser and Livingston signed non-Communist affidavits for the Natl. Labor Relations Board. The convention had approved such action.

Explain U.S. Plan To WFTU

THE World Federation of Trade Unions opened an important meeting of its executive bureau in Paris last week, with four CIO spokesmen on hand to explain and argue for adoption of CIO's views on foreign aid.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, had expressed hope a week earlier that the U. S. delegation would be able to win acceptance of its views for relief and rehabilitation without political interference.

The CIO delegation consists of Carey, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross and Elmer Cope of the steel union, who is stationed in Paris as a WFTU assistant general secretary. John Abt, Amalgamated counsel, is accompanying the group.

In New York, Rosenblum—a vice-president of the world labor group—said he would present to the WFTU the CIO Convention statement on foreign policy. That resolution, he pointed out before leaving for France, rejects the inevitability of war, calls for Big Three unity, and urges destruction of all traces of fascism in Germany and Japan.

"While CIO is anxious to see Germany once again a useful member of the family of nations," Rosenblum declared, "we are absolutely opposed to any attempts to rebuild her potential and make her again a threat to the peace of the world."

He noted that CIO supports the European aid program as envisaged in the Marshall Plan, and pointed out that the people of Europe would reject or resent relief or other help that "has strings attached."

Meanwhile, the United Press reported from Moscow that the Soviet trade union paper, Trud, had voiced sharp criticism of the Marshall Plan.

The Soviet labor organ said that Russion delegates to the WFTU meeting have been given instructions to "try to assure that the World Federation should be transformed into an efficient militant arm of the international working class."

Carey, in a press conference prior to leaving for France, said he saw no need for a "battle of ideologies" at the Paris meeting. CIO will seek to convince European workers, he declared, that the aid plan will be of benefit to them, that American labor will fight all political interference in its administration and combat Wall Street efforts to run the show.

Contagious!

Rock Hill, S. C., last week provided an example of how CIO wage increases spread to other groups.

Two days after the CIO Textile Workers, which holds contracts in six of Rock Hill's ten textile mills, announced negotiation of a 9% wage rise, municipal employes were granted a corresponding increase by the city council. The increase was directly attributed to the CIO gains by the bill's sponsor, Councilman W. P. Sibley.

Murray's 10 Basic Principles For Foreign Aid Program

HERE are the 10 "basic principles" on which Pres. Murray feels the nation's foreign aid program should be carried out:

1. The aid should be provided to all nations who need it to enable them to actually become self-supporting, economically healthy, and able to participate in general European rehabilitation.

2. The aid should be given without political or economic strings designed to restrict the social or economic or political forms which the European people should freely choose for themselves.

3. The aid should be ample enough to do the job so that a healthy self-supporting Europe will be created at the end of the program.

4. We must enable Europe to export goods, not only to the rest of the world, but also to us, and eventually we must be prepared to accept from Europe as much in goods as we ship to her.

5. We should oppose any attempt to treat Europe like a bankrupt corporation on which a first mortgage, impossible of future liquidation, can be obtained at bargain prices.

Repayment should not be the first consideration. We must stand firmly on our conviction that working people are the world's best investment, not to be measured in dollars and cents, but by the larger common denominator of world peace.

6. We must recognize that an adequate program of aid will require that we give more attention to the economic dangers to America.

Since some shortages of food, materials, and equipment may result from a European program, there must be assurance that what is available to our own people is distributed equitably without regard to income, or whether a business is large or small. We must take steps necessary in the way of controls to prevent speculation, further inflation, or rising prices.

7. As a condition to meeting our domestic and foreign responsibilities, an expanding American economy is required, with increases in our industrial capacity wherever they are necessary.

8. The aid program should be administered by men who are representatives of the best aspirations of the American people and who can win the confidence of the people of Europe. Adequate participation in administration by labor will aid in avoiding the mistakes in reconstruction that followed World War I.

9. Because Europe must be able to make advance plans over the next few years to become self-supporting, the agency we establish to administer the program should have power to give reasonable assurances to Europe. A policy of merely making yearly appropriations may defeat the goal of self-support.

10. The form of organization to administer the program should be such as to provide the speediest and most effective aid, and achieve the objectives indicated above.

Give $1,000 To Chile Miners

A THOUSAND-DOLLAR gift from CIO to striking miners in Chile was presented last week to Sen. Salvador Ocampo of the Latin-American republic.

The money, presented in behalf of CIO unions in the New York area, was handed to the Senate by Jacob Potofsky, head of the clothing union and chairman of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee.

Potofsky, who reported that Chilean miners have been subjected to a reign of terror at the hands of their government, promised more money would be raised among union workers in this country to help their southern neighbors. Sen. Ocampo, who received the gift, is an official of the labor federation of Chile.

At the same time, Potofsky wrote a sharp letter to Don Marcial Mora, Chile's ambassador to Washington.

"We have been appalled," he said, "by the terror tactics used against the 17,000 miners striking for a better life.

"More recent information indicates that the suppression of all civil liberties and economic rights of workers in Chile has now spread to other industries. There is the gravest danger that all free trade unions will be liquidated as a result of the government policy.

"The conscience of free Americans has been shocked by the violence and terror that has been used against Chilean workers who seek to improve their economic status."

When the Rev. Jesse Weyman Routee (above) went down to Mobile, Ala., he received treatment fit for a "visiting dignitary." The Negro Lutheran minister from New York said he owed the royal reception to a rented turban and a slight Swedish accent. This differed radically from his experience in 1943.

Set Up Group To Back Aid

Top leaders of CIO are members of the newly formed Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery, a group sponsored by leading figures in civic affairs, religion, education, industry and labor.

On the committee's executive board is Secy.-Treas. James Carey, a member of the 19-man Harriman Report Committee, which issued a report early this month on how the nation should help Europe.

Pres. Murray, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, AFL Pres. Green and several other AFL officials are also members of the committee. Chairman of the new group is former Secty. of War Stimson.

Purpose of the committee is to educate the U. S. public on the Marshall Plan and to build support for foreign-aid legislation.

House Group Asks Passage Of Bill To Admit DPs

THE CIO-indorsed Stratton Bill, which would admit 400,000 displaced persons into the United States during the next few years, received support last week from a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

The three-man group, headed by Rep. Fulton (R., Pa.), returned from a study of European DP camps and urged quick action by the United States to help clear up the problem of several hundred thousand war refugees scattered throughout Europe.

The CIO convention, in voicing indorsement of the Stratton bill, backed up earlier statements by Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. Carey.

The subcommittee report said that opening of immigration to Palestine for Jewish DP's—about 22 per cent of the total number—would break the current log-jam and speed final settlement of the refugees regardless of religion or nationality.

Chances for passage of the bill boomed last week when Sen. Taft, GOP leader in the Upper House, said he favored priority action on the DP problem.

Give Labor A Voice In Aid—CIO

CIO has sent to the White House a recommended "Ten Commandments" to insure that Marshall Plan aid to Europe serves the people's interests at home and abroad.

The suggestions for a set of broad principles to govern the nation's foreign aid program were made public by CIO Pres. Philip Murray two days after he had conferred at the White House with Pres. Truman.

Major points in the CIO set of principles called for aid to be given without political strings; opposed treating European nations like a "bankrupt corporation on which a first mortgage . . . can be obtained at bargain prices"; and strongly urged an adequate voice in the new administrative organization for labor representatives at the policy, operating and staff levels.

Murray spoke out against the dangers of staffing the new aid organization with men whose "narrowness of view . . . characterizes certain segments of the business community."

Labor Claims Right

"Labor claims the right to participate fully in all phases of the administration of the program," he declared, "so that our experience, our aspirations and our desire to contribute will find full expression."

The foreign aid program, Murray's memorandum warned, will face "an almost unsurmountable obstacle" if we attempt to force our "social or economic or political views" on any other country receiving Marshall Plan benefits.

CIO's position on that point contrasts sharply with that of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers. The NAM recently asked that no aid be given to any country which refuses to promise to cut down and remove all price controls soon as possible.

The possibility that U. S. politics and economic views will be exported along with the foreign aid has been a major source of criticism of the aid program abroad.

Pres. Murray, taking note of that type of criticism, said that the democratic-minded people of the U. S. should have confidence that "people who are actually free to choose their way of life will choose the road to democracy and choose the road of friendship with a free, liberal and progressive United States."

On the home front, Murray said, the aid program may be handicapped unless the new aid organization is staffed by a group of competent citizens who are permitted to work in a climate free from hysteria.

Blasts Hysteria

Many able persons refuse to enter government service now "because of the current atmosphere in which people may be subject to instant discharge on the basis of vague and unspecified charges," he commented.

"Adequate safeguards for their civil and political and social rights are indispensable to the recruitment of self-respecting competent Americans to a government program."

THE ADVENTURES OF

JIM BARRY

WITH FRANK IRWIN, UNION PRESIDENT, REPORTED KILLED, "CONK" BARTON.... WHO HIRED THE GUNMAN... TRIES TO BLACKMAIL HIS BOSS, STANLEY HAMKER... AND RUNS SMACK INTO THE BIGGEST SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE!

I'M NOT AS YOUNG AS I USED TO BE... BUT WHEN I HIRE RATS LIKE YOU TO DO A JOB FOR ME... I EXPECT THEM TO KNOW I'M **BOSS!** OR I TEACH THEM!

THUD!

THIS IS JUST A SAMPLE, **MISTER** BARTON! **NEXT** TIME YOU GET IDEAS IN YOUR HEAD... YOU MIGHT MEET WITH A WORSE ACCIDENT!

ALL RIGHT, CONK! GET UP!

WHA- WHAT HAPPENED?

YOU JUST LEARNED A LESSON... ONE I HOPE YOU'LL NEVER FORGET! NOW GET DOWN TO THE COURT AND SEE THAT THE CASE AGAINST YOUR... ER... FRIEND IS DROPPED!

SURE, BOSS, SURE!

GEEZ! AFTER ALL THE DIRTY WORK I DID FOR THAT GUY... THAT DIRTY DOUBLE-CROSSER WOULD THROW ME TO THE DOGS THE MOMENT HE DIDN'T NEED ME ANY MORE!

AFTER THIS CASE IS OVER... I BETTER WATCH MY STEP WITH HAMKER....

HIYA, CONK! THE CASE'S STARTED.... AND OUR MOUTHPIECE IS SURE GETTING IN HIS LICKS....

AND AS I POINT OUT YOUR HONOR, IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE MAN PRESSING THE CHARGES AGAINST MY CLIENT IS NOW DECEASED. MY CLIENT SHOULD NOT BE MADE TO SUFFER....

IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF ANY EVIDENCE.... THE LACK OF EVEN THE PERSON PRESSING CHARGES OF THE ALLEGED ASSAULT... I MOVE THAT THE CASE BE DISMISSED AND MY CLIENT FREED IMMEDIATELY...

152

THAT'S TELLING THEM, EH, STEVE? MUGS'LL BE FREE.... FREE....

WHAT!

AL

Georgetown Memorial:

TRUMAN TO HELP AT CIO UNVEILING

PRES. TRUMAN will unveil the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial plaque on Monday, Dec. 1, at the Georgetown University Hospital in Washington.

The plaque commemorates the gift by the CIO of $55,000 to the hospital's Children's Wing.

Truman also will make an address. Other speakers will be CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States; Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., president of Georgetown University; Rev. Paul A. McNally, S. J., dean of the university Medical School and regent of the university medical center, and Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President.

Sylvia Altman, pianist, will play the "Star Spangled Banner."

Pres. Murray, commenting on the gift at the CIO convention, said Georgetown's new hospital was chosen because it does not practice discrimination in admitting and treating patients and that the wing's patients would be "afflicted little children, some of them suffering from the physical condition that was overcome by Pres. Roosevelt."

Hartley Touring As Congress Sits

Congress last week was sitting in a solemn, emergency session seeking a solution for the critical economic situation at home and abroad.

But, Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R., N. J.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, was not sitting with his colleagues. Hartley was on a tour giving employer and legal groups the lowdown on his favorite topic —the Taft-Hartley law. His Washington office said he was not expected back "until sometime in December."

CIO Fights 'Racial' Deals

CIO and 30 of its affiliated unions went into the U. S. Supreme Court last week with a legal brief aimed at smashing "racial covenants" under which persons are barred from selling their homes to individuals of other races or nationalities.

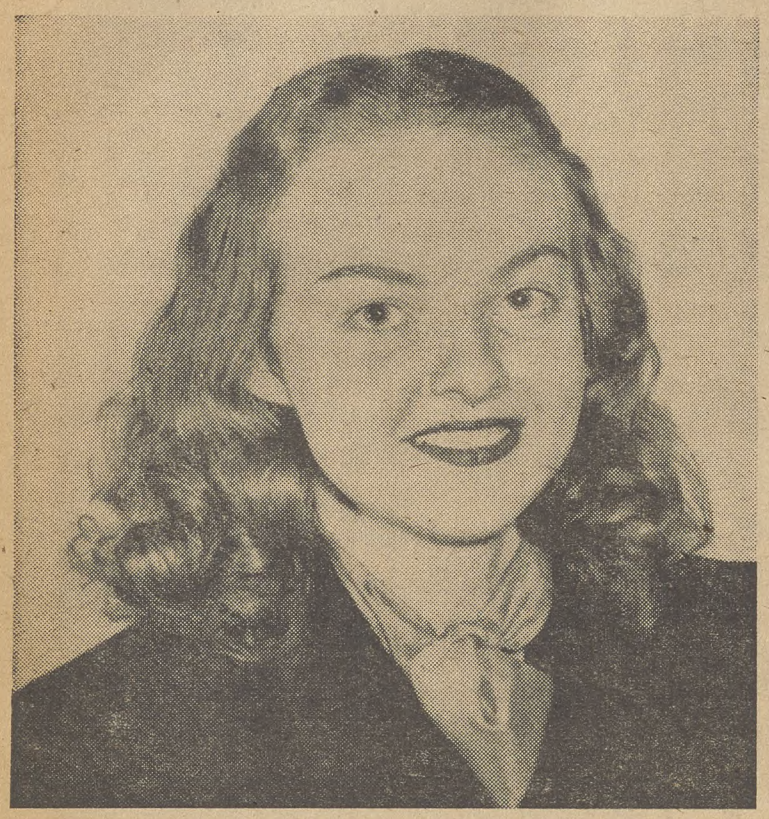
Four cases testing the principle are up for consideration in the high court, and CIO joined with a number of other organizations in filing the briefs as "friends of the court."

"Restrictive covenants have imposed upon . . . Negro workers unbelievable hardships in obtaining adequate housing," the CIO brief, prepared by General Counsel Lee Pressman and his assistants, declared.

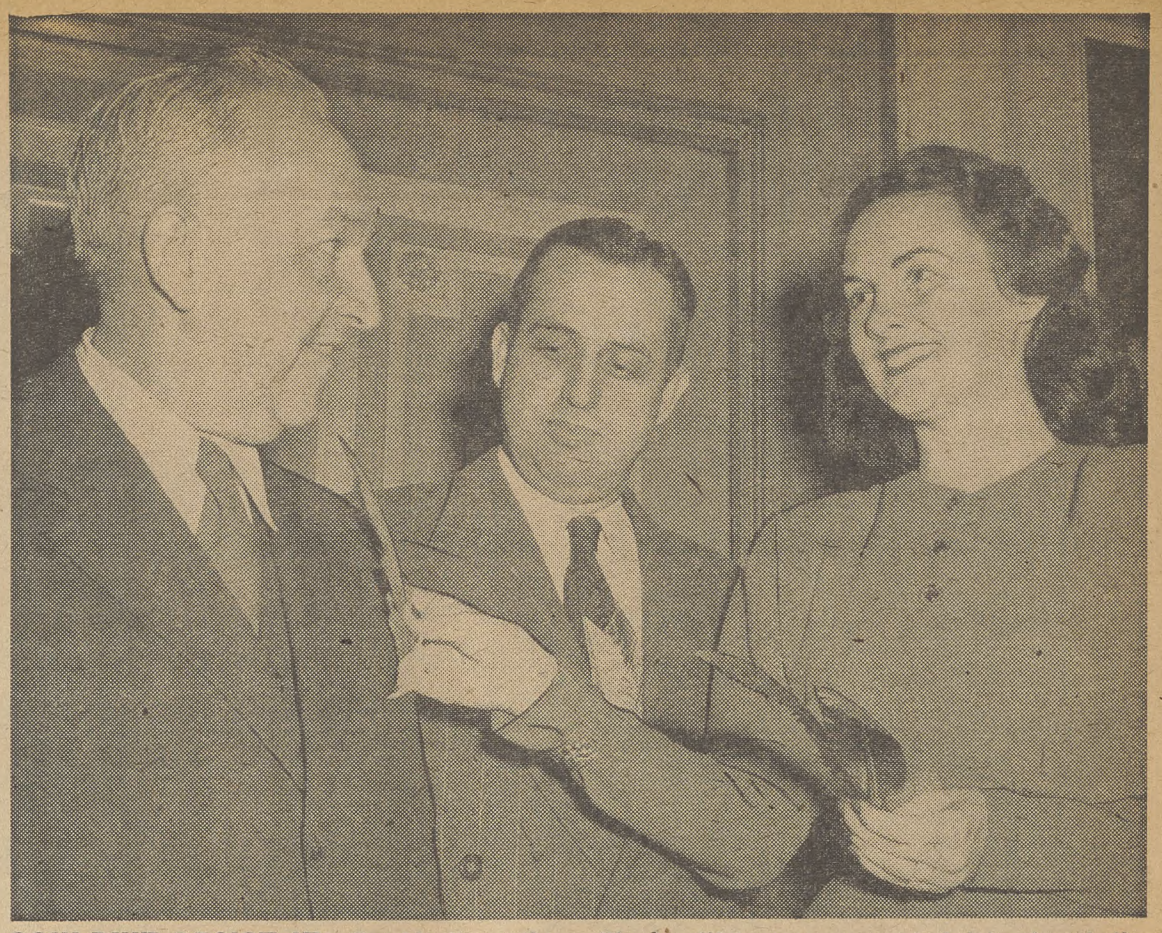
The covenants were challenged in the CIO brief on the basis that they deprive Negro property buyers of due process of law; that they defy federal laws about acquiring property, and that they contradict the United Nations charter in which the U. S. promised to promote observance of basic liberties without racial distinction.

Truman Thanks Carey For Work

President Truman last week thanked CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey "for the time, energy and interest" he devoted to the Harriman committee of citizens which submitted the report on European Recovery and Foreign Aid.



QUEEN'S SMILE: Mary Fisher, St. Louis Post-Dispatch stenographer, has reason to flash a happy smile because she has been chosen Miss Page One of 1947 and will preside over the Page One Ball of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild to be held Nov. 26.



COULDN'T RESIST IT: Frankly, it was the young lady at the right of the above picture who made the CIO News editors break what they thought was an iron-clad rule. They knew it would be impossible to run all union-Community Chest pictures submitted, so they decided to run none. When they received the picture shown above, they said "to heck with the rule" and sent it to the engraver. The beautiful young woman is helping launch the Memphis Community Chest drive. She's pinning a red feather on John M. McGregor, drive chairman, as B. R. Allen, chairman of the Memphis CIO Council and president of the Firestone Rubber Workers local, looks on. The girl? Oh, she's Barbara Jo Walker of Memphis, recently Crowned Miss America of 1947... So, do you blame us for breaking our rule?

Wage-Hour Administrator Asks 75c Minimum

AMENDMENTS to the U. S. Wage-Hour law — probably to limit its coverage over workers in a number of industries—will be introduced in Congress next January and will come up for action in February.

The prediction was voiced by Rep. Samuel McConnell (R., Pa.), head of the House Labor subcommittee, which has been conducting hearings for the past several weeks.

McConnell and the GOP majority on the committee, in a series of questions directed at witnesses, have indicated strong interest in lifting the straight time work week from the present 40 hours to 44 or even 48. Time and a half pay is now required after 40 hours a week.

Last week the present Wage-Hour Administrator and his predecessor in the job both urged that the present 40c minimum under the law should be substantially raised.

At the same time, the committee received a strong demand from Pres. Donald Henderson of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers to appear as a witness to back up his earlier charges of a "conspiracy" to weaken the federal wage law.

Henderson's statement had been filed on Nov. 13 with the committee. That group, a sub-committee of Rep. Fred Hartley's Labor Committee, was particularly wrought up over Henderson's claim that a "conspiracy exists in Congress to tear the guts out of the Wage-Hour Act just as the guts were torn out of the Wagner Act when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed."

In a letter to McConnell the FTA president said he could back up his charges. He predicted that the sub-committee would grant a "token increase" in minimum pay while cutting down the coverage of the law over workers who are entitled to extra pay after 40 hours of work a week.

From Metcalfe Walling, a former Wage-Hour administrator, the committee heard recommendations for a raise in base pay under the law from 40 cents to 65 cents and a change in the law to give the administrator a chance to interpret the law.

William R. McComb, the present Wage-Hour head, asked for a raise in the minimum rate to 75 cents,

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The CIO News

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Mass Arrests in Illinois; Kidnapping in Georgia

The woman at the left, Mrs. Edna Martin, a volunteer Textile Union organizer, was kidnapped from her room and threatened with shooting if she continued her work in Tallapoosa, Ga. With her is Kenneth Douty, State Textile director. The picture was taken in Tallapoosa where Mrs. Martin later assisted a crew of Textile Union organizers in distributing leaflets.

In the scene above, a man demonstrating in sympathy with Chicago CIO Electrical strikers is manhandled by plainclothesmen. He had been in a parade. In the incident, 183 persons were arrested. Local union officials said the violence scenes were staged by police for the benefit of news photographers and for court evidence. The strike is at the Cory plant.

Stories on Page 2

Drive Against Labor:

WOMAN KIDNAPPED; COPS ARREST 183

Georgia

By TOM NOWELL

AT midnight, Monday, Nov. 17, Mrs. Edna Martin, 41, widowed mother of six children and a volunteer organizer for the CIO Textile Workers, was kidnapped from the room she had rented that day in Tallapoosa, Georgia.

She was tossed half clad into the rear of an open truck, driven for hours over rough roads, and was thrown out with the warning: "You will be shot on sight if you return to Tallapoosa. We don't want any CIO."

On Monday, Nov. 24, Mrs. Martin, with Kenneth Douty, Georgia TWU Director and an escort of men from TWU and the CIO Organizing Commitee, handbilled Tallapoosa. There was no shooting.

Mrs. Martin, who came into the union the hard way through the 18-month strike at Athens Manufacturing Co., is the mother of Grady Martin, 26, who served as a Sergeant in World War II. He now holds the commission of Reserve Lieutenant, and is a student at the University of Georgia under the GI Bill of Rights.

ASSIGNED to organize the American Thread Co. Mill at Tallapoosa, Mrs. Martin had been visiting that town each week. At the suggestion of workers in the mill, she rented a room. She went out about her duties, and returned late in the evening.

Exhausted, she bathed and went to bed. About 11:15, there was a rapping at her door. A woman's voice called: "Mrs. Martin, I must see you." Mrs. Martin asked if the woman were alone, and was told "no." She then explained she had retired, and asked her caller to return in the morning.

WHILE she was speaking, she heard the window slide open and when she turned around she found nine persons, five of them women dressed in denim shirts and pants, in her room.

The leader, an elderly man with shifty eyes, told Mrs. Martin to get out of town.

"My boy fought for four years," Mrs. Martin told the man. "I can come and go as I please, thanks to my boy and the millions like him."

The four men, each armed with a shot gun, seemed to hesitate. Mrs. Martin asked permission to dress. The leader shouted: "You won't need a dress where you are going." He turned to one of the other men and ordered: "Get that hemp rope out of the truck."

THE elderly man then permitted Mrs. Martin to dress, but all of the men refused to leave the room. She slipped her nightgown over her shoulder, her dress over her head, and was then trussed up with the rope, gagged with a filthy handkerchief and forced to walk to the truck.

Mrs. Martin said she was amazed and shamed by the obscene language used by both men and women kidnappers. She was thrown barefooted into the rear of the open pickup truck and a woman sat on her chest and stomach to hold her down.

Near Bremen, Ga., Mrs. Martin was dragged from the truck, thrown into the road, and her luggage and shoes were thrown after her. She walked about an hour to find the highway, was picked up by a motorist and driven into Bremen, where she spent the night with friends. The hoodlum band profited by their cowardly act. Ten dollars, a $65 watch given her by her son, and several items of Mrs. Martin's clothing were missing.

EARLY last week Kenneth Douty, Georgia TWUA director, filed charges against the American Thread Co., with the National Labor Relations Board.

"We regret having to file these charges," Douty said. "Our relations with the company at its Dalton mill have been very harmonious.

"However, we are in possession of evidence that leaves little doubt that the kidnaping was part of planned company activity on the part of the Tallapoosa mill officials to deny to their employes the right to have a union."

Douty asked that NLRB make an immediate investigation of the charges. He also requested that an investigation be made by law enforcement officers at Tallapoosa.

Chicago

THREE local union officials were sentenced to 90 days in jail and 183 persons were arrested as the CIO Electrical Workers walkout at the Cory Corp., Chicago, went into its fourth week.

Sentenced for contempt of court following injunction proceedings were Pat Amato, president of UE Local 1150; Irving Krane, business manager and Lee Lundgreen, financial secretary. Twenty-six persons were originally cited.

Hearings on the arrest of 183 demonstrators in an anti-Taft-Hartley law parade began last week. The marchers passed in front of the Cory plant, where police broke up the demonstration, immediately silencing Leo Turner, UE international representative, who rose to speak, when they arrested him along with the 182 others.

THERE was no violence or attempt to resist police, the local's publicity director, Eugene Raleigh, stated. "The police staged their own violence scenes for the benefit of news photographers and court evidence," Raleigh said.

The strike began Nov. 1 when the coffee brewer company refused to recognize the union any longer, although UE had been the bargaining agent for the 275 employees for the past six years.

A series of T-H weapons immediately hurled at the strikers included an injunction to limit the number of pickets to 10 at the plant; a supplementary injunction further limiting the number to four; filing of decertification petitions with the NLRB; mass arrests and the sentencing of union leaders.

TO FURTHER encourage repudiation of the union by employees, the company offered all strikebreakers concessions demanded by the strikers—a 20c hourly increase and six paid holidays, Raleigh said.

Labor Protesting Penna. Decision

Labor in Lackawanna County, Pa., is united in protest against a ruling of a county court judge that failure to file non-Communist affidavits is illegal and tantamount to treason.

The ruling, handed down against the CIO Communication Workers by Judge Will Leach, is being appealed to the State Supreme Court. ACA members are on strike against Station WGBI, Scranton. Protests against the ruling have been made by CIO Regional Director Joseph M. Walsh; CIO Newspaper Guild Vice Pres. Joseph F. Collis, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the AFL District 1. The two largest unions in the Lackawanna area, the CIO Steelworkers and AFL Miners, like ACA, have refused to sign the affidavits and file financial statements under the Taft-Hartley Law.

Steel Files NLRB Brief On Vultee

COUNSEL for the CIO Steelworkers last week filed a brief with NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham denying the union is violating the Taft-Hartley law in connection with a strike of employes of the Consolidated Vultee Corp., Nashville, Tenn.

The brief specifically denied company complaints filed with Denham that the USA is violating Section 8 (b) (4) (c) of the Act, which makes illegal a strike to force a company to recognize a union when another has been "certified" by the Labor Board.

The brief made three principal arguments:

1. The Intl. Association of Machinists, with which the company signed a new contract last spring after the CIO had petitioned for an NLRB election, has never been certified. It was first recognized in 1941 after a consent election by the NLRB regional director, and the election produced no technical certification.

2. Results of the 1941 election are obsolete after the 6-year interval, particularly in view of the USA-CIO's 903-464 victory in an NLRB election Aug. 21, the day before major sections of the Taft-Hartley act came into effect.

3. The NLRB, by ordering the election in August, held in effect that there is no binding certification of the IAM, and that a legal question did exist as to the majority union.

The Consolidated Vultee petition against the USA-CIO was ruled out by the Atlanta regional office of the NLRB, and the firm subsequently appealed the case to the NLRB's general counsel.

The U. S. Circuit Court recently upheld the NLRB order that 142 employees be reinstated by the Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Co. As a result of a complaint by the CIO Steelworkers, the board found that in selecting the list for discharge the company had chosen a large proportion of Union members even though they had more seniority and skill than non-union members.

Columbus Labor:

UNITED IN BATTLE ON PAYROLL TAX

UNITED LABOR in Columbus, capital city of Ohio, is fighting a proposed "income tax," which is actually a wage or payroll tax.

The tax, expected to be approved this week by the City Council, which is composed of seven Republicans, is a so-called income tax—one-half of 1%—on corporation profits and salaries or wages.

But, Labor points out, the tax is inequitable: payrolls are taxed on the gross amount, while corporations may make permissible deductions from profits for operating expenses. The net result is a wage tax similar to that imposed in Philadelphia.

(Columbus was not the only city afflicted with wage taxitis. The Republican Philadelphia Inquirer, in an exclusive story, stated that the city council was about to increase the wage tax from 1% to 1¼ or 1½%. Since the inception of the Philadelphia wage tax about 10 years ago, the city fathers have given the citizens drinking water that is so vile no printable word can be used to describe it.)

Both the local and Ohio CIO and AFL bodies are in the fight against the tax, which was unveiled four days after the November 4 municipal election. During the campaign, there was no mention of taxes. Labor, immediately upon passage of the tax, will distribute legal petitions for a referendum vote. Between 4100 and 4200 signatures are needed.

LAST week, a protest by CIO and AFL leaders who filled the City and Council chambers to overflowing delayed passage of the bill. A public hearing was called for later last week. However, though it was anticipated that Council would adopt the tax law, both CIO and AFL confidently expect the referendum will defeat the measure and stave off a rash of such wage taxes all over Ohio.

Opposition of labor has already reduced the tax proposal from 1% to one-half of 1%. The tax is based on the model provided by Toledo, where a similar—1%—tax was put into effect 18 months ago. There, a referendum sponsored by the CIO resulted in the tax being sustained, but labor is confident that the sharp rise in living costs since inception of the Toledo tax will arouse the public.

CIO's opposition does not leave the city with no alternative to the wage tax. William Lavelle, secretary of the State CIO, speaking both for CIO and AFL, proposed this in an address to the City Council last week:

"1. That the city begin immediately an effective campaign to obtain re-appraisal of commercial and industrial property in Columbus.

"2. That the city take the initiative in leading a concerted drive of public officials throughout Ohio on the state Legislature and state administration for an equitable distribution of state sales tax receipts.

"3. That this city lead a drive of Ohio city officials to compel state and county authorities to close the loopholes of the present Ohio tax enforcement system.

"4. That the council immediately enact an encroachment tax."

IT HAS been revealed that Columbus officials recently visited Toledo to get information on the operation of the wage tax there and that Toledo officials visited Columbus to help draft the ordinance.

Lavelle says the financial condition of Ohio's major cities—many of them admittedly in bad shape—stems from three major sources:

1. Inequitable distribution of sales tax receipts by the Legislature. (The sales tax law, passed in 1935, was designed to provide $217,000,000 for the cities; actually it has provided only $112,000,000.)

2. Loopholes in enforcement of present tax legislation (Lavelle says many businesses dodge the sales tax.)

3. Undervaluation of commercial and industrial property. (Lavelle points out that a property assessed for taxes at $246,000 was found to be worth $749,000 when appraised for sale to the city.)

Let 'em Eat Cake

Columbus Republicans and daily newspapers are taking the stand that "why should anyone oppose the proposed 1% income tax? After all, it only means one less pack of cigarettes a week."

In reply, the CIO says: "This means one less quart of milk a week; it may mean two less loaves of bread."

THE Columbus CIC, through Pres. William Spratley, assailed the raising of the tax issue at a time when living costs are at an all-time high.

Spratley said:

"The tax violates every decent precept of fair taxation. Even the Federal income tax recognizes the principle of exemptions for low income workers and the idea of graduated taxation rates apportioning the tax burden in accordance with the ability to pay. Even the sales tax recognizes a form of limited exemption—it does not tax food purchases.

"The payroll tax, however, is a scavenger form of taxation. It strikes at lowliest incomes with complete disregard of poverty and need. The payroll tax will mean less food on the tables of Columbus worker families, and less clothes on the backs of workers' children.

"We recognize that the City of Columbus needs more money, but there are more equitable means of raising the necessary funds than the proposed payroll tax"

George DeNucci, regional CIO director, and Paul J. McCarthy, Sr., president of the Columbus AFL Federation, are active in the anti-wage tax fight. The city's newspapers are favoring the levy.

CIO Wins On L&N

The CIO United Transport Service Employees Union were declared the bargaining agent for the maids, porters and attendants on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in a ballot-by-mail election conducted by the National Railway Mediation Board. On the short end of the balloting was the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

GOP Sources Say: If Vote Were Now Democrats Would Win Handily

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

GOP National Chairman Brazilla Carroll Reece continues to remark garrulously, "you don't lose by winning," but more serious minds on the Republican side are warning:

a. The Democrats have staged a remarkable comeback since the GOP Congressional landslide of 1946.

Bucket Brigade

The St. Paul CIO-PAC has organized bucket brigades.

There's no fire, it's just that the drive for PAC contributions—pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars, dollars, etc.—is at fever pitch.

b. Pres. Truman has also staged a remarkable comeback.

c. A Republican victory in 1948 is by no means a sure thing.

d. In fact, some say, the Democrats would regain control of Congress if the election were held today.

Warnings to the GOP came last week from two sources: David Lawrence's U. S. News and Bert Andrews, in the New York Herald Tribune. (Lawrence's publications are frankly pro-business; Andrews is the reporter who scored a "scoop" on the fired State Dept. employes; the Herald Tribune is GOP editorially.)

The National Week section of U. S. News, under the headline, "Measure of Democrats' Gains, Support Enough Today to Retake Congress," said: "New studies show Democrats, on a comeback trail from the low points of 1946, could win Congress if elections were held now."

Andrews said: "A sizable portion of the Republican leaders in the Senate and House are beginning to realize that the party will have to get in and work if it is going to hold even or gain in 1948."

In another Herald Tribune article, Jack Steele commented on Sen. Taft's address in which he attacked Pres. Truman's anti-inflation program. He wrote that the address "infuriated the 'Young Turks'—a group of a dozen or so younger, more liberal Republican Senators who firmly believe that something must be done about high prices and that, unless the Republican majority in Congress does that something, the party's chances in next year's election would be mightly slim."

U. S. News puts the main issue as: "Right now, the hottest political issue promises to be over prices."

The article then recalls that the Gallup Polls have shown that

B. C. REECE

Are his glasses rose-colored?

whereas 47% of the vote went to the Democrats in 1946, now 56% of people say they'd vote Democratic. And, further, Gallup found that whereas 32% of the voters in 1946 thought Truman was doing a good job, now 55% think he is.

U. S. News went on to say "special elections to fill House seats, held during the first three weeks of November show rises in Democratic strength in line with these polls. All the elections were in districts that were either Republican, or Democratic, by tradition and there were no turnovers. But the average Democratic increase in the four districts was 5.8%.

"This boost, applied to the nation, would lift the 47% the Democrats got in 1946 to about 53%."

The four elections listed by U. S. News were three Republican by-elections victories in the 10th Indiana, 9th Massachusetts and 4th Ohio, and the Democratic victory in the 14th New York.

In Indiana, the Republican vote fell off 6%; in Ohio, 3.9%; in Massachusetts, 3% and in New York, 8.6%.

U. S. News ponders further: "An election now, that reflected either the Gallup poll or the average election changes from the voting in 1946, would put the Democrats in charge of both houses by a handy margin. Curiously enough, the party strength, both in the polls and in the average of Democratic percentage gains in the voting, is almost a full percentage point higher than Mr. Truman's personal rating.

"But the 55% at which Mr. Truman's personal popularity stands would give the Democrats 72 seats now held by Republicans in the House. They need only 29 to take command. The same 55% would give the Democrats 6 seats in the Senate. They need only four to win control."

U. S. News estimates that if the Democrats gain 53% of the vote, they could pick up these House seats: three in Calif.; two in Conn.; one in Idaho; two in Ill.; two in Ind.; one in Md.; one in Mass.; three in Mich.; two in Minn.; four in Mo.; two in N. J.; four in N. Y.; two in Ohio; seven in Pa.; one in Utah; one in Wash.; four in W. Va.; two in Wis.; for a total of 46 votes (this is based on districts where the GOP won by less than 53% in 1946.)

As to the Senate, the article said a Democratic rise to 53% would imperil Republican Senators in Wyoming (Robertson); West Virginia (Revercomb); Oklahoma (Moore), and Kentucky (Cooper). It is interesting for PAC members to note that these senators have generally voted against the workers' interest.

HOWEVER, U. S. News points out that a number of Democrats are also in marginal districts and that such liberals as Sen. James Murray (D., Mont.) and others in the House are not certain of reelection.

Andrews' piece in the Herald Tribune lists some of the things GOP chairman Reece did not mention after the recent elections:

"That the Republicans lost ground in the percentage of total vote in five special elections they won.

"That a drop of as great a percentage in the 1948 regular elections would either lose the five districts for the Republicans or make it a narrow squeak, indeed.

"That the Republicans lost ground in percentage of total vote in two special elections, Mr. Reece did not mention—elections in which Democrats held seats they had won in 1946.

"And that a sizable portion of the Republican leaders in the Senate and House are beginning to realize that the party will have to get in and work if it is going to hold even or gain in 1948."

It is also interesting to note, from a PAC angle, that the U. S. News and Andrews' articles fail to mention the Indiana municipal, the Kentucky state-wide and municipal, the various elections in Ohio, such as Akron and other key cities, and elections in a number of other states, where PAC-indorsed candidates scored major reversals of votes.

Kroll Advises: Step Up Efforts

PAC Director Jack Kroll, commenting on reports of swings against the Republicans, said:

"The recent victories scored by progressive candidates in state and municipal elections are only a forerunner of better things to come—if our PAC workers intensify their efforts and continue to spread the message of political action to the voters in the plants in which they work and the blocks in which they live.

"The trend back to progressive government will not result in overconfidence and inaction. We know that the struggles of 1948 will require the utmost effort. Our workers will make that effort. Victory in 1947 certainly tastes sweet. Victory in 1948—a progressive Congress—will taste even sweeter."

DATES DON'T MEAN A THING UNDER T-H

IN some states and cities, you can get a reduction on your real estate taxes if you pay before a certain date.

All you have to do is pay up; you don't have to sign an affidavit saying you are not a Republican—if it's a Democratic city—or that you're not a Democrat—if it's a Republic city.

But, in the Natl. Labor Relations Board, as remodeled by Mister Taft and Master Hartley, effective dates don't mean a thing.

Last week, the NLRB ruled that a union which had failed to sign non-Communist affidavits could not be certified as a collective bargaining agent—despite the fact the union had won an election before Aug. 22, 1947, effective date of the T-H law.

THE ruling threw out the rights of the CIO Electrical Workers and the CIO Furniture Workers.

The UE had won, on Aug. 14, an election at the Colonial Radio Corp., Riverside, Calif. The vote was 97 to 89 in favor of UE.

The UFW had been victorious, on Aug. 21, day before the effective date, in an election at the Myrtle Dest Co., High Point, N. C. The vote was 118 to 113 in favor of UFW.

THE board, ordering the cases "closed," declared:

"The petitioner (Furniture Workers) here contends that certification by the Board is merely the performance of a ministerial act, requiring no exercise of judgment or discretion, and is not part of the investigative procedure.

"We find this contention to be without merit. We regard the certification as a step, albeit the final step in investigations conducted pursuant to Section 9 (c) of the act. Despite some ambiguity, moreover, we believe that Subsections 9 (f), (g) and (h), taken as a whole, reflect an intention on the part of Congress completely to debar non-complying unions from access to the Board's processes in representation cases.

"Inasmuch as the labor organization receiving a majority of the votes cast in the election is ineligible for certification, we shall order the investigation closed."

Meanwhile, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, speaking over the New York Times' radio station WQXR, declared that the Taft-Hartley law has "heartened" employers to reject union proposals upon which they would have negotiated in pre-T-H days. He urged outright repeal of the law.

Joseph Loftus, labor reporter in the Times' Washington Bureau, another speaker on WQXR's "What's On Your Mind" program, said that the T-H non-Communist affidavits had proved a dramatic element in the law, but he suggested that industrial peace would be more likely if impartial men trusted by "both sides" were empowered to write legislation to remedy specific abuses. He declared that framers of the law had disregarded impartial experts and had covered too much ground.

On the same program were Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia U., and Gerald D. Reilly, former member of the NLRB. Both held the law was an essential reform.

S. F. CIO To Discuss Civil Liberties

Secy.-Treas. Paul Schnur of the San Francisco CIO Council has announced that all CIO unions in the community are being asked to devote 30 minutes of each meeting during December to a discussion of "the current attack on civil liberties and how it affects the labor movement." The report of the President's Committee on Civil Liberties will be used in the discussions.

"We intend to alert our entire membership to the dangers of such bodies as the Tenney (Calif.) Committee and the Thomas Un-American Committee," Schnur said. "The voting records of the legislators who make up these committees show them to be among the most bigoted anti-labor politicians in the nation. Their goal is the destruction of unions, as well as thorough control of anyone who differs with them in political matters. Their activities are a far cry from our American tradition of fair play and free speech."

SAY HOUSING SHORTAGE HARMS NEW ENGLAND

THREE CIO Textile Workers officers last week advised Congress to establish a National Construction Authority with power to take necessary steps to increase the building materials supply as a means of promoting low and medium-priced housing construction.

The proposal was made by Mariano Bishop, TWUA's northern cotton director; John Chupka, national director, wool division; and William Belanger, Massachusetts director, at a Boston hearing of the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing.

Three other CIO representatives—Legislative Representative Albert Clifton, John Callahan, Electric Workers business agent, Pittsfield, Mass.; and John Jekot, Western Massachusetts CIO Council—told the visting Congressmen one of the reasons New Englanders and industry are leaving the region is the housing shortage.

All CIO witnesses urged passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill as a partial solution of the problem. Speakers who apologetically suggested government action were rebuked for not being more vehement by Sen. Charles Tobey (R., N. H.), who pointed out that he would continue his fight for adoption of the W-E-T Bill.

Illustrating the degree of the emergency was a one-page summary of the Worcester housing situation prepared by Local 2936, CIO Steelworkers, and presented by Clifton. This city of 200,000, the report stated, has about 1000 evictions pending in courts, 9000 families living doubled up, and has issued building permits for 541 units since the first of the year. Municipal authorities had termed between 7000 and 8000 dwelling units unfit for habitation.

Clifton, Callahan and Jekot also urged extension of rent controls.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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NOT 'LABOR'S BLIND ALLEY'

Its reasoning seems pretty ridiculous to us, but here's how the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. has things figured out:

Conditions are pretty bad in Great Britain, which has a labor government. So—

American workers should learn a lesson from the British and stay away from political action.

McGraw-Hill has been using full-page newspaper ads to carry this message to the public. The ads are headed "Political Action—Labor's Blind Alley."

We got the impression that Britain was in bad shape as a result of a war. We thought that the bombings which smashed homes and factories and sank ships were largely responsible.

We began to suspect the real purpose of the McGraw-Hill ads when we got to the part which said, "The Taft-Hartley Act is an essential bulwark of free collective bargaining. Bargaining works satisfactorily only when both parties—management and labor—think they are getting a fairly even break."

Suppose we stop quoting right there and ask, where was McGraw-Hill when union members all over the country were shouting that the T-H Act gave labor a lousy break?

The ads claim that the Wagner Act should have been killed because management felt it wasn't getting an even break.

But labor, the ads say, shouldn't "damn the members of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act."

As we said at the beginning, it seems pretty ridiculous to us.

World's Greatest Candidates

Col. Robert R. McCormick, junketing in Hongkong while printers are striking against his Chicago Tribune, ("World's Greatest Newspaper"), has a new Presidential hero he puts even above Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The hero: Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), "a real American and right in there on the firing line."

McCormick is violently opposed to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg — "Let's not have any foreigners."

McCormick would back MacArthur only if there is a convention deadlock over Taft. Others who are "acceptable" are Sen. Edward Martin (R., Pa.), Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R., Neb.), Gov. Earl Warren of California and Speaker Joseph Martin (R., Mass.).

We hope they all feel happy.

Thank You, Mr. Hannegan

It was with deep regret that we read of the resignation of Postmaster General Robert Emmett Hannegan.

Hannegan demonstrated that it is possible for a professional politician to fight for the rights of the people. He was a liberal tower of strength in the Cabinet when the chips were down. The nation—and labor in particular—owes Mr. Hannegan a debt of gratitude for his fight for retention of OPA and for veto of the Taft-Hartley Act.

We feel that baseball will add to its status as the national pastime with Hannegan as one of the new owners of the St. Louis Cardinals.

So, Private Citizen Hannegan, keep up the good fight.

Their Strained Faces Tell Horrible Story of Hunger

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE other day I looked at some pictures—and then I shuddered.

I had seen men die violently. I had seen women—their bodies badly mangled—suffer the tortures of the damned as they fought against death.

I had even seen children—little children—fight for life as doctors sewed up their gaping wounds and set broken bones.

But somehow this was different.

The only thing wrong with the youngsters in the pictures was that they were hungry.

THEIR eyes were sunken and their small chests looked like poorly designed washboards.

It didn't seem possible that hearts could still be beating inside their emaciated bodies.

I looked at the pictures again—and I thought, "This is a hell of a price to pay for man's inhumanity to man!"

Then I realized, as never before, the terrible price we have to pay for war. And the paying only begins when the shooting ends.

THOSE who critically ask, "Why should we send millions abroad when we're having troubles right here at home?" should see those pictures.

And the same goes for those who would tie entirely too many strings to our foreign aid program.

Yes, they should take a good look. And they should ask themselves, "What will happen if we don't give help?"

The pictures are just ordinary photographs. They show children of war-torn countries who are facing starvation.

Just pictures of hungry little children.

MEN who measure most things in dollars and cents keep telling us that "we must be practical about our foreign aid."

And so we must—though hungry boys and girls, and hungry grown folks, too, are more interested in food than in practicality.

Should our aid program be designed and administered by those who hold the view that the U.S. can "buy" the political thinking of Western Europe and stave off Communism?

Or should the job be given to those who hold that we should help all who face privation and the threat of starvation?

PROBABLY the best program would result from combining the ideas of those who want to stress practicality and those who would stress humanitarianism.

The former could do much to keep us from squandering our food and money, and keep ambitious men abroad from using our program for their own selfish purposes.

The latter could do much to keep the former from viewing foreign aid as a cold-blooded, dollars-and-cents proposition.

Uncle Sam should be turned into neither Uncle Sap nor Uncle Shylock!

THE CIO has asked that labor be given a real voice in both the policy making and administrative phases of our foreign aid program.

It has asked that the program not be made a vehicle for U. S. meddling in the internal affairs of other countries.

It has sent representatives to Europe in an effort to convince Continental labor leaders that the "Marshall Plan" is not a "Wall Street enterprise," as the Communists charge.

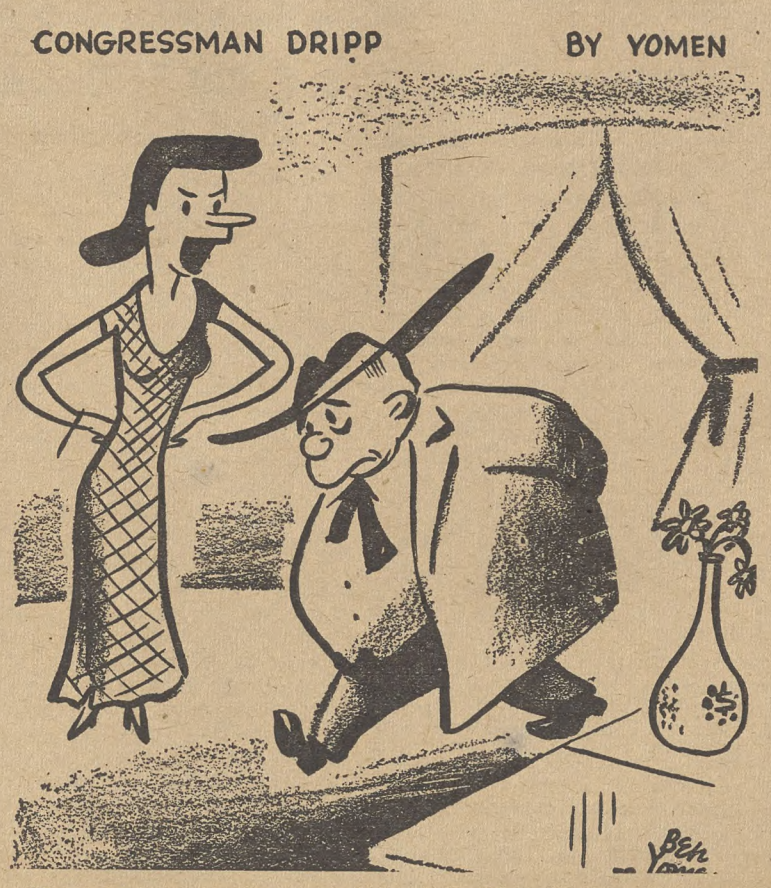
And it is going to do everything it can to see that the humanitarian phases are not neglected.

WHEN you look at those pictures you're likely to wonder about the future of the innocent, hungry war victims.

If they go hungry much longer, will they have twisted minds as well as twisted bodies when they grow up?

How hard would it be—if they're not given sufficient help—to make them in 15 or 18 years into fanatics like the young men who followed Hitler?

If they should die as a result of their hunger, how hard will it be for us to lie about how big hearted we are?



"Dreamed Up Any Reasons Why Pay Rises Hurt Workers?"

'A Sound Labor Law'

(From The Milwaukee Journal)

"LUMBER manufacturers, in their appearance before the House subcommittee which is considering changes in the Wage-Hour Act, asked that the whole law be repealed as 'unsound in principle and unworkable in application.' The law, they said, was enacted as an emergency remedy when our economy was sick. Now that our economy is well, there is no further need for it.

"We hope few Americans will agree with these lumbermen. The law was passed at a time when low wages and low employment demonstrated the need for regulation. But it was aimed quite as much to prevent recurrence of the difficulty as to correct the then existing situation.

"If the 40-hour week is a good basic standard in times of adversity, it is also a good basic standard in times of prosperity. If a minimum wage is needed to protect workers when employment is low, it certainly should be continued on the books when employment is high. The only difference here is that a minimum which is realistic in bad times may cease to be realistic when times improve.

"There is ample evidence to show that wages for some types of work in some sections are now too low to afford even a subsistence. That does not mean that there is anything wrong with the principle. It simply means that the hourly wage minimum set by the law is no longer realistic.

"The act is not without defects. The defects, however, are mostly in the matter of coverage, standards and general implementation. The principle of a basic work week and a basic minimum wage is as sound as it was when, during an economic slump, the law was enacted."

N. J. Group Studies Civil Liberties

New Jersey Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll's committee to investigate alleged abuses of civil liberties organized itself last week and mapped a course of corrective action.

Included in the committee are Alexander Barkan, secretary of the State CIO, and Mayor Vincent J. Murphy, of Newark, secretary of the State AFL. Other members include attorneys, educators, Negro leaders and churchmen. Dr. Wilbur E. Saunders, headmaster of Peddie School, is chairman.

Boy, Oh Boy!

Chairman Karl M. LeCompte (R., Iowa), of the House Administration Committee, thinks: "You don't make a man out of a boy by over-paying him.'

LeCompte made that observation last week in opposing a House motion to pay 50 House page boys through December 31, instead of until recess day in mid-December. The boys are paid at the rate of $219.45 per month.

LeCompte said: "We are paying the pages around $7.50 per day. That's pretty good pay for a boy." (Labor leaders have estimated that Congressmen make about $7 to $12 an hour.)

Now He Can Walk, But He Uses A Cane

JOE doesn't have to use his crutches any more—and for that he must be thankful.

But he still shuffles when he walks, and he can't get around without his cane.

If he sits down, he has difficulty getting up. When he stands, sharp pains shoot through him like tongues of flame.

So he doesn't get around much. That's tough on Joe because he used to be an active man.

He's 64 now and his heart and lungs are OK. He'd be in fine shape if it weren't for those legs.

And the legs would be OK, too, if it hadn't been for that accident.

JOE (that's not his real name but he's a very real man) worked for years in the steel mills of Northeastern Ohio.

He was a highly skilled workman, respected by his fellow workers and his neighbors.

Over the years he saved enough to buy a little home, and he reared four children, all of whom are now married and have families of their own to care for.

Joe belonged to the church and a couple of lodges. He took part in various community activities.

The future looked pretty good to Joe—and then it happened.

BOTH of Joe's legs were horribly mangled in a steel mill accident in 1942.

Joe spent many months in bed. Then he took a few uncertain steps, with the aid of crutches.

Finally he put the crutches aside and substituted a cane.

Joe would like to work but he isn't able to do so. But, "officially," he's not totally disabled.

In Ohio an injured worker has to be practically flat on his back or at death's door before he's given a total disability classification.

JOE is only 75% disabled, according to the Industrial Commission of Ohio.

This meant he was entitled to about $3200 in compensation, which he received over a period of a little more than three years.

Nobody will give him a new job because he's so badly crippled. Employers don't ordinarily hire men who are "25% able."

And the Industrial Commission, under present regulations, won't pay him another penny.

THE CIO in Ohio (and in other states which have inadequate workers' compensation) say Joe's case is not unusual.

There are thousands of workmen in his position—crippled as a result of industrial accidents—pennilness as a result of their infirmities.

Organized labor has fought for years for increased compensation for those injured—especially for those injured so badly that they can never work again.

Legislatures, dominated by business and industrial interests, have refused to go along with the unions.

AT 64 Joe is an economic derelict—a helpless and hopeless man.

The future looks mighty bleak. Most of the good things in life are over for him—most of them, but not all.

His wife hasn't let him down.

She takes care of Joe. She's not 75% disabled, so she was able to get a job as a charwoman!—**A. L. S.**

Solidarity

This appeared last week in Victor Riesel's "Inside Labor" column:

"In a West Coast shop, a blond sweater girl was so shapely her employer was forced to fire her because she distracted the male help and slowed production.

"The men then threatened to strike. She was rehired and, to make the boss suffer more, the boys bought her a smaller size sweater the day he returned."

WHY NOT USE THE BLOCK THAT FITS?

An Editor's Advice:

Got A Beef? Get It Off Chest At Union Meeting, Not In Plant

By IRVING L. EDELSTEIN

(This article by the editor and educational director, appeared in the Toledo Joint Council News of the CIO Retail, Wholesale Union)

IT happened again! And every time it happens, I kick myself around the block for falling down on the job. One certain part of my anatomy is beginning to hurt!

This time they ganged up on me in one of our plants; I didn't have a fighting chance but before the session was over I had delivered the knockout blow—and nearly took the count myself.

If you don't follow the story so well, I'll tip you off now. I walked into a gripe session, the same kind that probably occur in every plant in the U. S. The "beefs" were coming right and left; about conditions in the shop, contract "injustices," plain, ordinary everyday grievances.

This kind of discussion is interesting—and healthy. At its lowest level, it promotes better labor-management relations. It shows the crying need for the labor movement without painting pretty pictures.

But—and here's the big "but"—there were two things wrong with the meeting. It wasn't the time and certainly not the place.

THE place to air these arguments is at a union meeting.

"When was the last time you attended your unit meeting?" I asked.

The men looked at the floor a long time before advancing the usual alibis; too much else to do, a waste of time, nothing would come of it.

"And this contract you're kicking about—did you vote on it when it came up for approval at the meetings?"

"No. We weren't there."

"About these other grievances—did you file a grievance according to procedure?"

You know the answer as well as I do.

I don't blame these men in the least for feeling the way they do or thinking the way they do. The fault lies with me. I haven't filled my obligations.

I HAVEN'T done a job of convincing these men that the only way they are going to get satisfaction is by attending their meetings and arguing like hell for their points.

Before you start muttering under your breath and crying in your beer, you've got to give it more than an even break. If you want to change things, you've got to start at the bottom.

And if you've read this far and are thinking, "This guy is full of baloney," that's alright with me.

At least go on down to your next union meeting and tell 'em so. I might even agree with you!

Compensation Quiz

Q. How many states have workmen's compensation acts under which workers injured at their jobs are paid weekly benefits to offset wages lost and are provided with medical services?

A. 47 states and the District of Columbia. The exception: Mississippi.

Q. What percentage of lost wages is paid?

A. In most states, the weekly benefit for lost wages is either 60% or 66⅔% of weekly wage. Only one state—Wisconsin—provides for a higher percentage—70%.

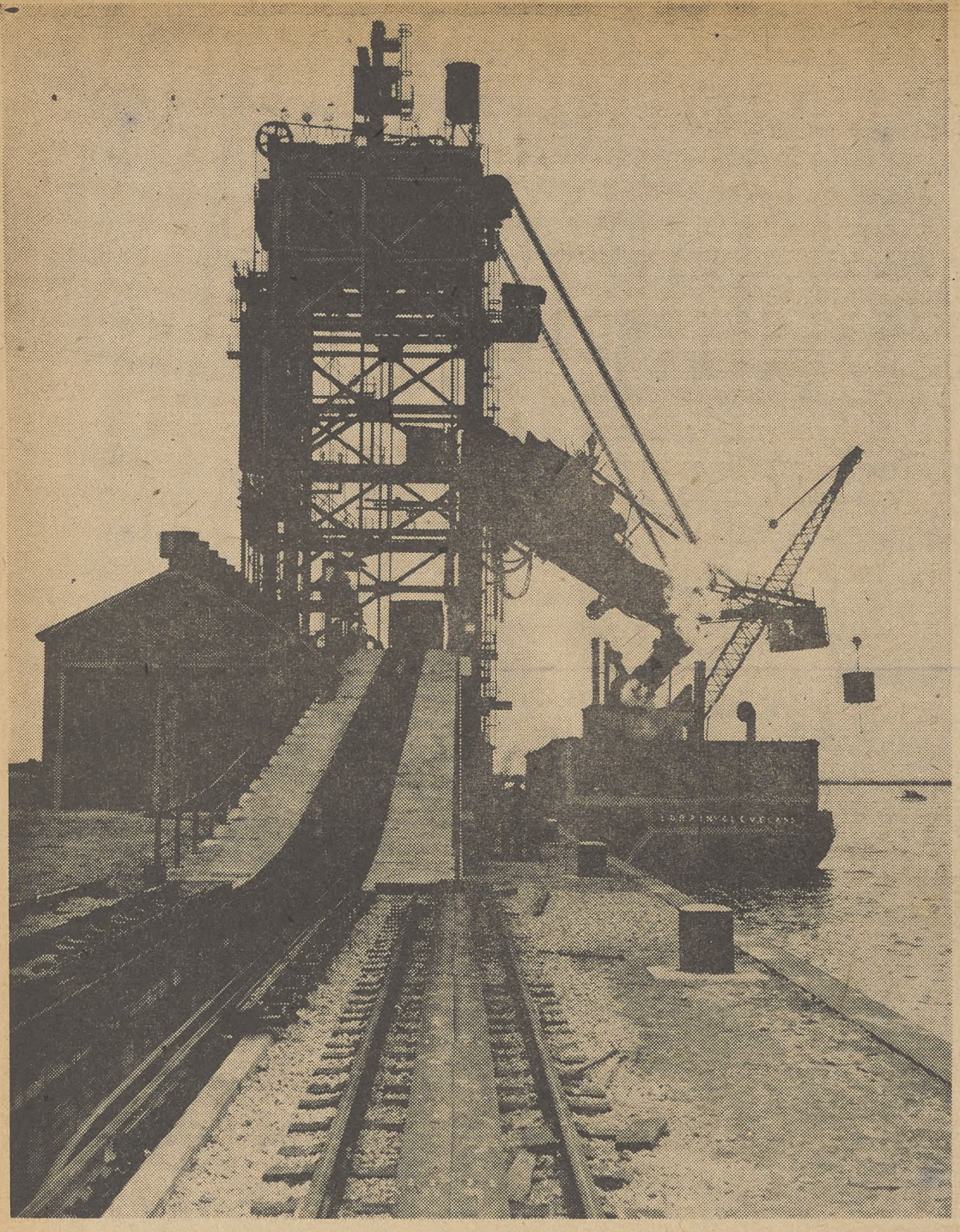
(This information is obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Aloha To You

Rep. James Van Zandt (R., Pa.) received quite a jolt during his recent visit to Hawaii. Someone set up a meeting for him at Oahu, but when the Congressman entered the auditorium he was surprised to find everyone in the place had been provided with a copy of his voting record by the Oahu CIO Council.

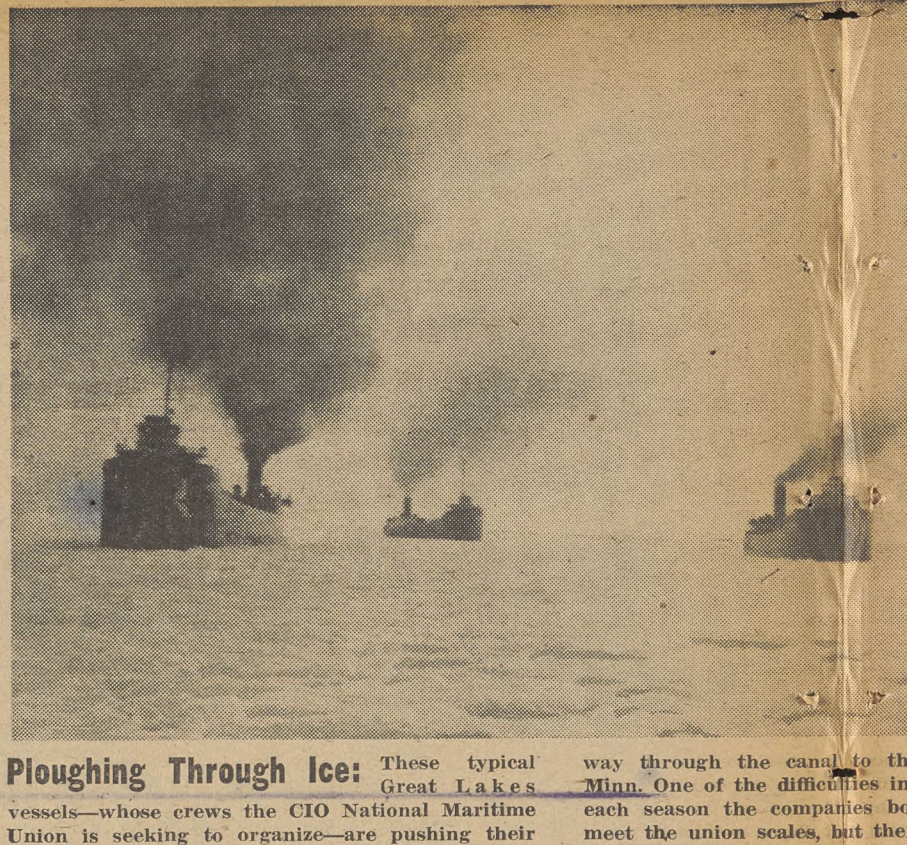
Van Zandt sputtered and fumed when he got a copy himself, and threatened that if such leaflets were handed out in his own district, his constituents would run the distributors out of town.

The leaflet merely listed his votes on crucial issues such as GI loans, school lunches, rent control, wages and hours, with a brief explanation of each. It pointed out his constituents undoubtedly missed him, wished him Godspeed, and closed with a warm, firm "Aloha."



Aid to Shipping: Great Lakes ship companies make greater profits through the use of this coal dock at Lorain, Ohio, which literally picks up a coal car, dumps its contents into the hold of the vessel and puts it back on the track—all within a minute. Here a car is shown in the middle of the elevator. This dock will load a freighter in four hours. The vessel is then ready to go up the lakes where it will unload the coal and pick up ore.

Fruit of Shipping Season: Huge piles of iron ore such as these at a steel plant at Cleveland are accumulated during the shipping season on the Great Lakes. Thus the winter tie-up of shipping does not affect steel making. The docks are behind these ore piles. At the right is part of the steel mill. The Lakes ships not only bring iron ore to feed the hungry furnaces at Cleveland but also those at Chicago, Detroit, Erie and Buffalo.



Ploughing Through Ice: These typical Great Lakes vessels—whose crews the CIO National Maritime Union is seeking to organize—are pushing their way through the canal to th Minn. One of the difficulties in each season the companies bo meet the union scales, but the

Lone Tenpin In N

By
SAMUEL WAIT

IN the heart of industrial America where men mine ore and make steel, lies the world's richest waterway: The Great Lakes.

From this fountainhead comes the stuff from which much of America's finished products are made — autos, farm equipment, electrical and household goods. Ore for steel and grain for bread come down in the "long ships" for all ports of the country and the world.

Almost every citadel of the open-shop in this area has been toppled by the CIO. But standing like a lone ten pin in the non-union alley, is Lakes shipping, which remains a challenge to the CIO.

Meeting immediately after the Boston Convention, the CIO Executive Board accepted the challenge. It voted unanimously to render active support to a Great Lakes organizing drive, making it second in importance only to the membership campaign in the South.

A Big Business

The Great Lakes hold more than one half of the world's fresh water and handle more commerce than the United States ships abroad.

In the 20-year period from 1878-98, the log shows, 5999 wrecks occurred on the Lakes, with 1093 ships totally lost. In 1913 during the "big storm" 40 vessels went down with 235 lives lost.

Many times safety-at-sea regulations are violated with impunity. The NMU's consistent vigilance has put a damper on many of these tendencies.

Lakes shipping is controlled by a group of shipowners formed into a huge lobby known as the Lake Carriers' Association. Between them they own 75% of the nation's richest iron ore deposits in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. They own the docks and the vessels and control the rails which carry the ore from mine to dock, to say nothing of steel mills, coal mines and banks. They influence the color of local politics in the eight states bordering the Lakes.

In 1908 the LCA resolved to wage a concerted war on unionism. They adopted a resolution, which reads in part:

"The owners of ships on the Great Lakes do now declare that the open-shop principle be adopted and adhered to on our ships."

These facts and others were brought to the attention of the CIO Executive Board by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and Secy. Ferdinand C. Smith. And after the Board voted the NMU its unanimous support, President Philip Murray said:

"We will do just what you ask us to do."

Since then National Director Josh Lawrence and his staff of NMU Lakes officials have been mapping out a winter program in preparation for the spring drive. Regional conferences of Lakes seamen have been called in the major ports where the boats lay up duri Vice-president Chester Young, ization for the NMU, will atten with Lawrence within the ne program which comes from La will help the NMU in formu quests for the kind of suppor quired from the CIO to organi

Lakes seamen have a mili want a union. The first mariti ica was formed on the Great the Civil War. Seamen's union here from time to time, but t of unions since its formation, till the arrival of the NMU i the NMU challenged the migh

Giant strides were made at was on the march and the headway as a struggling infan imagination of American labor ous crimp was put into the La bers of LCA. In 1938 they cho vessels. That was all there simply went on a sit-down st the unemployment crisis. Not available seamen got work d

NMU Sticks

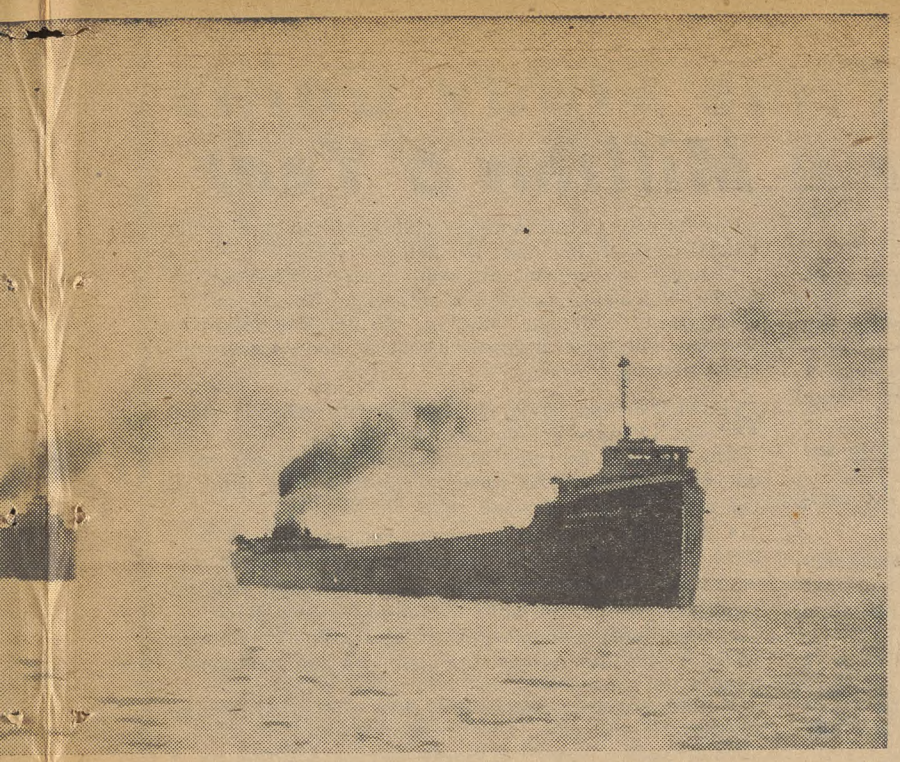
Steel drew from the stockpil brought down the Lakes the 1939 U. S. Steel operated mo twice as many as were used d All other companies did the came back, determined as e open-shop redoubt.

Notwithstanding the many tices of the shipowners, acti NMU made gains in wages a tions. Each year the LCA fol to discourage the seamen from LCA told their crews they did have a union and tried to pre meeting union wage scales.

Wages, however, form only total canvas. A vessel is a sea are living and working condi between officers and men. So to" around the clock and no of overtime hours worked. F tions and long hours led to th called by the NMU in August,

It was the first successful s More than 5000 seamen walk on the Lakes. Shipping was Lakesmen were demanding Their coast brothers two mon ceeded in shortening the work to 40. In 10 days the LCA cr week on the Lakes was smas way for achieving the 40-ho expected organizational gains the strike.

This could partially be ac LCA's policy of recruiting yo towns in Georgia, Tennessee,



anal to the port of Duluth, fficulties in organizing is that mpanies boosts the wages to es, but there are many condi-

tions aboard most of the ships that prove the need for the NMU. Note the long holds on these vessels, which are specially built to carry cargo. The capacity is 14,000 tons.

n Non-Union Alley

By
EL WAITZMAN

ay up during the big-freeze. er Young, in charge of organ-, will attend these conferences hin the next few weeks. A es from Lakesmen themselves in formulating concrete re- of support that will be re- O to organize the Lakes.

ve a militant tradition and first maritime union in Amer- the Great Lakes shortly after nen's unions have mushroomed time, but the LCA, sworn foe formation, smashed every one he NMU in 1937. David-like, d the mighty LCA.

e made at the outset. Labor and the CIO was making gling infant which caught the rican labor. However, a seri- into the Lakes drive by mem- 38 they chose not to run their all there was to it. They sit-down strike and deepened crisis. Not 4,000 of the 15,000 ot work during that season.

Sticks To It

he stockpiles of ore and stone Lakes the previous year. In erated more than 60 vessels, ere used during the sit-down. s did the same. The NMU ined as ever to crack this

the many unfair labor prac- wners, acting in concert, the in wages and working condi- he LCA followed suit, in order eamen from joining the Union. vs they did not really have to ried to prove it by each year e scales.

form only one corner of the sel is a seaman's home. There rking conditions and relations l men. Some men are "turned k and no accounting is made worked. Poor working condi- s led to the Lakes-wide strike in August, 1946.

successful strike on the Lakes. amen walked off their vessels ipping was effectively halted. emanding the 40-hour week. s two months before had suc- g the work-week from 56 hours he LCA cracked. The 56-hour was smashed and paved the the 40-hour week. Yet the onal gains were not made from

ally be accounted for by the ruiting youngsters from small Tennessee, Kentucky and the Lakes states. These youngsters are shown movies of a new bright future on the Lakes, with good pay and lots of adventure.

Each year the LCA recruits thousands of youngsters for the Lakes when the season opens in April. But few of them last till December, when the ice begins to form and the boats are laid up. Some of these lads last a month and return home. They may not ever know it but they are used to keep the labor turnover on the Lakes high and to take the jobs of skilled seamen waiting around without work.

Since the war ended, the LCA has intensified its drive against the NMU. Organizers have been kept from entering plant gates. Some of them have had difficulty boarding vessels under NMU contract to service the crews. Union literature mailed to the vessels has been brazenly dumped overboard. Seamen are closely screened before being hired to make sure they have no union affiliation. The crews' personal gear has been rifled while they were on watch to detect union literature. Such a campaign was conducted in the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., a huge mid-west monopoly. A company-union was fostered in Cleveland Cliffs during the NMU drive. It is mentored by an employers' service attorney.

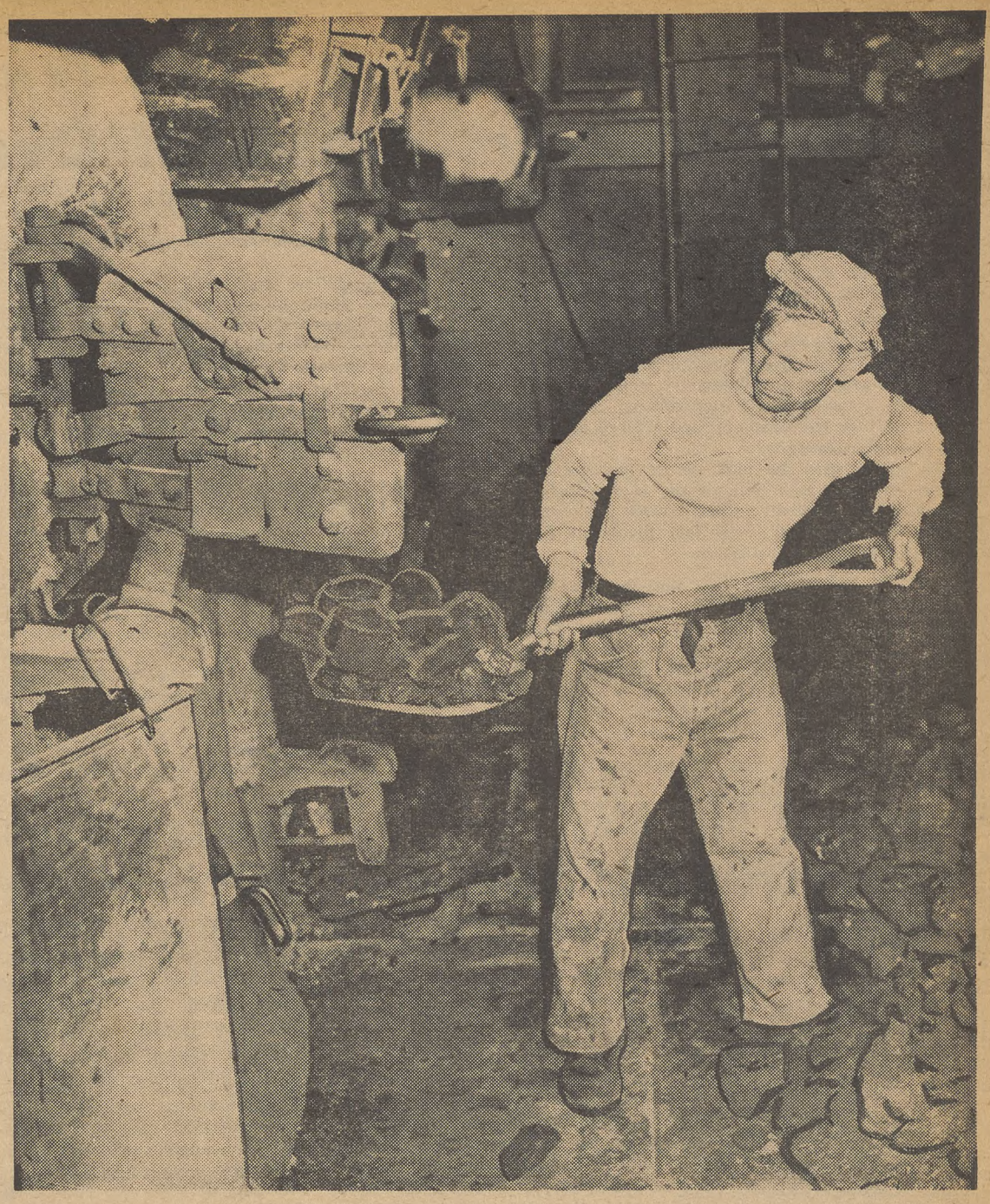
When it was feared that the NMU might win the collective bargaining election, five Cliffs' vessels were slated for sale or scrap. When the NMU, which had a majority of the fleet signed up at the start of the season, lost the election, these five vessels were placed back in operation by the company.

"Thus it can be seen that a successful organizing drive on the Lakes must be on a large scale," according to NMU officials. "A piecemeal approach is doomed to failure. Among the Unions on the Lakes today, the NMU is the only one with a positive program and the know-how for seamen. It is the NMU which first raised the demand for the 40-hour week on the Lakes. It is the NMU which first succeeded in writing contracts defining the duties of each rating, with provisions for overtime pay for extra work. The consistent militancy of the NMU has earned it the respect of the seamen."

The NMU Program

Here are the principle planks in the NMU program for Great Lakes seamen:

1. Pay for Captive Time. That is, time a seaman is forced to spend on his vessel for which he receives no compensation. For 16 hours of the day he is a virtual captive of the shipowner.
2. Unemployment compensation for the 95% of Lakesmen now deprived of it by the Michigan and Ohio state laws.
3. A 40-hour week for seamen under the law.
4. Wage increases to meet the rising cost of living.
5. Seniority rights and security.



It's a Tough Job: Not only is it a back-breaking job to keep the boilers filled with coal, but the task is made tougher when there are sand and mud in the coal. In this case, the coal looks "clean." Poor coal means more work to keep up the steam and is one of the major "beefs" of the Great Lakes seamen, which the NMU will seek to eliminate. And there are many other "beefs" including living conditions on the ship.

The NMU Maps Strategy: Union officials assigned to the Great Lakes organizing campaign are shown here at Cleveland as they map strategy for an organizing campaign during the winter lay-off season. Josh Lawrence, National Director assigned to the campaign is at the extreme left, sitting next to him is Vice-Pres. Chester Young in charge of organization. The conference decided—among other things—to seek enactment of laws to provide the 40-hour week for seamen and unemployment compensation.

Organizer's Know-How On Time Study Gains 1,000 Workers Raises of Over a Million a Year

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WHEN 1000 workers win over a million dollars in raises without a squawk from the boss—it's news in anyone's language.

And when a union's membership jumps from about 30% to 95% of those eligible in one month that, too, is newsworthy.

But this is also a story about a guy who knew a little bit about industrial engineering and a lot about unions.

Some years ago in Waterbury, Conn., Robert L. Walkinshaw found himself negotiating contracts without knowing how the company had arrived at its piecework rates on the time chart.

He didn't like the idea, so he got the company to agree to teach him and all the stewards in the plant what it was all about. Once a week for several months he went to "school"—and last month it paid off for 1,000 workers in Pitcairn, Pa.

LAST August Pennsylvania Railroad employes at Pitcairn Steel Car Shop had a grievance. The company had shifted from production of one type "hopper" (coal carrier) car to another. And with the switch came a switch in pay that no one quite understood. Suddenly the boys realized that incentive workers, who constituted most of the working force, were making less than day workers—something new in pay policy. They filed a grievance requesting a retiming of the new operations.

The fellow who knew a little about job timing and a lot about unions—a CIO Railroad Workers international representative—didn't wait for the company's reply. Walkinshaw spent the next three weeks timing the operation himself.

(At that time only 300 in the plant belonged to the CIO Railroad Workers.)

What he discovered was enough to stump the company experts.

HE found that the new piecework scale was substandard. But more than that—he discovered that for years the plant had not been applying the time chart rates.

"The fact is," Walkinshaw explained, "the rates were so low, they couldn't apply them and keep the cars rolling. So to keep the workers happy they had been padding their pay, dishing out whatever they felt like paying."

Along about the time Walkinshaw finished his time study, the grievance returned from the first lap in its journey through channels—rejected.

Reinforced by Walkinshaw's time study, it gradually made its way to top company officialdom as each minor official decided this was "too hot to handle."

"I never saw so many big shots in all my life," said he.

The "big shots" ordered a retiming. But there was evidence of company stalling during the following weeks as the issue dragged on and on, and no new time chart arrived.

RESTLESS and irritated, the workers called a slowdown. Pennsy got down to business.

The company accepted Walkinshaw's time study without question—and the workers emerged with some of the most sensational wage gains of the year.

- Raises for piecetime helpers ranged from $3.79 to $5.19 a day and for mechanics, from $4.78 to $6.54 a day.
- A guaranteed daily wage for pieceworkers was established for the first time in Pennsylvania history.
- One hundred and forty-three new jobs were created when Walkinshaw proved the operation had been shorthanded.
- Increases were made retroactive to Sept. 5, totaling $39,969.

Total yearly gains: $1,212,000—all in addition to a 15½c hourly rise that was effective Sept. 1.

And what was in it for the union?

A thousand staunch union boosters who a month earlier hadn't realized what a union could do for them.

National CIO Aides Declare Forced Arbitration Dictatorial

ARTICLES by two national CIO men on "compulsory arbitration" will be used as reference material by hundreds of high school and college debaters throughout the country this year.

Included in the National University Education Association Debate Handbook, the articles present the negative position on the national scholastic debate question: "Resolved: That the Federal Government should require arbitration of labor disputes in all basic American industries."

In hitting the arbitration proposal as a means of discouraging strikes, both Kermit Eby, CIO Education & Research director, and Eugene Cotton, assistant CIO counsel, warned of a consequent increase in strikes or a regimented police state.

Since there is no universal formula for economic matters, the articles pointed out, an arbitrator's decision is determined by his personal economic viewpoint. Thus the government, through careful selection of arbitrators, could impose its economy policy on workers and employers. A further result would be the supplanting of the collecting bargaining process by political force, the writers contend.

An arbitrator "cannot be expected to close his eyes to issues of the employer's price level, general price levels, the employer's profit level, general profit levels and the employer's general efficiency and management policy," wrote Eby.

"If the arbitrator decides that an employer's earning position does not permit a wage increase . . can the arbitrator, in all fairness to the employes, fail to consider whether the low earnings of the corporation are due to excessive executive salaries, inefficient management policies, excessive dividend payments, etc?"

"If he finds that these factors have reduced the capacity of the corporation to grant an otherwise reasonable wage increase, should his decision be, nevertheless, merely to deny the increase, or should he direct appropriate correction of management's production and profit policies?"

The logical result, Eby reasons, is to grant arbitrators dictatorial control of the national economy or of the operations of each employer.

The CIO education head denied that compulsory arbitration would even achieve its goal of reducing strikes. "It is an oft-repeated truism that we cannot, for example, mine coal with bayonets . . . Such compulsion is so thoroughly outrageous to American standards, to attempt to use it may be expected to provoke rather than discourage strikes."

Cotton said compulsory arbitration experiments in Australia and Kansas had failed to reduce strikes.

Consider Striking Three Oil Firms

Refusal of three major oil companies to meet wage demands to offset cost of living increases may result in strike action by the CIO Oil Workers, Pres. O. A. Knight announced last week.

Knight's statement, coming after a meeting of the state joint committee representing every oil workers union in California, disclosed that two of the companies, Shell Oil and Standard Oil, "have of their own volition served notices of contract termination." The agreement with the Tide Water Associated company will end December 6.

The companies have offered a wage increase of 4.8c an hour with the union asking that the offer be raised another 10c. Knight pointed out that the California oil workers have been making much less than oil workers in others parts of the country, and that oil profits are at an all-time high.

Murray Praises Blue Cross Plan

CIO Pres. Philip Murray joined other prominent civic leaders who sent congratulatory messages to be read at a dinner in New York City on November 19 to celebrate the progress of Associated Hospital Service—New York's Blue Cross and its affiliate, United Medical Service.

Ebasco Uses T-H in Strike

EBASCO SERVICES, engineering division of Electric Bond and Share Co., last week asked the Natl. Labor Relations Board to start injunction proceedings against its 400 striking engineers.

The engineers, members of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, Local 231 of the CIO Office and Professional Workers, New York City, are entering the 13th week of their strike precipitated by the company's refusal to renew an existing agreement.

The union claims that the company is also farming out its engineering work to "runaway engineering offices" outside of New York City.

Strikers last week picketed the New York City home of Curtis E. Calder, Electric Bond and Share board chairman, who recently announced the National Association of Manufacturers' program for aid to Europe. The NAM insisted that European countries scrap rationing and price controls as the price for aid.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has given the endorsement of the CIO to the strike. Checks should be mailed to UOPWA Vice Pres. Lewis Allan Berne, 1880 Broadway, New Nork City.

Murray Urges Action To Assist CO's

Federal action to correct "growing injustice" to wartime conscientious objectors is needed quickly, CIO Pres. Murray wrote last week to Pres. Truman.

Large numbers of the objectors, who refused military service for religious or ethical reasons, are still in government camps or jails.

Murray's letter said:

"The present federal policy with respect to conscientious objectors can only be characterized as a serious injustice to those individuals. I am sure you will agree that some form of governmental action is imperative in order to correct this growing injustice.

"The CIO has from the beginning recognized that some form of corrective action must be taken with respect to conscientious objectors,

New England CIO Leaders Back St. Lawrence Plan

The problem of increasing unemployment in New England caused by the departure of industry to the South can be partially solved through increasing the supply of electric power at a low cost, top CIO officials and regional planners from the area agreed last week.

As one practical step to relieve the crisis the officers of the six State Industrial Union Councils together with regional CIO representatives voted unanimous endorsement of the St. Lawrence Seaway Project, which will come before the Congress in the January session.

The group was told by N. R. Danielian, executive director of the St. Lawrence Association, that the project would bring the largest and cheapest undeveloped block of hydro-electric power in the United States.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The election in Oak Ridge, Tenn., the Atomic Bomb Plant, is over. The AFL, in order to arrest the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and to impair the CIO union's bargaining efficiency and possibilities of improving their agreement, petitioned the NLRB for this election.

G. C. & C. W. took the AFL on and the battle waxed hot. When the votes were counted, it proved to be a smashing victory for the CIO. The union now will arrange its affairs to meet with management for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement.

The restrictions that these workers operate under warrant the best of consideration, and the CIO will cooperate with the union in an effort to bring this about for the greatest security of the workers.

The writer addressed the Maryland State Industrial Union Council in Baltimore and found many local unions had, through the efforts of Regional Director Bender and President DeDominicis of the Council, and others, brought about a common agreement to carry out fully CIO policies. It has been found by the hard pathway of experience that attempts to bring into the Council matters that are extraneous—or which have no business in there—in an attempt to deviate from the national policy of CIO is the real reason for confusion and evasion.

Thanksgiving week has just passed and our members can be thankful that they have the CIO, which stands the forthright champion for the freedoms that are sacred to us. The CIO brings to the attention of the American people the onslaught that is being made upon them by the forces of greed, as expressed in the constant rising cost of living and rising profits.

They can also be thankful for the developed mechanism through our Political Action Committee, whereby our people are given an opportunity to know the issues and to lodge their protests through democratic processes through the ballot boxes. Through PAC labor hopes to retire those responsible for the injustices meted out to the people and to repeal the vicious Taft-Hartley Act, which was devised so that those forces of greed could continue unchallenged in taking advantage of the common people throughout the nation and the world.

Our answer must be to organize more workers into our unions, more voluntary contributions to our PAC and more concrete factual information to our membership. And with these three accomplished, the people can be relied upon to do the rest.

Daily Paper in Dixie Welcomes Textile Union Officer to City

It isn't often that union people find themselves favorably pictured in the local newspapers. But Rock Hill, S. C., where one out of every seven residents is a CIO Textile Worker, is an exception.

The following excerpts from a Rock Hill Evening Standard editorial on Nov. 1, hailing the arrival of TWU Exec. Secy. George Baldanzi to the city, bears little resemblance to editorial welcomes accorded union leaders in many towns:

". . . we point with pride, at the same time we welcome to Rock Hill the executive vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America. For, altogether apart from any other business connected with his visit, his presence marks an effort by Rock Hillian members of the TWU to learn in their own time how better to serve themselves and their fellow workers.

"'Making the contract work' and 'Making the union work' are studies you don't find in most public schools of this country. Yet they are studies important in keeping the United States that nation of all the world in which the working man and woman are best off. . . . .

"Welcome to Rock Hill, Mr. Baldanzi. We're proud that you are meeting Rock Hillians who have given their own time and thought to studying how to make things work right."

CIO EDUCATORS URGE FARM LABOR UNITY

DISCUSSIONS of farmer-labor cooperation and union-sponsored grocery stores featured the quarterly meeting of CIO education directors held last week at National CIO headquarters in Washington.

George Guernsey, National CIO Asst. Director of Education, presided at the conference which was attended by some 30 educational leaders of State Councils and International unions.

Lee Simon of the United Packinghouse Workers and Homer Ayres, Farm Equipment Workers, both farmer-labor relations directors of their respective unions, told about the programs of these two CIO unions being conducted in the Midwest to promote the common interest of workers and farmers.

Jack McLanahan, education director of the Cooperative League of the USA, and Al Rightley, in charge of the United Auto Workers' cooperative program, described the growing interest of UAW locals in cooperative stores.

They outlined plans for developing into real cooperatives, the program UAW locals have been engaged in of selling nonperishable groceries to their members at wholesale prices.

A big step forward in cooperative distribution was started recently in Detroit, they said, when the Motor City Co-op—in which UAW participates—purchased through the Farmers Union, a carload of canned tomatoes and tomato juice, direct from a farm cooperative. Plans are now taking shape to get a contract for next year's pack direct from the farmers, Rightley stated.

"I'M thinking how much I can soak you for this."

Calif. CIO Votes To Let Affiliates Decide For Selves On 3rd Party

THE California CIO, in convention at Santa Cruz last week, resolved the inflammable issue of support for a statewide third party by failing to endorse the movement but giving the green light to affiliated local unions which wish to do so.

The resolution, which stalemated a six-man committee equally composed of right-wingers and leftwingers for several days, backed the national CIO resolution on PAC and called for a union of all "progressive forces in California for the purpose of achieving a coalition that can win the 1948 elections."

Advocates of a California third party are conducting a campaign for 270,000 signatures on petitions to place the Independent Progressive Party on the ballot next year.

The convention resolution stated: "As yet there is no unanimity in the CIO as to whether independent political action by labor should go outside the two-party system. We believe, however, that the advocates of a third party represent a significant trend in the progressive political movement to California. * * *

"We recognize the fact that the California CIO Council is not authorized to endorse any political party and for that reason does not endorse any political party, nor can this resolution be interpreted as such. Neither does this resolution restrict political activities of any affiliated local union."

PAC Director Jack Kroll, winding up a tour of the West, told the 700 delegates, "The people have had enough of the 80th Congress and the infamous record it posted in Washington in the last session. Their eyes are opening. They are realizing what's going on, and they are ready to do something about it. All that remains is to channel this desire into the proper course of action."

Other speakers were Irwin DeShetler, Southern California CIO director; Harry Bridges, Northern California CIO director, and Michael Quill, CIO Transport Workers president.

CIO Sea Unions Plan Rank-File Parley

A 3-day joint meeting of five CIO maritime unions recently decided to hold a broad "delegated rank-and-file" conference before April 1, 1948.

The conference will map united strategy for the June 15 period, when current maritime contracts expire. The joint parley had voted unanimously earlier to strike together June 15 if the shipowners attempt to use the Taft-Hartley law to strip them of the union hiring hall.

Three of the unions—the Natl. Maritime Union, Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and American Communications Assn. —voted to present joint demands for a 25% increase under a Dec. 15 wage reopening contract provision. They also agreed to seek a single arbitrator for their demand. Other unions attending the parley were the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. Although the Inland Boatmen's Union had no representative present, it wired its support.

IN his discussion of the Taft-Hartley Act, Bridges hinted that his union, the Longshoremen and Warehousemen, may ultimately be forced to sign non-Communist affidavits if most other unions comply. Referring to the Supreme Court decision which held there was no evidence that he was a Communist Party member, Bridges said: "I'm one union leader who doesn't have to be afraid of the affidavits." He urged "all-out war" against the Act.

State Council Pres. Morris Zusman was returned to office. The secretary-treasurer's post, vacated by Mervyn Rathborne, was filled by Bjorne Halling, an ILWU official, who defeated Robert Clark, Steelworkers representative, by a vote of 93,825 to 42,135.

An appeal for a unified fight against the T-H Act was sounded in a report submitted by the committee on organizing and adopted by the convention.

Unions which have signed the non-Communist affidavits are "in the same boat" as those which have not, the report warned, and "will not escape any of the consequences of the Act."

TO implement its anti-discrimination program, the CIO established a statewide minorities committee and urged a deliberate policy of advancing members of minority groups to leadership as union officers and staff members. The Thomas House Un-American Affairs Committee and the California Tenney Committee were strongly condemned, as was the practice of requiring loyalty questionnaires in government service.

Delegates adopted in full the national CIO foreign policy resolution which urged non-political aid to Europe, universal disarmament and international atomic energy control with full inspection powers.

REMINGTON RAND AGAIN TRIES TO BREAK UNION

A MAJOR test of whether a "non-complying" union can withstand employer opposition under the Taft-Hartley act developed last week as Remington-Rand, Inc., petitioned the NLRB for an election at its seven CIO Electrical Workers-organized plants.

Under the Act, a union which has failed to file non-communist affidavits cannot be placed on the ballot in an employer-requested election.

The company's new union-breaking move follows a series of unsuccessful attempts over the past 11 years, beginning with passage of the Wagner Act. At that time, Rand devised and used the famed Mohawk Valley strike-breaking formula, later employed in the six-weeks strike which ended last July.

The strike settlement then included a company agreement to enter into a two-year national contract expiring April 1, 1949. An 8c hourly wage increase and six paid holidays were also provided. Local contracts were in effect in each plant pending signature of the master contract.

WITH the passage of the T-H Act Rand on Aug. 7 terminated its local contracts, offering instead wage cuts, speedup, destruction of union machinery and an end to seniority. A suit filed by the union against the company for breach of contract at the Ilion, N. Y., plant is pending before the New York Supreme Court. Union spokesmen gave no indication whether civil action will be taken in connection with violation of the strike settlement agreement.

Although the plants have been operating without a contract since Aug. 7, Intl. UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald said the union is stronger now "than it has been since the existence of the union."

A union spokesman said UE strength had been demonstrated by the company's inability to obtain signatures on decertification petitions from 30% of the workers, required before the NLRB can order a decertification election.

The fact that the T-H Act prohibits the NLRB from ordering a company to bargain with a non-complying union will not alter UE's politicy of boycotting the Board, Fitzgerald said.

UE Secy-Treas. Julius Emspak said that rather than sign "Taft-Hartley contracts," the union would work without signed agreements and rely on its strength to win wage increases and other benefits.

About 10,000 workers are employed in the plants affected, located in upstate New York and Benton Harbor, Mich. The union at an eighth plant, the Intl. Association of Machinists, is not being challenged.

McDonald Says PAC Has Top Priority

The No. 1 concern of the CIO United Steelworkers is political action, David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the union, told 500 delegates to the annual convention of the union's District 7 in Philadelphia, Nov. 23.

District Director Michael Harris said that if Congress fails to act on prices, contracts will be reopened and the "union will demand sufficient wage increases to overcome the upward spiral in the cost of living."

Ernest A. J. Davies, M. P., praised the record of Britain's Labor Government.

ERNEST A. J. DAVIES, M. P.
Says Labor Govt. Is Stable

LABOR'S WORLD

ARGUMENTS in conservative American circles that all of Britain's troubles are due to its Labor Government just don't face the facts.

Latest production figures from Britain show that under the Labor Party regime—in which British unions have a commanding voice—output has climbed far above 1938 levels, when the Tories were in command.

Average working hours for men in Britain's key manufacturing industries are up to 46.3 a week, and output is increasing despite rations that are less than in the war years.

Coal production, which has been nationalized, is a problem because of manpower losses during the war and not enough new machinery. But in the week ending Nov. 8, the industry produced 4,243,000 tons—within 3% of the 1938 average.

Steel output is up 35% over 1938; trucks by 92%; tractors by 425% railway cars by 40%; merchant shipbuilding by 144%. Britain is making as many cars as in the pre-war era, but exports of autos have jumped nearly 2½ times.

* * * *

ITALIAN LABOR Federation (the CGIL) had demanded that the government suppress a new group of Mussolini die-hard fascists who are holding meetings in various parts of the countries.

The group, known as MSI, holds sessions at which mention of Mussolini and the fascist regime are cheered, and fascist songs are sung.

* * * *

AUSTRALIAN COPS, long known for pro-labor sentiments, are making direct affiliation with the country's labor organizations. The Police Association has decided unanimously that its various branches should join labor councils in each cities.

Speakers at the cops' association meeting stressed that the policemen want no part of their traditional role as picketline smashers, according to an Allied Labor News report. Many said they need help from the labor movement to win decent conditions for themselves.

"Our whole future lies with the workers of this country," said J. L. Robinson, delegate from New South Wales.

CIO Proposal On Aviation

SUCCESS of any long-range program for developing the country's aviation industry is dependent to a major degree on maintaining "a high income, stable economy," Secretary-Treasurer David McDonald of the CIO United Steelworkers, told the President's Air Policy Commission last week. McDonald appeared before the commission as a spokesman for the CIO.

He offered the Commission the following series of suggestions described as "basic to a sound program":

"1. Our policy must be based upon adequate consideration of the dependence of the aviation industry on a stable and prosperous economy.

"2. Potential bottlenecks and shortages affecting the aviation industry must be foreseen and avoided.

"3. The existing policy of regulated competition of air transport be continued.

"4. Any future air program must avoid further concentration in the aircraft manufacturing industry.

"5. Manpower utilization during peace or war must be based on voluntary agreement and free flow of the labor force rather than compulsory mobilization.

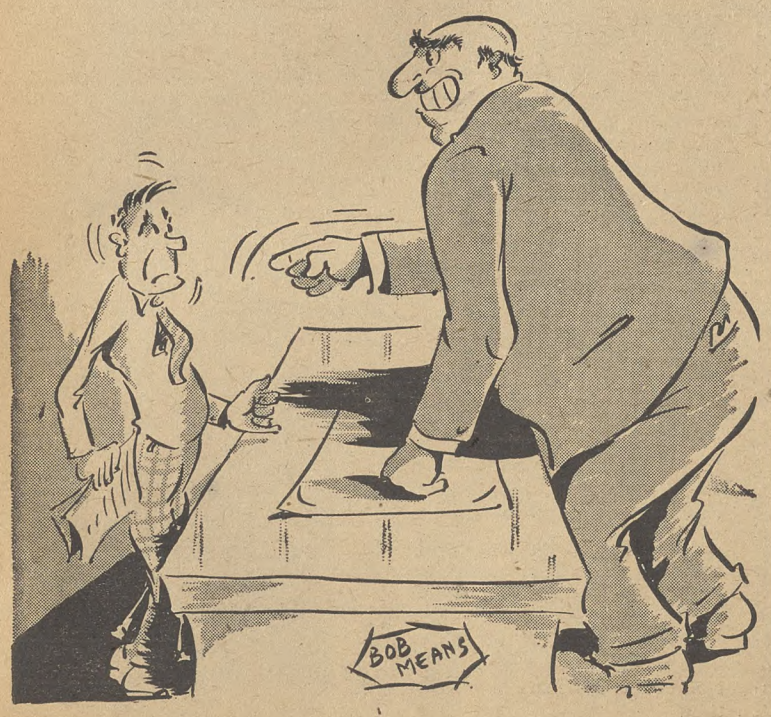
"6. A broadened program of technical training must be instituted to provide the skilled personnel required by an expanding aviation industry."

Picketing May Cost Teacher Job

For being a good CIO member, Isador Rubin may be ousted as a teacher in the New York City school system.

Rubin was suspended by Supt. William Jansen, because he picketed the home of a scab during the recent Brooklyn Trust Co. strike conducted by the Financial Guild of the CIO Office and Professional Workers.

Jansen's charge of "conduct unbecoming a teacher" will be presented to the next meeting of the board of education, which, after a hearing, can either dismiss Rubin from the school system or re-instate him with back pay.



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WHAT THE...!!

IT'S... IT'S... HIM!!

THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DEFENDENT IS MISTAKEN, YOUR HONOR, FRANK IRWIN IS HERE!

AND I'M NOT DROPPING THE CHARGES OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT, YOUR HONOR!

YOU'D BETTER EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THIS, THEN! THE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED YOUR.... ER.... DEATH!

THE REPORT IN THE PAPERS, AS YOU CAN SEE, IS SOMEWHAT EXAGGERATED. FRANK IRWIN IS **ALIVE**. OTHERWISE, THE STORY IS ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE... WE KNEW AN ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE WOULD BE MADE... AND WERE PREPARED!

THERE IS ANOTHER SLIGHT INACCURACY IN THE PAPER, YOUR HONOR, IT STATES THAT THE KILLER IS UNKNOWN. THAT IS NOT TRUE.... WE **KNOW** WHO IT IS!

LET ME HAVE THOSE PHOTOGRAPHS, WOODY!

HERE ARE ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE KILLER... IN THE ACT OF ATTEMPTING THE MURDER OF FRANK IRWIN!

HMMM.... LET ME SEE THEM!

LET'S GET OUT OF HERE, CONK! SOMETHING'S SCREWY!

I'LL SAY SOMETHING'S SCREWY... YOU LAME BRAIN!

153

JUST A MOMENT..... GENTLEMEN! YOU'VE GOT A DATE WITH THE JUDGE!!

AL

Anti-Co-op Fight Hit

SPOKESMEN for two CIO unions suggested last week that the current drive to place heavy taxes on farmers and consumers cooperatives is another round in the big business fight to clear the way for super-profits.

Pres. A. J. Fitzgerald of the CIO Electrical Workers, in a statement filed with the House Ways and Means Committee, charged that the $60 million tax revenue which might be obtained from the 10,150 co-ops is less than the tax paid by four big food processors—Armour, Swift, Borden and Natl. Dairy Products.

The amount, he said, is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the federal government's estimated $40 billion revenue for the current year.

VICE-PRES. Lewis Bentzley of the CIO Food & Tobacco Union, appearing before the same Congressional committee, said that big business is trying to drive the co-ops out of business through special taxation.

Taxing of co-op savings, the FTA official said, is just the opposite of what is necessary, "because the working farmer, the industrial workers and other low-income groups are seriously overtaxed" at the present time.

REP. WRIGHT PATMAN

Calls Anti-Co-op Lobby "Sinister"

Powerful lobby groups, spearheaded by the Natl. Tax Equality Assn., have sought to tax the savings secured by co-ops, which are redistributed to members. The anti-cooperative lobby, which Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex.) recently described as "one of the most sinister" in Washington, has argued that the co-ops endanger private corporations.

A NUMBER of food processing companies, Fitzgerald said, have been fined at various times by the government for trade conspiracies and over-charging consumers.

Patman, in lengthy testimony before the committee, argued that much of the "profit" of cooperatives comes from savings through collective action, and as such it's not taxable. The cooperative is merely an agent of the individual farmer, he said, and its income profit goes directly to the shareholders—who pay personal income taxes.

GOP'S FAMILY ROW SLOWS ACTION AGAINST INFLATION

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CONGRESS, making haste on emergency "stop gap aid" to three European countries, is moving at much slower speed on the President's program to halt inflation through use of price controls, rationing and control of speculation.

With the Congress in session a week, the streamlined GOP machine that put across the Taft-Hartley Act and wage-hour amendments last year showed signs of squeeking at the joints. Taft's leadership of the Senate Republicans was the subject of some angry muttering from his own ranks, as a result of his dead-end opposition to price controls and rationing.

The $597 million project to keep France, Italy and Austria from economic chaos until the general foreign aid program can be worked up, weathered efforts in the Senate to pare down the amount of help. By a 56-30 vote, the Senators voted down a move to trim some $200 million from the figure.

In the House, meanwhile, action is expected quickly on the authorization. The House Foreign Affairs Committee recommendation pared $108 million from the Truman proposal, but added $60 million for Chiang Kai Shek's Chinese nationalist government.

But the proposals for action here on the home front are moving far more slowly. Sen. Taft's joint Senate-House economic committee, one of three groups to hold hearings on the subject, listened to Commerce Sec. Averill Harriman call for governmental control and allocation of scarce materials—and steel, in particular.

"Such controls would permit the direction of materials for use in meeting the most urgent and critical needs of our domestic economy," he said, "in order to combat inflation and also to carry out our domestic foreign policy."

SEC. of Agriculture Clinton Anderson appeared before the House Banking Committee hearings with a warning that price control would be good "insurance" on the home front during the years ahead.

If foreign aid were a matter only of months, Anderson said, he would oppose the project.

"But all of us recognize that aid over a much longer period will be required," he said. "To be effective, it will have to be substantial and also available on time.

"We ought not to take any unnecessary chance of having to curtail our effort at a critical moment, or endangering our own economy. Authority for price control and rationing would be good insurance," he added.

What sort of anti-inflation program will come out of the second session of the 80th Congress, when it gets down to "routine" business in January is still anybody's guess.

Statements issued by some GOP Senators over the holiday weekend gave clear indication that at least some members of the Republican party majority in Congress are unhappy over the superconservative leadership of Sen. Taft and Brazilla C. Reese, chairman of the GOP National Committee.

Taft's angry attack on Pres. Truman's request for price controls produced quiet spluttering from a number of Congressmen who have heard from the folks back home of the need for dramatic action against inflation.

MORE spectacular was the demand of Sen. Aiken (R., Vt.), who has frequently taken a liberal position, that Reece be fired from his top GOP job because he has "failed miserably to win the confidence of the voting public."

And Sen. Tobey (N. H.), another member of the Republican bloc of anti-Taftites, called on Reece to assure the country that the GOP members of Congress are "Americans before they are party members."

He assailed a statement by the GOP boss describing Sen. McGrath (D., R. I.), who was recently named chairman of the Democratic national committee, as "a millionaire Rhode Island Red."

With conflict growing in the GOP ranks and little action taking place over the holiday season, much of the reporting from Capitol Hill was a mixture of plain ordinary back-yard gossip and speculation by "unnamed observers."

One such report indicated that the Republican majority will seek to keep hands off labor legislation pending a full test of the Taft-Hartley act.

That conflicts with earlier announcements by Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.), who heads the House Labor Committee, that he will order hearings on his favorite subject—a "right to work" strikebreaking bill—in mid-January.

At the same time, a House Labor sub-committee has been holding extended hearings on the Wage-Hour law.

While the group's chairman, Rep. Sam McConnell, (R., Pa.) has objected to printed predictions on the committee's plans, union legislative agents and many reporters guess that changes—perhaps of a drastic nature—will be written into the Wage-Hour law before the Congress goes home for the '48 election campaign.

Hysteria's Fruit

Movie Industry To Fire 10 Cited By House Group For Contempt

TEN leading Hollywood figures face contempt of Congress trials in the next few months, as a result of House of Representatives action last week in supporting Rep. J. Parnell Thomas' Committee on Un-American Activities.

Over the warnings of a handful of Congressmen that basic civil rights are being seriously threatened by the Committee's activities, the House voted 346-17 to cite Albert Maltz, prominent movie writer. The other nine contempt citations followed on voice votes.

In addition to Maltz the other men to be dismissed were: Dalton Trumbo, Samuel Ornitz, John Howard Lawson, Ring Lardner, Jr., Lester Cole and Alvah Bessey, writers; Herbert Biberman, a director-producer; Edward Dmytryk, a director, and Robert Adrian Scott, writer and producer.

Scott and Dmytryk—first to be fired—said:

"As a footnote to the perversion of justice, history will record the temporary triumph of John Rankin of Mississippi, who in the hall of Congress brought the citation debate to an end with a calculated anti-Semitic reference . . .

"We, the producer and director of 'Crossfire,' a picture which opposses the degrading practice of anti-Semitism, feel that 'Crossfire' will stand as testament of our Americanism long after Rankin and Thomas are dead."

Meanwhile, 50 top owners and executives of the movie industry took action which may pave the way for national blacklisting of workers who are Communists or accused of being Communists.

The industry's top brass, in a New York meeting, voted a suspend without pay the 10 Hollywood figures cited by Congress for contempt. They issued a statement saying "we will not knowingly employ" Communists or members of any group aiming to overthrow the government.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard professor and head of the arts committee of the Progressive Citizens of America, urged the industry, however, to resist anti-Communist hysteria.

"For you to yield to it by establishing blacklists and purges would be a betrayal of the trust so many Americans have in you," Shapley said in a wire to Eric Johnston, head of the Motion Picture Producers Assn.

The same fear of blacklists, hysteria and violation of civil rights ran through the speeches of the small group of Congressmen who opposed contempt citations for the 10 Hollywood personalities. The 10 men had refused to tell the House Un-American Committee in "yes or no" language whether they are members of the Communist Party or of the Screen Writers Guild, a Hollywood union.

Said Rep. Eberharter (D., Pa.): "We can support the recommendations of the Committee on Un-American Activities for citations for contempt of Congress, or we can support free speech. We cannot have both. We must have one or the other."

Eberharter attacked the Committee's procedure, and the evidence presented against the 10 persons.

"Not a single movie was cited as being subversive or as being Communist propaganda," he said, "despite the fact that movie industry requested time and again to be given a list of such movies."

He pointed out that the cited individuals were "confronted by witnesses who were permitted to smear them with innuendo, suspicion, predjudice and hearsay three and four times removed, and were not granted the right to cross-examine."

But the voting victory went to the committee. Voting against the citations was one Republican, Rep. Bakewell (R., Mo.); Rep. Marcantonio, American Labor Party-ite from New York; and 15 Democrats: Blatnik (Minn.); Bloom (N. Y.); Carroll (Colo.); Celler (N. Y.); Douglas (Calif.); Eberharter (Pa.); Havenner (Calif.); Hollifield (Calif.); Huber (Ohio); Karsten (Mo.); Klein (N. Y.); Morgan (Pa.); Pfeifer (N. Y.); Powell (N. Y.), and Sadowski (Mich.).

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The CIO News

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 8, 1947 82 NO. 49

CIO SEEKS PAY INCREASE WITHOUT RISE IN PRICES

PRES. PHILIP MURRAY and vice presidents declare wage earners caught in grip of economic crisis; they assail unbridled increases in things that go to make up daily cost of living while savings disappear and profits reach unprecedented heights; insist loss in real income must be restored. NAM offers a program: "reduce inflationary pressure which drives up prices", give business income tax reductions, but "encourage labor leaders to forego demands for further pay boosts."

Story on Page 3.

Act of Humanity: Pres. Truman holds the cords after unveiling the F.D.R. Memorial Plaque, symbolizing the CIO's gift of $55,000 to the new Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C. With Truman are (left to right): Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late president; CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J. (partially obscured), president of the university, and the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cigognani, apostolic delegate to the U. S. See Story on Page 7.

Denham In New Way To Bust Union

ROBERT N. DENHAM, general counsel of the Nat'l Labor Relations Board, last week made a statement which labor attorneys say is a gross act of impropriety.

Denham, in effect, invited the Remington Rand Co. to refuse to bargain collectively.

He did this in commenting on a regional NLRB action denying a petition of Rand for a collective bargaining representative election in seven of its plants where the CIO Electrical Workers have been certified for several years. There are 10,000 workers affected.

Denham said Rand would "act at its own peril" if it continued to deal with UE and entered into contracts with it. The NLRB ruling declared that an election could not be held because UE (like a number of other unions, including the CIO Steelworkers and AFL Miners) has refused to sign non-Communist affidavits and file financial petitions under the Taft-Hartley Law.

Labor attorneys say Denham's comment, made in the face of no evidence that the UE had lost its majority in Rand plants, has no sanction under law and could lead to extreme industrial chaos. Rand was unable to get the required signatures of 30% of its employes to secure a decertification ballot.

THE NLRB ruling provides a new way for employers to abandon collective bargaining even where they cannot get enough decertification signatures.

Board officials were quoted as saying the NLRB ruling in effect stripped UE of its official certification.

UE spokesmen, after the ruling, reiterated their confidence that the ruling could not hurt the union which UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald said was "stronger than ever." Other officials said UE would insist that Rand fulfill its signed pledge, after last summer's strike, to continue to deal with UE.

NLRB officials acknowledged that the Rand ruling makes it possible for an employer to get rid of a certified union by petitioning for an election he knew could never be held. This method, some felt, would be much easier and quicker than decertification. And, it could be used when the company, such as in the Rand case, couldn't get enough signatures for a decertification poll.

Rand has made no effort to challenge the unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists, which represents workers in its eighth plant.

THE NLRB was in the news last week in these other events:

(a) It saw the T-H Law challenged in court;

(b) The top NLRB office ruled that a non-signing union can't get on a collective bargaining agency election ballot even when the company asks an election because another union has demanded recognition. (There was no rival union set up in the Rand case;)

(c) The NLRB's interim appointees were approved by a Senate committee;

(d) The NLRB asked the Budd Co. to reinstate—with back pay—a foreman, Oscar Owens, fired in 1940 for organizing other foremen into a union at Detroit Budd.

THE (a) suit was filed in the District of Columbia Federal Court by the CIO Maritime Union, which sought to have the non-Communist affidavit provisions of the T-H Law declared unconstitutional.

The (b) decision affected the CIO Fur & Leather Workers, which had a contract with the Gloversville, N. Y., plant of Herman Lowenstein, Inc., under the former ownership and claimed an oral contract with Lowenstein. The unaffiliated Adirondack Leather Workers' Union had informed the company it was claiming a majority of the employes. Though the CIO union denied that, the company asked the NLRB for a certification election, which was granted, with Fur omitted.

The (c) refers to the Senate Labor Committee approval of Board members Abe Murdoch and T. Copeland Gray and Genl. Counsel Robert M. Denham. The three have been serving under interim appointments since the Senate sidetracked approval just before adjournment last summer.

IN the NMU suit, Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws announced he would ask that two justices be named to sit with him.

The NMU and the AFL Seafarers' Union have been conducting an organizational drive in the Great Lakes. Both asked for certification last spring. The case seemed headed for an NLRB election when the T-H Law passed.

The Seafarers, after the AFL convention, signed non-Communist affidavits and filed financial reports. The NMU refused to sign.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said he had refused to sign because the oath was an invasion of his rights as a citizen. He announced he was not a communist.

'Get This Straight: I'll Agree To Nothing,' Denham Tells NLRB Employes Union

By GLORIA CAPLAN

UNIONS have no place in the hiring-firing-promoting domain, says the nation's top labor relations "authority", Robert N. Denham. "It's not in the cards," he said, under Taft-Hartley.

This new interpretation of the T-H Act was unsheathed by the NLRB general counsel before a 13-man bargaining committee of the independent NLRB Employes Union, which had been granted half an hour with their boss for discussion of promotions and grievance procedure.

The union represents a majority of the NLRB staff, both professional and clerical, and has been in existence since 1938. Although its first contract was never renewed, union sources explained that the Board continued to abide by grievance and posting procedures prior to Taft-Hartley.

Wishing to learn Denham's future policy toward the union and its established procedures, the union wrote him three letters, dated Sept. 5, Oct. 23 and Nov. 12, requesting a conference. The letters were ignored, a union spokesman said, but finally Denham agreed to a half-hour meeting on Nov. 17.

Treated Like Agitator

According to the union, Denham agreed to nothing during the conference and "treated us like agitators instead of representatives of a union. His position was tantamount to a flat rejection of the principle of collective bargaining as defined not only in the Wagner Act, but also in the Taft-Hartley Act."

Discussion during the conference centered on the policy, followed in the past, of posting job vacancies for the benefit of NRLB employes who might wish to apply. The procedure was rejected by Denham with the statement, "Let's get this straight; I'll agree to nothing."

The union subsequently appealed to the five-man Natl. Labor Relations Board, which prior to the T-H Law was responsible for appointments and promotions. Just where the final authority lies now—whether with the Board or Denham—is not clear, the union source explained.

The Board has not yet determined its stand. "They (the Board) treated us with the dignity to which we are accustomed," the union committee reported.

ROBERT N. DENHAM
"Clericals Wouldn't Understand"

As nearly as the 13 members of the committee could reconstruct the session, it went like this:

DENHAM: "Let's get down to cases. What are you here for?"

The union spokesman referred to the six subjects outlined in the Sept. 5 letter, which, he said, could not be covered in 30 minutes. He suggested that the discussion be confined to job postings and that dates be set for further meetings.

DENHAM: "I will not agree to be bound by anything. It's my responsibility to select the most qualified people to operate this Act, and where I find the person who is the most eminently qualified person to fill a particular job, he is the man who will get it. Posting is a sham where you know in advance who is the person who will get the job. * * * *"

UNION: "Do you mean to determine when postings will be made and the basis of selection unilaterally?"

DENHAM: "Yes, unilaterally, if you want to put it that way. Anything else is not in the cards."

UNION: "But, Mr. Denham, when an employer did that, the Board for many years has found that an unfair labor practice."

DENHAM: "That was under the Wagner Act; this is under Taft-Hartley."

UNION: "Does that mean you are abrogating agreements between the Board and the union which have existed since 1938?"

DENHAM: "Let's get this straight: I'll agree to nothing. We simply do not have that kind of time under the present setup to post and invite applications, look over the list, and have a waiting period. It simply isn't in the cards."

He's the Judge

The union countered with arguments for posting. An employe in Los Angeles might conceivably be interested in a Washington opening. How would he know about the vacancy? Many employes remain with the Board in hopes of gaining a promotion, the union pointed out. When they repeatedly see outsiders being placed in jobs for which they are qualified morale will sink, and employes will look elsewhere for jobs.

Denham reportedly replied: "I am the best judge of who is qualified. When I make a decision, I am not going to change it. I haven't made any mistakes."

UNION: "We're not saying you've made mistakes. We think however, that a posting system will save you time and help you in making selections, in getting the best man for each job. That's the way we've been operating since 1938."

DENHAM: "Yes, and look at the staff you have as a result of collective bargaining. When I took over, I found people who were in positions they weren't qualified to fill, and others who were held down when they were well able to hold responsible positions."

In a further exchange of words, Denham stated that he would post those positions for which he did not already have someone in mind, but refused to hear any grievance.

UNION: "There may be cases without a posting system where persons well qualified may be unfairly passed over."

DENHAM: "I am against injustice. * * * I am not going to hear grievances."

The discussion then turned to clerical employes, and the union referred to a previous request that information concerning job qualifications and other technical points be "disseminated to the employes."

"Disseminated? What do you mean, 'disseminated'?" asked the General Counsel.

The union explained. Denham replied—while three representatives of the clerical employes looked on:

"Even if we gave it to the clericals, they wouldn't understand it anyway."

Is It the Same Man Talking?

On Nov. 24, one week after his bargaining conference with representatives of the NLRB Employes Union, Robert N. Denham told members of the New York Personnel Management Association:

"Of course, labor's pay should be adequate, but pay increases will not buy one small part of the morale and esprit de corps that can be purchased with something that costs nothing in terms of dollars, but yields unparalleled dividends. That is, the respect, loyalty, and devotion to their jobs, of the people who are working in your plant.

"I recently heard one of the outstanding leaders of industry . . . make the statement that the one thing an employer can give a man which is more important to him than the money in his pay envelope, is a sense of importance in the organization — the sense of human dignity to which all of us aspire, and the deprivation of which all of us resent."

For Freedom: Walter E. Davis, 22-year-old World War II veteran who lost his hand in combat, last week refused to sign a Federal loyalty questionnaire. Davis said: "I didn't fight for that kind of government which tells you 'sign this or else.'"

CIO ASKS 'SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES,' CALLS PRICE RISE 'UNJUSTIFIABLE'

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Murray: U.S. In Grip Of Inflation

THE CIO last week, hitting at the "propaganda that increased wages have been or are at the root of our economic difficulties," declared:

"The CIO is determined to lighten the unbearable economic burden which has been imposed upon the people. To this end, the CIO and its affiliated unions shall proceed through the processes of collective bargaining to obtain substantial wage increases for the American workers to restore their loss in real income suffered through inflation and assure sustained purchasing power as the foundation for continued maximum employment and production.

"In the face of the present level of profits for American industry, this objective can be achieved without any justifiable increase in prices."

The statement, printed in full in the adjoining column, was issude by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in the name of the CIO vice-presidents, who adopted it unanimously.

IMMEDIATE reaction from the press and industry was slow. Here are samples:

Earl Bunting, president of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers: "This is a trial balloon. I don't believe Phil Murray is out after a third round of wage increases right now."

The NAM itself: In a full page ad, it offered a 12-point program to "reduce the inflationary pressure which drives prices up." The points included reduction in government spending; income tax reduction to provide further funds for capital investment; a plan to "encourage labor leaders to forego demands for further general increases." Conspicuously absent from the ad was any mention of a possible reduction in present prices after the "inflationary pressure which drive prices up" are reduced.

New York Times: In an editorial, "A Third Round?" The Times states, "one can prove almost anything he wishes statistically if he is permitted to select his own 'base'." The Times, on one hand, uses the 1939 dollar value to prove that now the worker is about 25% better off than he was in 1939, even if his dollar has depreciated in value. On the other hand, the Times uses the same formula to reduce present profits—running at the rate of $17,500,000,000 a year—to an actual dollar value of $11,000,000,000, but fails to mention that the industrial net profit has increased far more than the workers' net earnings.

New York Herald Tribune: "Mr. Murray's statement, as president of CIO, has value. Shall we encourage further the wage-price spiral or seek with rationing and other methods to check and control it? Mr. Murray has put the decision starkly before us. He presents his case with customary exaggeration. . . . No doubt the situation is serious and he has a case, but not in the degree he would have us think. How serious is it? Enough so, we believe, for the earnest consideration of Congress."

Wall St. Journal: This gave a tip off that industry would continue to let the consumer absorb the cost of labor increases so that unions might be unpopular. "Biggest threat of all," W. S. J. says, "is the CIO's new wage drive. If it succeeds, prices will go higher. . . ." The paper does unbend enough to list onther "threats"—railroad freight increases, the demand for oil and steel.

Asked by reporters if the CIO would resort to strikes to get its proposals, Murray said it was hoped that straight collective bargaining would prevail.

The Maritime Union contract is the first big one to come up —t'

'The CIO Is Determined'

HERE is the unanimously-adopted statement of the CIO vice presidents, issued by Pres. Philip Murray.

The wage earners of America are caught today in the grip of a deepening inflationary crisis.

The stubborn facts reveal the cause of our present inflation and give the lie to the propaganda that increased wages have been or are at the root of our economic difficulties. During the past two years there has been maintained by the nation's reactionary forces a steady drum fire attack against the living standards of the American people.

Immediately following VJ-Day the excess profits tax law was repealed, in the face of steadily rising profits. In mid-1946 the Congress so mutilated price controls that the demise of OPA was inevitable with an immediate and continuing rise in living costs.

THE Taft-Hartley Act is an integral part of this pattern—designed as a weapon for employers to undermine the wage standards and working conditions of labor.

The result is that real income and wage standards of American workers are steadily declining. Led by sky-rocketing food prices, the cost of everyday commodities has reached unheard of heights. Since the ending of OPA, the cost of food, the major expense of every workingmans' family, has increased 40% as against only 2% during the price controls and rationing period between May, 1943, and mid-1946. The general cost of living has increased over 23% since June of 1946.

MILLIONS of Americans, in order to meet living expenses, have seen their hard-earned savings disappear. Living standards are being seriously impaired with families finding it impossible to take care of their health needs. Since January, 1945, the workers in manufacturing industries have suffered a loss of over 18% in the purchasing power of their weekly earnings.

At the same time, for the year 1947 corporate profits after taxes are at the rate of 17½ billion dollars as compared with the war-time figure of 10 billion dollars in 1943, and a little over 8 billion dollars in the peace-time boom year of 1929. Greedy profiteering and monopolistic control of prices are establishing fantastic returns for industry while the living standards of the mass of American people, including small businessmen, fixed income earners, and the American worker, are steadily deteriorating.

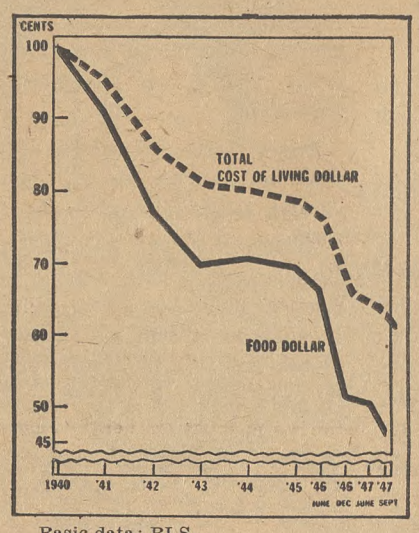
The profit figures demonstrate that industry could have held its price line, restrained itself from profiteering, have granted the wage increases during the last two years to protect the living standards of the people, and business profits would still have been in excess of any peace-time year and certainly double the average of pre-war years, 1936-39.

THE very reactionary forces which are exploiting the American people, offer as their solution a speed-up in production for the wage earners, a lengthening of the work week and elimination of overtime payments. All such vicious proposals are designed to increase the present extortionate profits and degrade even further the living standards of American wage and salaried workers.

The CIO is determined to lighten the unbearable economic burden which has been imposed upon the people.

To this end, the CIO and its affiliated unions shall proceed through the process of collective bargaining to obtain substantial wage increases for the American workers to restore their loss in real income suffered through inflation and assure sustained purchasing power as the foundation for continued maximum employment and production.

In the face of the present level of profits for American industry, this objective can be achieved without any justifiable increase in prices.



Basic data: BLS

"Your dollar ain't a dollar any more." Dotted line shows what's happened since 1940 to the dollar as regards the general cost of living; the solid line what's happened to your food dollar.

Chain Store Price Cut

A case-lot food depot opened recently by the CIO Electrical Workers in Wilmerding, Pa., is meeting with a big response, reports UE Local 610. The union is selling canned goods, purchased through Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, to its members in case lot quantities at wholesale prices.

As a result of its program, the union states, chain stores began offering case lot prices and quantities for the first time, and prices on some canned goods items dropped a penny or two.

Even Lending Libraries Up Prices

• As the CIO last week announced it would seek "substantial wage increases" to offset "loss in real income," we were paying higher prices for (among other things): beef, hams, lard, eggs, prunes, steers, hogs, lambs, butter, raisins, corn, rye, bellies—and lending library books.

• Business was making no bones of it—1947 was THE year.

• A grocery chain announced that it was charging "low" and "reduced" prices such as 49c for U.S. good (3d) grade chuck roast; 49c spareribs, 69c hams.

• The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index was up to $7.17, compared to $6.39 in the corresponding 1946 period, and compared to the previous all-time high of $7.12 in the week ended Sept. 16, 1947. The all-time low was $1.49 on Jan. 31, 1933. (In percentages, that is a 382% increase in food prices since the darkest days of the depression.)

• The wholesale price of pepper, 4c a pound in 1939, was at 52c, up 1200%. The industry expected a price cut soon—maybe down to 42c by Jan. 1.

• The Treasury Tax Division showed that old folks living on pensions are caught in the middle of a double squeeze of high taxes and inflated prices. Seven per cent of the population is now over 65 years of age; it is estimated that by 1980 there will be 11½% in that bracket.

• "The oil industry is much concerned over the possible repercussions that may follow the advance of 50c a barrel in petroleum made by Sun Oil . . . the fear was expressed that if the price rise should be met by other companies, it would aid the cause of those fighting for further government intervention in the industry"—New York Times.

• Western Electric listed a net profit of $40,825,784 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1947, compared with $15,548,177 in the previous 12 months. But, that $15,000,000 figure included a federal carry-back credit, net, of $62,767,410.

• Roberts R. Nathan, economist whose CIO report last year made industry scream, told Congress that wages on the whole were too low for present prices—that uncontrolled prices would lead to a bust—that there should be a 20 to 25% rollback in food costs—defended the CIO's proposal of wage increases—said they could be accomplished without price rises—said that if rollbacks, rationing, credit controls and other measures were taken to equalize relationship of wages and prices, then the government could step in and maintain the new price-wage level.

• Bourbon costs at least $1 more in Kentucky—where much of it is made—than it does in Washington, D. C., 400 or 500 miles away.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster — John Green — Walter P. Reuther
Joseph Curran — Allan S. Haywood — Emil Rieve
Albert Fitzgerald — O. A. Knight — Frank Rosenblum

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WET STREETS AND PAGE ADS

The NAM is at it again!

It is expounding another of its remarkable economic theories—and NAM expounds best in page advertisements.

Here, in NAM's own words, is the theory:

"Wet streets no more cause rain than high prices cause inflation. Wet streets are the result of rain. High prices are the disastrous result of inflation."

It's a beautiful theory. The only thing wrong with it is that it is completely misleading.

Remember what NAM said in its page ads back in June of last year? It was:

"If OPA is permanently discontinued, production of goods will mount rapidly, and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

Well, prices have been "quickly" adjusting themselves for about 18 months—adjusting upwards, that is.

We didn't have unreasonably high prices and we didn't have dangerous inflation until after NAM helped kill OPA. Now we've got both.

Maybe we don't understand NAM's concept of inflation—but we do understand high prices.

And we can understand why NAM would try to convince the public that exorbitant prices and juicy profits were the result, not the cause, of our inflation.

Furthermore, we'll bet our last subscription blank that NAM wouldn't argue that reducing prices would make our inflation worse!

UNION-BUSTING AT A PROFIT

A banker from the steel town of Sharon, Pa.—Chauncey E. Brockway—has proposed a novel way of getting rid of unions.

Brockway, who is also a lawyer, proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee that workers be barred from the right to union membership and the right to strike and that Congress adopt this plan:

Firms which guarantee year-around employment and agree to split all income with their employes would be granted freedom from taxes. Brockway hastens to suggest that the idea be first tried in plants with 20 or less employes.

Despite its eagerness to get rid of unions, we doubt that even the smallest fraction of industry will snap at a chance to share profits with its workers.

* * *

We'll wager that those who are working overtime to wreck the overtime law are getting a lot more than time and a half for their efforts.

* * *

One of the leading industrial groups says we shouldn't give aid to foreign nations which have price controls. Does this outfit want to make European inflation as well as hunger?

* * *

We bow to the international CIO union president who declared that CIO stands for "Cash-in-Overalls."

Need—Not Desire—Prompted CIO's Latest Wage Drive

By ALLAN L. SWIM

BEHIND the announcement that the CIO is launching a campaign for "substantial wage increases" is a simple, down-to-earth story.

It is the story of what happens when working men and women get squeezed too tightly in an economic wringer operated by those who are greedy for profits.

Despite its simplicity, it will be badly distorted—and those who usually condemn the CIO for nearly everything it does will shift into high gear.

But there are some solid facts with which to shoot their condemnation full of holes.

THE CIO fought strongly against what it considered the premature death of OPA.

It lost this fight. Business and industry, which wanted price controls lifted, won a victory—a costly victory for the average American.

Prices started increasing. They went up and up and up. Purchasing power shrank.

During the past summer the CIO suggested the high prices problem might be solved largely by voluntary action, with controls placed only on speculative commodities. Later it advocated outright price control and rationing.

AS time passed the squeeze became tighter and industry's profits mounted higher.

Wage earners found that it took more and more money to buy less and less.

And there wasn't a single indication that a change in the trend would be forthcoming soon.

Such was the situation when the CIO officers met in Washington and discussed what action the unions should take next.

It wasn't hard to find the answer:

Union members needed more money, so the unions would negotiate for wage increases.

THOSE who sought to find some deeply hidden significance in the CIO officers' action ran smack into a blank wall.

Nothing was hidden. Workers needed more dough. Industry was making fat profits. So the officers decided to open a drive for higher pay.

It was that simple.

The wage campaign will be conducted on an industry-by-industry basis. The raises sought will depend on the financial position of each industry and the needs of its employes.

And the CIO believes that substantial raises can be given without the necessity of increasing prices.

LET'S look at the profit picture—a rosy one for business and industry.

Corporations this year have been earning profits at an annual rate of 17½ billion dollars (after payment of taxes).

This is 7½ billions more than corporations earned in wartime 1943 and more than double the corporate earnings of booming 1929.

These figures show industry can pass out substantial raises and still be in a healthy financial position.

The CIO would rather have substantial price reductions, but need—not desire—makes a wage program necessary.

"Er—uh, where does this bill of rights that labor's always mentioning come from?"

'The CIO's Crusade'

(From the New York Herald Tribune)

"We salute the leadership of the CIO for its crusade abroad in support of American foreign policy. James B. Carey, the secretary-treasurer of the C. I. O., has cut the ground from under the feet of the Communists by his statesmanlike argument for the Marshall plan before the World Federation of Trade Unions' executive bureau in Paris.

"It is to be hoped that the State Department will put an end to those of its maneuvers which are cutting the ground from under the feet of the CIO as it fights to prevent WFTU from becoming an auxiliary of the Cominform.

"As Mr. William Attwood explained in an article that appeared on this page yesterday, the Communists' biggest argument against the Marshall plan has been that it represents a plot by American banking and industrial interests to enslave Europe economically.

"The representatives of the state-controlled Soviet unions and of the Communist-dominated French and Italian unions tried to deny Mr. Carey the right to speak on this subject. They were voted down, however, and the CIO leader's remarks must now be distributed throughout the world.

"Mr. Carey made some telling points. He quoted a resolution taken by the WFTU two years ago pledging support for just the kind of reconstruction credits and grants that are contemplated under the Marshall plan. This enabled him to charge the Communist-led unions with failing to conform with WFTU policy.

"He also recalled American war-time and post-war aid to the Soviet Union, with no strings attached, to the amount of over $11 billion. Most convincing of all to the rank and file of European labor will be his argument that the Marshall idea is in perfect harmony with the basic trade union objective of raising the living standards of the working class. He asked whether the Communists were opposed to that. An answer will not be readily forthcoming.

"The CIO leaders feel that they are not getting the backing to which they are entitled from the State Department. The refusal of visas to two French Communist labor chiefs who wanted to meet with CIO leaders weakened the latter's arguments for American freedom and democracy.

"The CIO wanted to be host to the next WFTU congress, believing that would provide an opportunity to show off labor's achievements and living standards under the American system.

"The State Department interposed a veto that is hard to understand or justify. Perhaps this is just bureaucratic stupidity. Yet one can hardly escape the conclusion that the men who shape our foreign policy have failed to recognize the value of the labor movement as an ally in the contest of ideas and ideologies between the American and the Soviet brands of democracy."

Didn't Have Enough Left To Buy Drinks

THREE CIO Newspaper Guildsmen were chewing the fat one evening, "solving" the world's perplexing problems one by one—as newsmen so frequently do.

Finally the conversation swung around to the housing situation. Two of the men discussed the topic with the usual amount of half-hearted cynicism.

The third, however, went on a verbal rampage, damning the high cost of real estate, the realty lobby and the fact that 'it's too darn cold to live in a tent."

IT'S pretty bad, the newsman said, when a country as rich and powerful as the United States fails to provide its people with adequate housing.

"It would be bad enough if people didn't have decent places to live because they're broke," he said. "But it's a disgrace—the fact that guys making good dough have to live in holes in the wall or submit to highway robbery to get a decent place.

"And the worst thing about it is that the situation gets worse instead of better."

THE complaining newsman was asked, "What makes you so hot under the collar about housing?"

He replied, "What has been happening to me shouldn't happen to a dirty dog!

"You know that I changed jobs recently and that meant moving from one city to another.

"I got a hotel room, then started hunting for a house to rent. I read the want ads. I called the rental agents. I pulled every string I could—but no luck.

"Then I hunted for apartments—with the same results."

FINALLY, in desperation, the newsman started looking for a place to buy.

"Then," he said, "I really learned something about the housing situation.

"Some of the salesmen acted like they were doing me a big favor when they let me look at houses they had for sale.

"A couple of them laughed at me when I said I had only $2,500 for a down payment. One told me, 'You couldn't get anything bigger than a chicken coop with such a small payment.'

"It was darn discouraging, but I kept right on looking."

THEN the newsman started talking about prices, becoming a bit bitter as he did so.

"One of the first places I looked at was a small white clapboard. The salesman didn't crack a smile when he said the price was $16,500 'and a good buy at the price.'

"I was asked to pay as much as $18,000 for houses that originally cost less than $5,000. I looked at one old six-room brick and was told that it would cost me $20,000.

"Finally, I found a place costing about $5,000 more than I felt I could pay—but I could swing it on the down payment I had.

"WELL, today I went down to a little office and signed up a lot of papers.

"They made me take out two fire insurance policies for three years in advance.

"There were fees for this and fees for that—more darn fees than I even knew existed.

"But I've got a place to live—a place I can call my own 20 years from now.

"I feel like celebrating, so I'll buy you guys a drink if one of you'll lend me a couple of bucks. All I've got left is mortgages!"

STILL LIFE (And That's About All!)

Off To Rattlesnake:

Kentucky Teachers Denounce Foe Of Catholics And Negroes

YOU'D better kowtow to Heman H. McGuire—or be exiled to Rattlesnake, Ky.

McGuire, president of the Kentucky Educational Association and superintendent of the Carter County School System, has selected Rattlesnake as his own personal Siberia for teachers who show independence of mind. He also does not hesitate to attack Catholics and Negroes in political campaigns.

Recently, McGuire called a conference of Carter teachers. The call to the meeting gave no reason for the summons. The president of the AFL Teachers' Union local took the floor and asked whether this was to be another session to pass a "vote of confidence" for McGuire.

No one gave him an answer, but, a few minutes later a teacher offered a glowing resolution of confidence in McGuire. The union president moved that the vote be by secret ballot—well aware that many teachers would vote "no" secretly who did not dare to do so on a show of hands.

SOMEONE objected and the chair astounded the union head by ruling the secret ballot motion out of order because there had been an objection.

McGuire uses Rattlesnake for punishment because a state teachers' tenure act makes it difficult to dismiss a teacher. Rattlesnake is a small mountain school so remote that it costs more to get there and live there than any teacher could afford.

McGUIRE made his anti-Catholic, anti-Negro attack in an ad backing Ercel Kozee, Republican candidate, against Earl Bellew, Democrat and an officer of the AFL Brick and Clay Workers' Union, in a race for state representative. The ad, which appeared in the Carter County Herald, said:

"He (Bellew) told me in my office how strong he was for me for superintendent and that he was telling the people he was for me. Certainly he should be because I have taken care of his wife in one of the best school positions in the county, and I gave her a job in times of depression when they needed help.

"I saw his chief supporter at Olive Hill, Kentucky, Charlie Johnson, and he talking in the Court House yard at Grayson. In a few minutes Charlie Johnson came to me and said they wanted to beat Joe Bates for Congress and that I could do the job if I would run for Congress next year and that they would be for me. I told him that I did not have the money to make the race and that unless my mind changed, I would not be a candidate. I learned later that it was a frame-up . . .

"The public might want to know that a few years ago Charlie Johnson was in a bad financial condition and needed help. I gave him and his wife both schools.

"HE (another one of Bellew's supporters) is the same fellow that a few years ago got involved with church money and an indictment was approved by the Carter County grand jury against him. The case was coming up for trial. I felt sorry for him . . . I had the prosecution stopped against him.

"It is my duty as K. E. A. president to lead the fight for sound principles in education. The Catholics are trying to get control of the public schools in Kentucky. I am against the use of public money for Catholic schools. Mr. Bellew has never said in his platform how he stood. If he wants to stand for the Pope of Rome, he can do so, but I am not going to sell the public schools out.

"I am against allowing Communism inherited from Russia being taught in our schools. Communists believe that there is no God. Mr. Bellew has not said in his platform how he stood. If he wants to follow such doctrines he can do so. I for one will not follow such philosophy."

Though the county has gone Republican normally by a wide margin, Kozee won by only 200 votes.

The AFL Teachers' state convention, after a proposal by its president, Patrick Kirwan, voted to ask for McGuire's resignation as K.E.A. head and as county superintendent.

Grateful for Food: A homeless Chinese boy is devouring a bowl of rice on a street in Hengyang, Hunan province, where thousands of starving country people poured into the city to beg for food. Hundreds died in the streets of the much-bombed city. Scores of children roam the street in search of food.

SHOULD SHAME WELL-FED PEOPLE

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

MILLIONS of starving, ragged children all over the world face a joyless Christmas again this year. These innocent helpless victims of the world's most terrible war, many of them maimed for life, with arms, hands or legs gone, are cold, hungry and homeless.

Hundreds of thousands of children whose parents were killed in bombed cities and burned villages, or died of hunger and disease, roam the streets begging. Some live in caves or hovels made of rubble, or in the ruins of their wrecked homes, under indescribable conditions that should shame well-fed, well-housed people the world over.

In Poland alone, nearly five million children, 200,000 of them orphans, lack all the basic necessities of life. Living for the most part in dark, cold improvised shelters under the rubble of destroyed towns and cities, they depend upon outside help for such food as they get.

Many youngsters who could be saved if help came are dying of tuberculosis in Greece. In Italy a minimum of nourishing food, milk, cod liver oil would keep thousands alive who otherwise may die.

In China there are only two children's hospitals to care for some 200 million children. Last fall in the famine area of Honan province, children died in the streets and were buried in common ditches. They are dying today in the streets of Shanghai.

In primitive villages in India, children are living on one plate of boiled rice a day.

These are but a few of the spots where the tragic fate of the child victims of the war, who are estimated to number 30 million in the Near and Far East, need the immediate and all-out help of the people of the world.

A staggering amount of money will be needed to do anything like an adequate long-time job of relieving the miserable lot of these children.

It was to raise money for this purpose that the UN approved a plan in March 1947, to set up an United Nations Appeal for Children, aimed at raising $60,000,000 through voluntary contributions from citizens of the various countries.

In the United States, this drive, called the American Overseas Aid—United Nations Appeal for Children, will be launched in February. Everyone who can will be urged to "Give One Day" for the children of the world, in the form of one day's pay or its equivalent in kind.

"Whatever the quarrel between adults," said Aake Ording, executive director of UNAC, "feeding a starving child is a non-controversial matter. The United Nations Appeal for Children has asked all countries to join in a common effort to save the children of the world, to meet the appalling relief needs of millions upon millions of starving infants and children without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status, or political belief.

"We have opened the door to all nations who wish to cooperate in the Appeal. That door will never be closed. What the peoples of the world give now to sustain life in their next generation will measure their desire to build a strong, human foundation for world's peace."

National Committees for UNAC have already been established in the United States, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden and Greece with many more nations expected to follow shortly. More than 50 nations will take part in the drive.

In addition to UNAC, there is another United Nations agency working to help needy children of war-torn countries. This is the International Children's Emergency Fund (ICEF) which functions through contributions received mainly from governments. It represents all UN Members (also Switzerland) and is administered by a 26-nation board.

ICEF is working on long range programs to help children and is mainly a relief distributing agency, whereas UNAC has the one goal of raising funds through a world-wide campaign.

CIO Will Help World's Children

The Natl. CIO Community Services Committee is a member agency of the AOA-UNAC which includes the major voluntary American agencies for foreign relief.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and CSC Chairman Irving Abramson are on the AOA Natl. Board of Directors, and John Brophy, director of CIO Councils, is a member of the AOA Allocation Committee.

CSC Chairman Abramson is also a member of the Intl. Advisory Committee, as a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions to which the CIO belongs. CSC Natl. Director Leo Perils, who is a special adviser to UNAC, returned recently from a fact-finding tour in eight key European countries.

CIO unions and members wishing to help in the campaign to aid the world's children are requested to write Miss Annette Doyle, CIO-CSC representative, at the American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children, 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Live In Hut: These Greek children (above), whose home was destroyed by the Germans, live in a hut they built themselves out of branches and straw. Their pig, in the foreground, starved to death. Like the little Albanian girl (below), thousands of European children are clad in rags. The CIO Community Services Committee is planning to spend $1,000,000 for relief, health and welfare projects in 12 countries, Austria, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Poland and the Philippines. The CIO-CSC is a member of the UN Appeal for Children.

F. D. R. Plaque

'We Dedicate This Memorial In Name of Our Children'

For suffering children: Sister Mary Jude, of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, who will be in charge of the Georgetown Hospital Children's Wing, shows CIO Pres. Philip Murray the type of accommodations which will be available. The CIO gave $55,000 to the wing.

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE President of the U. S., the CIO, high churchmen and the Roosevelt family joined last week to honor the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The occasion was the unveiling of the FDR plaque in the Children's Wing of Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, to which the CIO has contributed $55,000—largest single contribution to the hospital's drive.

Participating were Pres. Truman, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the U. S.; the Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., president of the University; the Rev. Paul A. McNally, S. J., dean of Georgetown Medical School and regent of the University's medical center, and Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President.

All the speakers lauded the CIO for its contribution to the wing. All hailed Pres. Roosevelt's work for children and peace of the world.

The hospital, which practices no discrimination in the admission and care of patients, is under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky.

THE ceremony was attended by invited guests, whose number was limited to the space available. Present were Government officials, labor leaders, friends of the hospital, members of the hospital and medical school staffs, priests, nuns, patients, interns, nurses, probationers, and other hospital employes.

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT was accompanied by his wife, the former Faye Emerson.

Excerpts from remarks by the speakers:

Truman: "Pres. Roosevelt helped and brought hope to many a small child that otherwise would not have had it in the Warm Springs Foundation. I am sure this hospital will have the same effect.

"What we are trying to do now is to mobilize the moral forces of the world for the welfare and peace of the world. This is a contribution to that very motive which was inspired by Franklin D. Roosevelt when he was alive. We must bring the children up in that moral atmosphere which will make a better world."

Murray: "Franklin Delano Roosevelt was truly the good neighbor to all of us; he was indeed the good neighbor to people and their children everywhere. His own adversities which might have narrowed his vision only broadened his view.

"To this department will come the little children in whose hands rests the future destiny of our nation. They will come here in pain and in distress, and we hope it will please God in His infinite mercy to send them forth again, strengthened in body and inspired in soul, to carry on the work that lies ahead. The skills of the doctors and nurses, the noble example set them here by these good priests and sisters, and lastly the inspiration in the example of President Roosevelt will stand to their encouragement.

"THERE must be an end to the prejudices and hatreds which have plunged the world into its present grave crisis. But it is not enough that we preach; we must also practice. Prejudices arise out of the discriminations that become apparent when hunger and cold and nakedness are the lot of so many human beings."

Archbishop Cicognani: "At a time when the needy of the world look to America for charity, the dedication of this wing gives encouragement, for it proves this virtue is prominent in the hearts of Americans."

Father Gorman: Traced the history of the old Georgetown Hospital and reminded his listeners that Pres. Roosevelt had, in 1944, signed the legislation which provided a grant for construction of the new hospital. Georgetown, he said, had started a campaign, which is still on, to collect the 30% of the costs which the University was to put up.

The CIO, he declared, had made a "generous" contribution, which represented five cents each from 1,100,000 of its members.

Elliott Roosevelt: "I wish to extend the regrets of my mother (Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt) who had to leave two days ago for a conference at Geneva of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

FATHER McNALLY acted as master of ceremonies.

After the ceremony Sylvia Altman played the National Anthem.

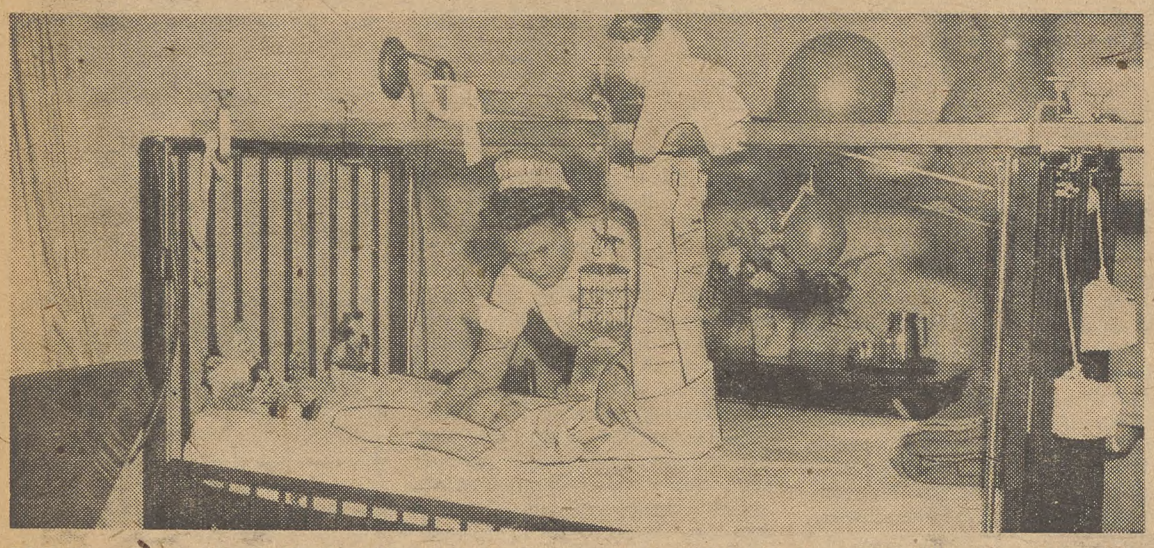
Truman then visited three hospital patients, walking to their rooms through corridors lined with cheering patients.

He visited Sharon Meenahan, 3, suffering from fractures of both legs, the pelvis and her skull; Charles Corte, Acme Newspictures photographer, who had just undergone an operation, and William Donaldson, superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery, also a surgery patient.

Corte, a veteran of the battlefields of Europe, is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Truman Wearing Old School Tie

Pres. Truman could have been mistaken for a Georgetown U. alumnus at the hospital ceremonies. The reason: he wore Georgetown's colors, the blue and gray, during his visit.



Aid for her: Nurse Marian Peters looks to the needs of Sharon Meenahan, 3, patient in the Georgetown Hospital. Sharon suffered fractures of both legs, pelvis and skull in an auto accident. Last week, at the unveiling of the F. D. R. Memorial plaque, she was told that Pres. Truman would visit her. When the President came into her room, her mother, Mrs. M. Frank Meenahan, said: "Here's the President." Sharon, apparently having misunderstood the original statement, asked: "Where's the present?" Mrs. Meenahan apologized, saying Sharon had apparently not recognized the President. He said wistfully: "I wish a lot of others didn't." Next day, he mailed Sharon a Mother Goose book, inclosing a note which said: "Here is that present you thought you were getting yesterday. Get well in a hurry. Best wishes to you. Harry S. Truman." Nurses reported Sharon was completely happy and now a real Truman fan. She is making rapid recovery.

Ready to serve: Members of the staff of Georgetown University Hospital, to which the CIO has donated $55,000 for the Children's Wing, prepare to deliver lunch to the patients. Left to right are: Bonetia Hager, Frances Curran, Meredith Crouch, Lydia West and Natalie Gerace. The equipment in the serving kitchen is new, of the most modern type. The hospital does not discriminate against any person in admission or treatment of patients. Capacity of the hospital is more than 400 patients.

Ask Political Unity in Md.

THE Maryland-D. C. CIO Council, in convention at Baltimore recently, issued a call to the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods for united political action in 1948.

The same emphasis on political activity sounded by the 200 delegates ran throughout the principal addresses given by CIO Organization Director Allan S. Haywood, CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman and PAC Assistant Director Tilford Dudley.

Pressman, in urging organization of a "PAC that means something" said that his greatest fear was that there might be in labor's ranks "an absence of understanding of the action taken against them, or apathy among union members, or disunity among our unions."

Maryland-D. C. CIO members will support independent candidates in the primaries whenever they consider themselves confronted with a choice between "Tweedledum and Tweedledee," the resolution on PAC stated.

After endorsing the national CIO resolution on "Protection of Democracy" and urging active presidential and congressional support for the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the resolution on civil rights sought:

Enactment of a federal anti-lynching law; repeal of the poll tax; federal, state and District of Columbia laws prohibiting restrictive covenants; equal pay for equal work by women.

Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee; repeal of the T-H Law; a permanent national FEPC; cancellation of the President's Loyalty Order N. 9835; outlawing of segregation in Maryland and D. C.

The council endorsed the national CIO resolution on foreign policy.

Operation Dixie Shuns NLRB, And Is Winning Elections

BY ED STONE

SINCE Aug. 22, when the Natl. Labor Relations Board became bogged down with red tape as a result of the Taft-Hartley Act, the CIO Organizing Committee has been organizing plants and building unions without the help of the NLRB.

Management is fast awakening to the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act is not conducive to good employer-employe relationships. But as Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, put it, "The beautiful thing about the new procedure is that we are building unions, not merely winning elections."

Even the international unions that are qualified under the Taft-Hartley Act are fighting shy of NLRB elections. It takes too long, calls for the services of too many attorneys and complicates what should be a fairly simple proposition—an expression from the workers whether they do or do not want union representation.

Here is the way the new procedure works. After sufficient members are signed up in a plant, a local is formed and a committee from the new local calls upon management and announces a union has been formed. The committee requests that negotiations be started to work out a contract covering wages, hours of employment and working conditions.

If management questions that a majority of the employes are members of the union, it is suggested that a card-check or election be conducted by some local person or group—the Chamber of Commerce, a judge, minister, the American Arbitration Association —anyone but the NLRB.

A few examples:

A local minister conducted the balloting for workers at the Fountain Converting Works at Martinsville, Va., where the Textile Workers Union won 154 to 54.

In Elizabeth, N. C., the Recorders Court judge supervised the election which the Woodworkers won 187 to 6 at the Mengle Company.

Six representatives named by the company and six from the union were in charge of the election at Daly Bros. Shoe Co., in Harriston, Va. The United Shoe Workers won 149 to 17.

In some instances a strike or threat of a strike is necessary to convince management that employes are serious about working a union. Such was the case in Greenville, Tenn., where the workers at Industrial Minerals & Chemical Co., had to go on strike to force the company to consent to an election. The election was supervised by the Greene County Court Clerk and resulted in a unanimous vote for the United Chemical Workers.

In Dalton, Ga., a firm of certified public accountants checked the union membership cards against the payroll at Whitfield Spinning Co. It was revealed that more than 90% of the workers were members of the Textile Workers Union.

In Miami, Fla., the Transport Workers had to resort to short strikes before the Orange State Oil Co. and the City Ice & Fuel Co. would consent to a card check. TWU won at both plants and, shortly afterward, both firms recognized the union in their Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood and West Palm Beach plants following a card check.

And so it goes in the 11 states in which the Southern drive is being conducted. While the NLRB is being used in some instances, the quickest and surest results are obtained where management and the union agree to a red-tape-free expression from the workers, then sit down across the conference table for true collective bargaining.

Texas Boss Says, 'Union Fine Thing'

With approximately 80% of the workers at Zero Plate Co. at Dallas, Texas, signed up as members of the CIO Woodworkers Union, Joseph Sayen, CIO Organizing Committee staff member, called on management to discuss union recognition.

The company president, J. S. Booth, greeted Sayen with, "Yes, the union is a fine thing. It is the one thing that stands against peonage and Communism." He immediately signed forms calling for an NLRB election.

Sayen then went through the shop and picked up cards from the remaining 20% of the workers. As Sayen was leaving, Booth called him back. "I want to stamp all my products with the union label," he said, "Okay?"

CIO Successful With Blood Bank

A free blood bank set up by CIO unionists in Waterloo, Ia., a year ago to provide emergency aid for their own members, has since become a full-grown community project praised and backed by local hospitals, doctors, nurses and employers.

More than 2,000 CIO members have donated blood to the CIO sponsored Black Hawk County Free Blood Bank.

B. G. Bogardus, president of the Black Hawk CIO Council, credited a committee composed of five members of Packinghouse Local 46 and Auto Workers Local 838 with giving freely of their time to aid the project.

Whitney Forgives Pres. Truman

If Pres. Truman is up for re-election in 1948, "I will give him my support," Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) told reporters at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1.

"My good, Christian parents taught me it is a good thing to forgive and forget," Whitney said. He was referring to his condemnation of the President in May 1946 after White House intervention broke a two-day nationwide rail strike. At that time Whitney said he would campaign to defeat Truman in 1948.

PAC Packages

Val Reuther, veteran labor leader and father of UAW Pres. Walter Reuther: "Organize your power as citizens—the power of the ballot. The ballot has been called the weapon that executes a free man's will. It can make and unmake Presidents, Congressmen and courts. It can abolish unjust laws and return to private life those who enacted such laws.

"Only when the workers, wherever employed, know how to use their ballot intelligently, will you ever be able to realize the dreams and the rights that are yours."

Dolan Goes To MMSW

Graham Dolan, who was editor of the Denver Challenge, lately suspended, is back with the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in Chicago as international education director. Dolan edited The Union, Mine Mill's international journal, before he joined the navy in 1944.

An Early Start: Gail Smith, left, three-year-old daughter of William Smith, CIO Organization Director of North Carolina, helps William Weiss, CIO staff member, distribute organizing literature at the gates of the White Oak Cotton Mill, White Oak, N. C.

Oil Workers Win 20c Hike

A THREATENED strike by 8,000 CIO Oil Workers in California was averted last week when Standard Oil Co. set a statewide pattern by offering concessions which will raise basic pay rates 20c an hour by Jan. 15.

The Standard Oil settlement also staved off strikes at Shell Oil, Shell Chemical Corp. and the Tide Water-Associated refinery in Avon, Calif., all of which were expected to follow the pattern set by Standard.

The agreement provides a 5c hourly increase retroactice to Oct. 1, with additional 2½c rises Dec. 15 and again Jan. 15. In addition the union won a struggle for conversion of a 10c cost-of-living bonus into the basic wage rate. The actual take-home-pay gain totaled 9.8c, since the cost-of-living payment was reduced .2c when incorporated into the basic wage.

The Oil workers won a 10c hourly raise in February. The recent gains bring the California employes on a par with the union's national wage standard.

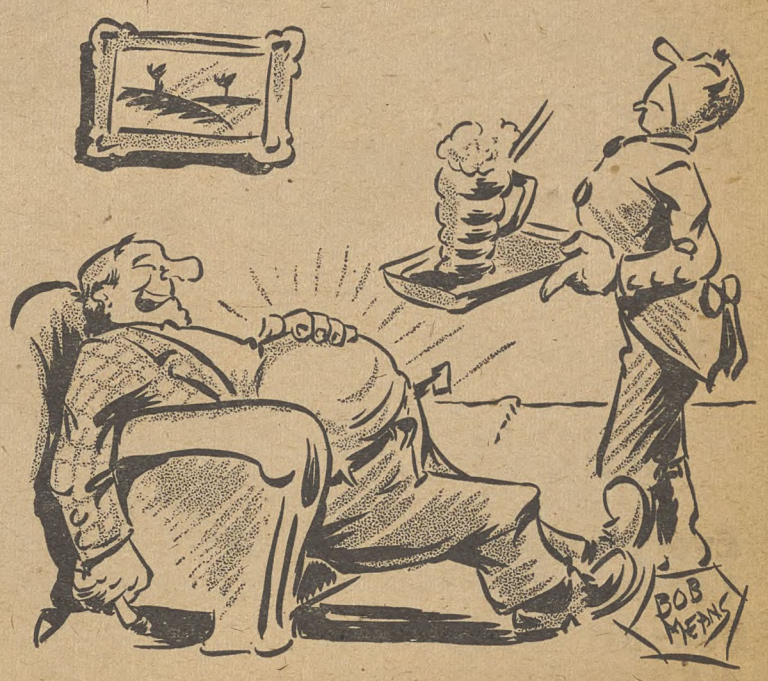
Specialist Assails Un-American Quiz

A University of Chicago specialist has publicly questioned the constitutionality of Congressional investigating committees and charged that the House un-American activities committee has "bullied and browbeaten and cruelly maligned" innocent citizens.

Dr. Jerome Kerwin of the Walgreen Foundation for the Study of American Institutions, addressing a Washington forum, elaborated on a charge that the un-American committee is little concerned over minority rights.

He said: "They usually are not worried about pressing problems of racial hatreds, anti-Semitism, and anti-Catholic bigotry. As a matter of fact, concern for the Negro is frequently taken as evidence of communism."

Rev. Dr. James Manger, procurator of Catholic University, introduced Kerwin.



"I believe in the food conservation program."

CALL OUT TROOPS IN ARIZ. STRIKE

ATTEMPTS by the Growers' & Shippers Association to usher strikebreakers through picket lines of 2,000 striking lettuce packers in Phoenix, Ariz., flared into violence and a proclamation of martial law last week. The strikers are members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn ordered national guardsmen to be on duty after Sheriff Cal Boies warned that he would deputize 300 men unless the troops were mobilized.

Two pickets have been stabbed FTA officials reported, and a lettuce packing shed has been set on fire. The union said it had nothing to do with the fire.

The workers walked out 19 days ago when the employers rejected a union demand for 17½c hourly wage increases. The shippers also were insistent on a strong no-strike clause, which, the union said, could be used under the Taft-Hartley Act to exact union-crippling damages for wildcat strikes.

The lettuce packers have held an FTA contract for the past 11 years, the union said.

The union reported that efforts to persuade Mexican field workers, mainstay of the employer's strikebreaking efforts, to respect lines have been succeeding. Special leaflets in Spanish have been distributed among the Mexican workers.

The walkout has virtually halted the packing of lettuce in 34 sheds affected at the height of the season, FTA claimed. About 85% of the nation's lettuce is shipped from these sheds.

AMERICA UNITED
CIO's Own Radio Show
YOUR
NBC
STATION
Every Sunday 1:00 PM E.S.T.
Consult Your NEWSPAPER

MARRINER ECCLES

Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board told the Joint Committee on the Economic Report: "Business profits after taxes are more than double what they were in any prewar year, and therefore business should hold prices down or should reduce them, in accordance with what would be reasonable earnings."

CIO Tells Cops Of Democracy

Despite police interference, organization of the employes of the Frost Lumber Co. at Nacogdoches, Texas, has been completed and the NLRB is now processing a petition filed in behalf of the CIO Woodworkers Union, according to Paul C. White, CIO Organizing Committee staff member.

Every stumbling block has been thrown in the path of the campaign to bring unionization to the Frost workers who live within easy hearing distance of the fog-horn voice of Martin Dies of Lufkin, 19 miles down the "Dogwood Trail" from Nacogdoches.

Complaints were filed with the civil rights section of the U. S. Department of Justice charging that local police officers "intimidated" and "threatened" the deacons of a local church where organizing meetings were being held.

Robert Oliver, CIO state director, turned the tables on a group of law enforcement officers who had gathered at the entrance of the union meeting place.

Director Oliver invited the 15 policemen and sheriff's deputies into the meeting hall, then explained to the assembly that "these men are here to see that your rights of free speech and free assembly are not violated," and continued with a lecture on democracy. After the meeting several of the law officers sought Oliver out to shake his hand.

Hails Achievements Of Labor Schools

A study of workers education in the South made by Mary Lawrence of the Highlander Folk School, former education director for the Tennessee CIO Council, states that unions, labor-management relations, and relations between people of different races and religions have been improved by the programs observed.

Much of the study, made on a Rosenwald grant, is devoted to teaching methods, including use of films, and dramatic presentations. The discussion rather than the lecture is the most effective educational method for workers, the study says.

Win $4 Increase

Striking Hecht Dept. Store employes in New York last week returned to work with a $4 weekly increase, a company-financed sick benefit fund, and other benefits.

The CIO Retail & Wholesale Employes' strike had lasted 11½ weeks.

CIO Asks AFL For Common Fight on T-H

JOINT CIO-AFL action "in an effort to defeat the attacks now being directed against" organized labor through the Taft-Hartley Act is suggested by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a letter to AFL Pres. William Green.

Murray said in part:

"The Taft-Hartley Act has been in full effect a little over three months. Events which have already transpired are eloquent proof in support of the predictions made by labor. For example:

"1) The general counsel of the NLRB has practically authorized employers to engage 'investigators' who would ascertain whether unions are engaging in unfair labor practices within the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. This simply means the reinstitution of the abuse of employer-paid spies within labor unions.

"2) The brutal law of injunctions in labor disputes has been completely revived by the NLRB and its general counsel.

"3) Several complaints that had been issued by the NLRB against both AFL and CIO unions reveal an interpretation of the T-H Act which would practically eliminate the right of workers to strike even though engaged in a dispute involving basic economic demands.

"On behalf of the CIO, I convey to you the urgent desire of our affiliated unions and their members to join with the AFL for the purpose of taking immediate steps to defeat the attempts of the reactionary forces to undermine and weaken the labor movement."

Ask 85c Base Pay On U. S. Contracts

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week petitioned Secy. of Labor Schwellenbach for an amendment to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to provide a minimum wage of 85c an hour for all workers in the uniform and clothing industry employed on government contracts. The request was submitted by ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

In supporting its petition, the union points out that, with the recent 12c an hour increase, effective December 15, the average hourly earnings covered by Amalgamated agreements will reach $1.50 in contrast to the present 60c an hour minimum fixed in 1941 under the Walsh-Healey Act.

While the Walsh-Healey minimum has remained static during the past six years, union workers in the clothing industry have obtained five pay increases in that time, totalling 58c an hour.

Pointing out that the Public Contracts Act requires workers on government contracts to be paid not less than the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work, the Amalgamated insisted that an 85c an an hour minimum, under the act, would be extremely modest.

It is safe to conclude, the union continues, that the proposed new minimum would represent no increase in the cost to the United States, since the slight increase in the total wage bill—one-half of 1%—could be absorbed by the government contractors.

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER

Lester S. Kellogg will be succeeded by Hollander as chief of the Prices and Cost of Living Branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Kellogg will resign shortly after Jan. 1 to take a job in private industry. Hollander has been with BLS since 1946.

Sugar Workers Strike in La.

CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Henderson Sugar Refinery, New Orleans, La., struck last week following company refusal to grant raises corresponding to the 10½c an hour won at the American Sugar Refining Co.

Throughout the eight weeks of negotiations, the union said, the company abided by its first proposal of 5c an hour or 4c with five paid holidays.

The union's demand that wages and work conditions at Henderson be raised to the American Sugar level would necessitate an 11c increase, because American's rates were a half-cent higher before the recent raise.

Prior to the strike the company had rejected a union offer to arbitrate the demands. Outcome of the walkout will affect wage rates in eight other Louisiana sugar refineries.

UAW Selects Montgomery And Sifton

PRES. Walter P. Reuther, of the CIO Auto Workers, has announced the reorganization of UAW Washington office. The UAW has also made a number of other changes.

Donald Montgomery, who has been employed by the international union since 1943 as Consumers Counsel, is now chief of the Washington office.

Paul Sifton has been appointed national legislative representative.

Montgomery will have overall responsibility for relations with the executive and legislative branches of the government and for keeping both the Union and governmental agencies informed of developments of mutual concern.

After 10 years as a newspaperman with the United Press and the New York World, Paul Sifton received a civil service appointment as Labor Publication Editor in the New York State Department of Labor. In 1938, Sifton became Deputy Wage-Hour Administrator in the U. S. Department of Labor as Labor Publications Editor. He was instrumental in defeating the Barden amendments which would have removed 2,000,000 workers from the protection of various sections of the Act.

Since 1942, Sifton has represented the National Farmers Union and various non-profit organizations as legislative and public relations director and consultant.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The telephone organizing drive continues to roll along. Richard W. Long, President of the Telephone Clerks of Illinois, advises that more than a majority of members of that union have signed cards designating CIO as bargaining agent. This will add something like 2800 more members to the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee-CIO. Congratulations to Brother Long and his associates!

In Maryland, a run-off vote was taken and the CIO came out with a splendid victory, which brings 4500 more members into TWOC-CIO.

Greater interest has been manifested everywhere among the telephone workers and at the beginning of the New Year several important drives will be launched. Congratulations to Margaret Weiss, General Chairman of the Maryland Telephone Traffic Union and a member of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee-CIO and Executive Board, and her staff.

The CIO has launched its campaign for wage increases. At a meeting of the Vice Presidents held Dec. 2 in Washington, action was taken setting forth CIO's position. The constant rise in the cost of living and the unwarranted excessive profits being made by many corporations makes action of CIO imperative in order to lighten the unbearable burden imposed upon the people of the nation. The Taft-Hartley Act was passed for the purpose of permitting these profiteers to go unchallenged. The people of America are awakened to what has happened and the CIO will lead the way in bringing these facts to them so that the Tafts and the Hartleys can be repudiated and the interest of the people enhanced.

George Brown, Director of Organization, International Woodworkers of America, Portland, Oregon, advises: "ZERO PLATE COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS, IWA 14, NO UNION 11."

J. D. Harris, Jr., CIO Field Representative, Memphis, Tenn., reports: "Won election in the Louis B. Stein Bag Co., 12 votes for TWUA-CIO, 10 against. This company took advantage of its rights under the Taft-Hartley Law and put on a campaign to keep the union out. This is the second attempt the CIO has made to get this plant, having lost the first election."

Regional Director G. George DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, advises: Stone & Allied Products won recognition at two plants located in McDermott, Ohio—Taylor & Sons Stone Co., and Waller Bros. Stone Co., involving about 200 workers. Intl. Rep. Lewis Lowry was in charge with Rep. Stahlbird assisting.

Strong As Ever

BRITISH LABOR WINS CRUCIAL ELECTION

BRITAIN'S Churchillian Conservatives were so dumbfounded it took two days before they could say anything other than "egad."

They had fully expected to carry the Gravesend bye-election. And, many Americans expected them to, since the U. S. press is usually lulled into a false sense of hypnotism by Winston Churchill.

But, when the people had voted and the ballots had been counted, Labor had retained the Gravesend seat (A British seat is equivalent to an American Congressional District). This was all the more remarkable since:

(a) Labor had lost ground heavily in the recent municipal elections;

(b) Gravesend had gone Labor only twice before in its history: 20 years ago and in the Labor landslide of 1945;

(c) The bye-election came as the result of a scandal in which the holder of the seat, a Laborite, was expelled from Commons.

Labor's victor in the bye-election was Sir Richard Acland, who defeated Tory Frank Taylor by a reduced majority of 24,692 to 23,017.

Two days later, two other bye-elections were held, Labor winning and retaining a seat in Scotland by just about the 1945 majority and the Tories taking one in Yorkshire by their usual lead.

The Laborite Daily Herald of London sent A. J. McWhinnie to Kent. He wrote a glowing account of a meeting at which Tory Taylor was speaking:

"The miners have come up—miners of the Kent fields, with accents from every field in Britain, forced to the newer fields of Kent by destitution and malnutrition of the distressed areas.

"'What's this you've been saying about the mines?' two miners asked Taylor at a meeting. They were Les Magness and Albert Jenkins, miners for 30 years.

"Taylor had claimed that nationalization of mines had failed, the Daily Herald reporter said:

"The two miners declared nationalism was succeeding. 'Why,' cried Magness, 'did Toryism allow the coal-owners to murder my village? The worst form of murder is murder by slow starvation. That's what Toryism means to us in the mining valleys.'"

After the election the Conservative candidate said; "The electors are still misled by claims of the other side that the Conservatives do not stand for a fair share for all."

The New York Times correspondent remarked: "There has been no swing from Labor in Britain."

P. S.—The Gravesend election was held on Acland's 41st birthday.

Elect John Clark Mine, Mill Head

John Clark of Great Falls, Mont., was named president of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in a membership referendum Oct. 6, the union's canvassing committee has announced.

Clark, formerly the union's secretary-treasurer, polled 34,380 votes to 7,439 for his opponent, George Knott.

Reid Robinson, a former president, won the eastern vice presidency with 25,129 votes as against 17,342 for the incumbent, Homer Wilson. Wesley Madill polled 20,863 votes in a four-cornered race for western vice president, in which his closest opponent, Ray Lee, polled 6,649 votes.

Maurice Travis, outgoing president, was named secretary-treasurer over Walter Gilmore by a vote of 26,097 to 15,323.

Executive board members are: William Mason, Leonard Douglas, Chase Powers, Orville Larson, Charles Wilson, Robert Carlin, Jesse Van Camp, Al Pezzati and Ken Eckert. The new executives will take office Jan. 1 for terms of two years.

Paris Meeting: Leon Jouhaux, left, secy. general of the French General Confederation of Labor and a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions executive bureau, attends a Paris press conference with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey who presented the CIO's views on foreign aid to the WFTU bureau.

Tel Aviv Celebration: The age-old aspirations of the Jewish people for a homeland were realized last week when the United Nations voted to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. This picture was taken at Tel Aviv, Jewish city in Palestine, when the radio reported the news. The CIO convention at Boston recommended the adoption of the majority report of the UN commission to Palestine which called for partition.

Stopgap Aid Vote Near

SOMETIME this week, the House of Representatives will get around to voting its version of the stopgap foreign bill.

Late last week, indication were that the bill might be considerably different than the Senate version, adopted, 83-6, early last week. But, there were some long-shot bettors. They thought House members, anxious to get along home for Christmas might say oh, heck, we'll eventually have to adopt a conference bill that will follow the Senate lines, so why not do it now?

Congressmen from the conservative side who talked at all were burned up over the CIO's wage increase policy. But few indicated they would do anything immediately about controlling inflation.

The state of Congress is best typified by an article in last Sunday's New York Times. In the article, the Times' leading political writer, Arthur Krock, said:

"The group of seasoned Republican politicians who hoped secretly their party would not elect a majority of the Senate in 1946, but would carry the House only, must feel that events are making very clear the reasons for their limited aspiration."

Krock says the Republicans, through long years in the minority, were unprepared for responsibility. "This was demonstrated in the regular session; it is being demonstrated now; more proof will be furnished in the second regular term."

Murray Endorses Yule Seal Sale

Praising the tuberculosis control work of the 3,000 associations affiliated with the National Tuberculosis Association, CIO Pres. Philip Murray has urged labor to support the 41st annual Christmas Seal Sale of the associations.

World's Jews Greet Palestine Partition

AS Jews throughout the world rejoiced at the realization of a 2000 year-old-dream, some 150,000 almost dispairing Jewish displaced persons in Germany saw visions of a new life in a new homeland take shape—free of the reminder of Hitler's incinerators and the tortured remains of six million other Jews.

Last week, by a vote of 33 to 13, the United Nations General Assembly created two independent states in Palestine—one Jewish, one Arab—and converted ancient Jerusalem into an international city.

Although the UN still has the major problem of assuring stability in the turbulent area and of making partitioning a fact, the move was generally hailed as a great achievement by the world organization and an indication that it was finding its legs For the first time on any major issue both the United States and the Soviet Union said "yes."

The jubilance of Jews and their well-wishers throughout the world was matched by mounting Moslem resentment and anger. On many streets where Jews had danced the "Hora" in celebration the night before, a Jew or Arab lay dead the next day as a three-day Arab protest strike burst into violence.

THE British police force was reported insufficient to cope with the sporadic attacks, the pillaging, arson, looting, stoning, stabbing and shooting which spread throughout the Jewish areas and echoed in Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, where demonstrators shouted: "Down with the United States," or "The Jews are the dogs of the world." British troops stood watchfully by, under orders, as Jews were attacked and stores smashed.

Although a Moslem holy war was declared by the holy men of al-Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt—described by the religious leaders as "an unconditional obligation" neglect of which is considered a sin—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, world Zionist head. predicted that no major conflagration would develop.

Great Britain has announced that it will drop its mandate over the Holy Land May 1, and will be responsible for law and order until then. The last of her 80,000 troops are scheduled to be withdrawn by Oct. 1, when Jewish statehood is to become a fact.

THE partition plan had the support of the CIO, which at its Boston Convention adoption of the majority report of the UN Commission on Palestine and "speedy admission to Palestine" of 100,000 Jewish displaced persons in Germany.

Emigration of these displaced persons is expected to begin Feb. 1, according to Judge Louis B. Leventhal, adviser on Jewish affairs to Gen. Lucius B. Clay. U. S. Military Governor of Germany. A later report from the British foreign office however, stated that Britain would continue to bar immigration to Palestine until she relinquished her mandate on May 1.

First on the list of migrants will be the 4400 passengers of the steamer Exodus, who made their way to Palestinian shores, only to be sent back to Germany under British escort. Next in line are orphans and the crippled. The total number of Jewish displaced persons can be absorbed in the first two years of Jewish statehood, Leventhal estimated.

Jewish reaction to the new state was summed up by Dr. Emanual Neumann, American Zionist head, who declared: "We will pour out our energies, our substance and our devotion as a humble offering toward the realization of Israel's dream."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS THE CASE AGAINST ONE OF THE ATTACKERS OF JIM BARRY AND FRANK IRWIN IS ABOUT TO BE DROPPED BECAUSE OF THE SUPPOSED DEATH OF IRWIN, THE "DEAD MAN" APPEARS IN COURT..... AND CONK BARTON WITH HIS PAID KILLER START TO MAKE A HURRIED EXIT WHEN.....

JUST A MOMENT, CONK!

YOU CAN'T LEAVE SO SOON, CONK! NOT WHEN I HAVE EVIDENCE TO SEND YOU TO THE CHAIR!

LEGGO ME, YOU FOOL! YOU CAN'T PIN NOTHING ON ME!

YOU BETTER BRING THEM BACK TO THE JUDGE, OFFICER, HE'LL HAVE A FEW THINGS TO SAY TO THEM BEFORE I'M THROUGH!

THIS IS THE MAN WHO DID THE ACTUAL SHOOTING AT WHAT HE SUPPOSED TO BE FRANK IRWIN'S SLEEPING FIGURE! THE OTHER ONE HIRED HIM... AND STOOD LOOKOUT OUTSIDE!

YES, I CAN RECOGNIZE THEM FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHS QUITE EASILY!

WHAT THEY DIDN'T KNOW IS THAT I MADE UP A DUMMY FOR THE BED... AND THAT MY PARTNER, WOODY WILLIAMS, HAD SET UP A CAMERA WITH SPECIAL INFRA-RED FILM... WHICH CAN TAKE PICTURES IN THE DARK!

WHY YOU DIRTY DOUBLE-CROSSIN'...

SHUT UP! YOU DOPE! THEY CAN'T PIN ANYTHING ON US!

YOU'RE WRONG, CONK BARTON! THESE PHOTOGRAPHS AND FOUR WITNESSES ***HAVE ALREADY PINNED YOU!***

OH YEH? I GOT FRIENDS...POWERFUL FRIENDS!

IF YOU MEAN STANLEY HAMKER, YOU BETTER FORGET HIM!

I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT!

YOU DON'T? WELL, I GUESS IT DOESN'T MATTER. BUT IF YOU EXPECTED HAMKER TO PULL YOU OUT OF THIS.... DON'T COUNT ON IT! HE'S GOING TO WIND UP IN JAIL HIMSELF!

WHAT D'YOU MEAN?

JUST WHAT I SAID! HAMKER IS GOING TO BE TOO BUSY SAVING HIS OWN NECK TO HELP YOU! THE ONLY WAY YOU CAN MAKE IT EASIER ON YOURSELF IS TO TURN STATES EVIDENCE....AND ***TALK!***

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HE'S RIGHT, CONK! I'LL SING, MISTER! I DON'T WANT TO GO TO THE CHAIR! I'LL SPILL EVERYTHING I KNOW!

OKAY.... OKAY.... COUNT ME IN ON THAT, TOO!

I THOUGHT YOU'D ***SEE THE LIGHT!***

Wage Hour Act:

SAME OLD MELODY: 'WRECK THE LAW'

INDUSTRY is packing the wage and hour hearings held by the administrator's panel just as it did those held by the McConnell sub-committee.

Last week, of 133 appearances listed at the sessions, only 10 were from unions. It was pretty obvious this time that industry was out to emasculate—or even murder—the executive and professional or administrative provisions of the law.

At the same time, a breath of fresh air blew in the labor-busting atmosphere of Washington. A. J. Altmeyer, Commissioner of Social Security, declared that "even though we achieve the goal of full employment and full production, it is still necessary in a system of private enterprise such as ours to have a program designed to eliminate want, because the working people of this country will still be confronted with the great economic hazards of sickness, physical disability, want, old age and death as well as intermittent unemployment."

THE wage-hour hearings directly and indirectly brought these from industry spokesmen in and out of Congress:

Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.), radio manufacturer: will introduce legislation to suspend the 40-hour week in favor of a straight time 44-hour week.

Robert Lee Boyd, Associated Tobacco Manufacturers: wanted $250 a month to be the dividing line between covered and exempt employes.

James R. Tritchler, Standard Oil of Ohio (Sohio): He heckled a union spokesman, saying that unions were attempting to increase the Fair Labor Standards (wage-hour) Act's dividing line so that they could increase the wages of those below the line.

Walter E. de Bruin, Goodyear Rubber: Change the law, which now says the employer must prove an exemption is legitimate, so that the employe would have to prove he is non-exempt.

WITNESSES before the McConnell sub-committee had urged such a variety of things as outright repeal of the law, end of the 40-hour week, with 44, 48 or even more substituted, no change in the 40c minimum and other proposals.

Union appearances last week at the wage-hour hearing included the CIO Electrical Workers, and the AFL Garment Workers. Frieda Miller, Women's Bureau Director, Labor Dept., defended the 40-hour week and urged an upping of the dividing line.

THIS week, the heavy industries and textiles will be heard; Dec. 16-17, extractive industries (coal, oil, sand, gravel); Dec. 18, transportation; Jan. 9, professional groups; Jan. 13, publications; Jan. 14, farm products-processors; Jan. 15, banking and insurance.

Commissioner Altmeyer urged improvements in social insurance, public assistance, old-age and survivors' insurance system, liberalization of benefits, benefits for permanent total disability, extension of coverage to agricultural labor and domestic service, employes of nonprofit organizations, public employment, railroad employes and the self-employed, including farmers and small businessmen.

Flour For Europe: The West Virginia CIO Council recently donated a carload of flour for the Friendship Train, which sped from coast to coast to pick up voluntary contributions to combat hunger in Europe. Council Pres. John B. Easton is shown presenting the check for the purchase of the flour to S. Grover Smith, Sr., chairman of the citizens' food committee. Standing, left to right, are Don Berger, president of the Kanawha Valley CIO Council; Joe Joy, director District 10, United Chemical Workers; Rex Kildow, field representative of the United Public Workers; Al Zankl, international representative of the CIO; Lloyd Matics and Enoch Rust, vice presidents of the W. Va. Council; Frank A. Knight, Charleston, W. Va., director arrangements for the train. Henry Adkinson, another W. Va. Council vice president, and Harry Colebank, field representative of the CIO. The gifts will reach the needy Europeans before Congress acts on proposed aid.

20 In CIO Win Essay Prizes

THREE CIO members were among the five top winners in the essay contest conducted by the Natl. Committee for the Extension of Labor Education.

Names of the 30 unionists, whose essays on the subject "Why I Am Asking Members of Congress to Vote for the Labor Extension Bill, S. 1390," won awards were announced last week by the Committee.

Members of CIO, AFL and indepent unions took part.

CIO top winners were: Ruth Oreck, New York, Retail, Wholesale Employes, first prize, $300. Carl A. Hallquist, Minneapolis, Auto Workers, second prize, $100. Ethel Portner, New York, Electrical Workers, fifth prize, $25.

The third prize, $75, was won by Alvin L. Yetter, Indianapolis, and fourth prize, $50, by Herman R. Barlowe, Tucson, Ariz., both AFL members.

Among the 25 winners of $10 prizes were these 17 CIO members:

Earl E. Davis, Brewery Workers, Davenport, Ia.; Jeannette Galley, Clothing Workers, Americus, Ga.; James M. Gilleogly, Newspaper Guild, New York; Bethel C. Hodges, Auto Workers, Louisville, Ky.; Robert S. Gauron, Retail, Wholesale Employes, Schiller Park, Ill.; T. C. Kelly, Steelworkers, Chicago; Charles Kerman, Auto, Chicago; Charles L. Letson, Textile, Utica, N. Y.; Vada L. Lee, Steelworkers, Phoenix, Ariz.; Max E. LeSage, Textile, So. Lawrence, Mass.; George E. Matych, Auto, No. Muskegon, Mich.; Garineh Narzekian, Hosiery Workers, Philadelphia; Mary Pataky, Textile, Garfield, N. J.; Irving Reier, Clothing, New York; Philip Van Sickle, Steel, New Comerstown, Ohio, and Robert M. Watson, Jr., Clothing, Waco, Ga.

The Labor Extension Bill calls for Federal funds, to be supplemented in each state, for a broad program of information, research and educational services for wage and salary earners, through the cooperation of colleges and universities.

VOTE OAK RIDGE STRIKE, FLAY ATOM COMMISSION

THE bargaining committee of the production employes of Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corp. at Oak Ridge, Tenn., last week was authorized by the unanimous vote of more than 1000 members of the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers to call a strike unless settlement of current negotiations is reached.

UGCCW Pres. Martin Wagner said that negotiations have been in progress since last Sept. The present contract expires Dec. 9.

He said that principal points in dispute included the failure of management to agree to arbitration of disputed points in the new contract, and to pay sick leave. Martin pointed out that in other contracts with the union sick pay goes as high as 15 weeks.

The strike authorization resolution adopted by Local 288, consisting of employes at the Oak Ridge plant, pointed out that the Atomic Energy Commission, in control of the plant, had in essence wiped its hands of responsibility in the dispute.

The resolution said that the union had been advised by the commission that "where it has delegated atomic energy production to contractors as at Oak Ridge it has no responsibility for settling labor disputes."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, Wagner and other officials of the union met just last week with the commission headed by Chairman David Lilienthal to attempt to iron out the dispute.

Although the CIO union won an election about a year ago at the plant, it was forced again into another NLRB election recently by the AFL and the company. The CIO won by a vote of 1445 to 821 for the AFL.

Cost of UMT: $1842 a Boy

WHAT WOULD it cost the American people in taxes if Universal Military Training were adopted?

How much is now being spent for military purposes?

How do these items compare with the amount being spent for education?

Answers to those questions are given in a statement just issued by the Friends Committee on Natl. Legislation in Washington. It points out that according to estimates of the War Dept., cost of UMT for the first six months for 950,000 would amount to $1,750,000,000 or $1,842 per man.

That is in addition to nearly 10 billion in Goverment funds available to the Army and Navy for the fiscal year ending June 1948, which means about $27 million a day for every day in the year.

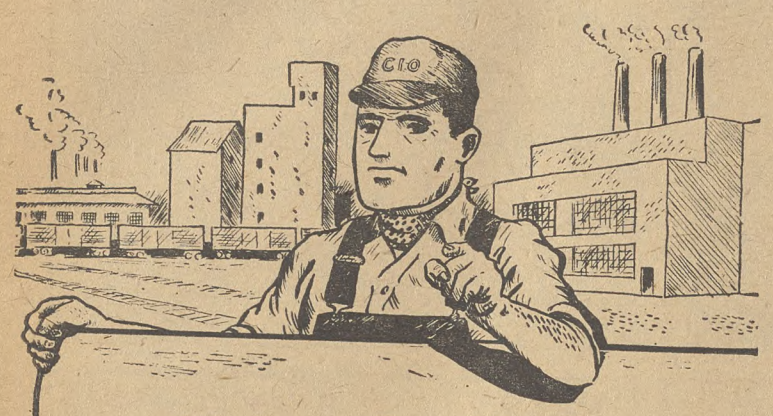
Not included in this are $600 million authorized for Army supervised relief in Germany, Japan and Korea; $268 million for military aid to Greece and Turkey, or $212,900,000 for the Coast Guard.

The Friends Committee contrasts these huge sums with the amounts spent for education. Total sum of money spent by Federal, state and local agencies on public elementary and secondary school education during the school year 1944-45 was a little more than $2½ billion for some 23 million children or about $125 per child.

Milton Murray To Edit Ship Paper

Milton Murray, former CIO Newspaper Guild president, last week accepted the post of publicity director for the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and editor of the union's national newspaper, the Shipyard Worker. He succeeds Sam Kramer.

Murray, who served three terms as Guild president, was formerly on the staff of PM and the Detroit Times.



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The CIO News

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TWO PARTIES SPAR OVER ANTI-INFLATION METHODS

FOOD CLUB: Mrs. Ethel Wynd, Washington, D. C., buys groceries from Nick Ferrante, neighborhood grocer. Week before, the items would have cost her $3.56. Last week Ferrante let her have them for $2.34. The reason: Ferrante has set up a co-op club, membership fee $2 weekly. You pay Nick $2 and buy goods at wholesale—34% below retail. Mrs. Wynd used to spend a total of $25 a week on her food bill; under Nick's plan it now costs her $16.50—plus the $2 fee. Nick undersells his chain store competitors. Only catch: you have to buy $18 worth of food before you save on your $2 fee. Ferrante, a former Army mess sergeant, got his idea from a news item about a Philadelphia grocer.

GOP'S PROGRAM OMITS ANY PRICE CONTROL

THE long-awaited GOP answer to inflation came last week. Scorning Truman's request for a 10-point program that includes government price control, the Republicans' answer was voluntary agreements by businessmen with the U. S. for the allocation of scarce materials; higher gold reserves in Federal banks on deposits of member banks and on currency; extension for one year of export and rail transportation controls. (See story on page 2.)

★ ★ ★

CIO'S Freedom of Press Test Appears Likely

Department of Justice agents are working on a case which may enable the CIO to test the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley ban on use of union newspapers in politics.

G-Men have questioned the president of CIO and editor of the CIO News about use of the newspaper in the July 14 special Congressional election at Baltimore. Details are revealed in "Those G-Men Ask Many Polite Questions." (See story on page 5.)

Rents Rise 9.5% Since OPA's End

U. S. figures show in large cities rents have increased five times more in the first four months under the "voluntary" rise act than they rose in the five years under OPA. Story on Page 12.

* * *

Avert Strike At Atom Plant

Twenty-eight hundred members of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers win 10 cents hourly wage increases plus wage differentials for the night shifts, averting a strike on Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic energy plant. The settlement was arranged after CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood conferred with the Atomic Energy Commission differential on the second shift is 10 cents an hour, and 15 cents an hour on the third shift. See Story on Page 8.

Win 10% Hike

Wage increases of 10% for 30,000 New England cotton mill workers were won last week by the CIO Textile Workers. The new increase will add $6,600,000 to the annual income of the employes involved, the union stated. The agreement also provided a sixth paid holiday and improvement in company-paid insurance. Minimum wage in the mills is raised from 88c to 97c an hour by the new gains. The terms will go into effect Jan. 5. The union is also seeking 20c hourly raises for 80,000 northern woolen and worsted workers and 15c an hour for northern rayon employes.

* * *

Girl CIO Aide Back As Reporter After Newspaper Guild Protest

Toledo Blade had demoted Eleanor Coakley (right), ex-vice president of CIO Newspaper Guild, after she had taken post as recording secretary of Toledo CIO Industrial Union Council. NLRB field examiner suggests a settlement agreed to by Guild and Paul Block, publisher of the Blade. Paper says it acted to promote harmonious relations with employes. Miss Coakley, retiring president of her local, had filed personal NLRB charges in conformance with ANG's policy of using NLRB sparingly.

SANTA CLAUS IS COMING TO TOWN!

Denham Hoisted On Own Petard

ROBERT N. Denham recently boasted, "I haven't been wrong so far."

Late last week, a Natl. Labor Relations Board trial examiner gave evidence—if any evidence were really needed—that even Robert N. Denham can be wrong.

It all grew out of a case involving the CIO Shoe Workers. The union's Huntington, W. Va., members were on strike against the Perry Norvell Co., of that town.

A complaint issued by Denham in his capacity as general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, accused the Shoe Union and the Perry-Norvell Committee, set up to aid the strike, of (a) calling the walkout to force the company to violate its contract with the AFL Shoe Workers; (b) that the union and the committee sought to restrain employes of the company, in violation of the Taft-Hartley law, by depriving them of representation by the AFL; of continuing terms of the AFL contract; of attempting to force the company to bargain with the committee, which he said was only a front for the CIO union.

THE trial examiner's report, filed by Horace A. Ruckel, according to a publicity release issued by the NLRB, "found no actual restraint or coercion was established by the attorney representing Denham and that the alleged threats and violence amounted to no more than 'minor classes on the picket line'."

Two footnotes in the intermediate report of the examiner (the report will have the force and effect of a board order if not questioned by any of the parties within 20 days; if it is questioned, the board must consider the issues) are a tipoff to Denham's activities in the case:

THE first, No. 37, on page 19 of the report says: "As the United's (CIO union) brief points out, the bill as originally introduced by Sen. Taft contained a provision in Section 8 (a) (6) and 8 (b) (5) making it an unlawful practice for employes, as well as unions:

"'To violate the terms of a collective bargaining agreement or the terms of an agreement to submit a labor dispute to arbitration; provided: that the board may dismiss any charge made pursuant to this paragraph if the labor organization (employes) has violated the terms of such agreement or has failed to comply with an order of the board.'

"This provision was eliminated from the bill as finally enacted into law. As the United's brief points out, the General Counsel (Denham) has proceeded in such a manner as could be justified only if this bill had been included in the act."

AND, the other footnote was as follows:

Page 20, Note 39: "Counsel's theory as stated here amounts to the concept of a strike as a conspiracy, a concept which has long been obsolete."

Denham was represented in the case by Alba B. Martin and Alan A. Brickner; Harry Sacher represented the CIO union; Carl A. McComas the committee.

The examiner's decision recommended dismissal of the company's charge that the strike was in violation of the T-H act. The strike had begun as the result of the dismissal by Perry Norvell of Pat Tyree and refusal to reinstate him.

The examiner had a few pertinent remarks. "There was no mass picketing," he said. "There was no single instance where an employe seeking to enter the plant was prevented from doing so. There was no assault more serious than a push with shoulder or elbow. On the whole, it would be difficult to find an instance of a strike as peacefully conducted under circumstances as provocative of violence."

GOP, Democrats Battle Over Way To Hold Prices

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

POLITICS as dense as a London fog have enveloped the Congressional battle to hold prices down. Last week the House joined the Senate in writing a preliminary OK on the request for $590 million emergency aid for Europe, and Congressmen turned their attention to the price situation on the home front.

Rep. Wolcott (R., Mich.) led off for the Republicans with a bill about as mild as a bill could be. The Democrats had tossed into the hopper a program covering some of the 10 issues listed by Pres. Truman when he addressed the Congress last month.

The Democratic bill, outlined by Commerce Secretary Averill Harriman to a Senate Judiciary sub-committee, would authorize the rationing of fuel and most foods, and would grant to the President broad powers to buy grains, and ration or allocate other products.

On the other hand, the GOP proposals merely called for extension of export controls and rail transport controls, both of which are due to expire at the end of February; encouragement for voluntary agreements of businessmen with government for handling scarce materials, with the anti-trust laws being pushed aside; and requirement that the Federal Reserve Banks hold larger gold reserves to back up deposits from member banks and currency.

Marriner Eccles, Federal Reserve Board Chairman, snorted that "it doesn't mean a thing" when asked what effect such a requirement would have on the economic situation.

A day after its introduction by Rep. Wolcott, the GOP bill won 14-9 endorsement in the House Banking and Currency Committee, of which the Michigan representative is chairman.

GOP Propoganda

Republicans are planning to streamline its passage through Congress, presumably in the hope of having a talking point when they visit the folks back home after the Congress adjourns on Dec. 19. The regular session will open early in January.

Whether passage of such a mild show of anti-inflation sentiment will register with the public remains to be seen. Government statistics indicate a constantly rising level of prices which will not be halted by oratory or wishful thinking.

Straws in the wind:

● Average rent costs throughout the nation jumped 5% between July and October (under the new, weakened control law). That is five times greater than the rise during the five-year period in which the air-tight wartime rent law was in effect.

● The monthly consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics remained at the same high level in October that it had reached a month earlier.

● Wheat last week was selling for $3.28 a bushel, compared to $2.27 a year ago, and eggs had jumped from 50½c to 64c on the New York wholesale market during the same 12-month period.

● Trade papers are filled with predictions of further retail price increases as a result of recent jumps in wholesale prices on a wide range of consumer items.

WHILE the Democratic anti-inflation bill — presumably the first of a series—was much stronger than the Republican measure, Sec. Harriman said it did not suggest "anything approaching a comprehensive system of controls over materials, products and productive facilities."

Democrats Retreat?

The President's original program on prices caught the Republicans off guard, but in the intervening month Administration officials have seemed to be apologizing for its provisions. Testimony by Harriman, Agriculture Sec. Anderson and Treasury Sec. Snyder has tended to "excuse away" many angles in the President's message.

The program to aid Europe—one of the prime reasons why Congress was called into special session—won approval in the House after a series of weakening amendments had been beaten down. It calls for quick grants to help France, Italy and Austria, with the probability that up to 60 million dollars may be used in an effort to shore up the tottering economy of Chiang-Kai-Shek's Chinese Nationalist government.

After the voice vote in the House, the bill went to a joint Senate-House conference committee for ironing out of minor differences. Debate on the long-run Marshall Plan relief program will be taken up after Congress comes back to Washington early in the new year.

Aid For Vets?

Most of Congress' talk and time has gone into the foreign aid bill. However, Rep. Edith Rogers (R., Mass.), head of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, said there is some chance that three bills to aid ex-Gi's may get approval in the coming week.

Rep. Sam McConnell's group of House Labor Committee members who have been hearing requests from industry for weakening amendments to the Wage-Hour law is due to report in mid-January. CIO unions have been urging a 75c minimum for workers in interstate commerce, and demanding that in other respects the law be strengthened.

Many of the committee members have indicated in their questioning of witnesses that they seem more interested in weakening the Wage-Hour law.

More Hearings

Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.), whose name is on the you-know-what law, told a Natl. Association of Manufacturers group in New York that he would open hearings of the House Labor group on Jan. 19.

Hartley, who sponsored the attack on industry-wide bargaining at the last session of Congress, is anxious to get his pet scheme tacked on to the T-H law. A speaker at the NAM confab on labor relations in New York drew applause when he called for just such a provision.

Housing legislation is also set for high-priority treatment early next year.

Mounting pressure from the veterans' groups for government action has strengthened the position of supporters of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. Housing experts have argued time after time that no solution to the country's scarcity of homes will be possible until the T-E-W bill is written into the law books.

But the real estate lobby is prepared to mount a high-powered campaign against the bill.

On the other hand, efforts to kill rent control (the present law expires in the spring) are fading quickly.

Big increases in evictions, general grousing by tenants, the pressure of living costs and the presence of an election year are making an impression on Congress.

Lewis to Green: 'We Disaffiliate'

"Green: We disaffiliate. Lewis."

That four-word message served as notice last week from John L. Lewis to William Green that the United Mine Workers was withdrawing from the AFL.

Disagreement over the Taft-Hartley Act was given as the principal reason for Lewis' action.

Lewis left the AFL to help form the CIO. In 1942, he withdrew from the CIO. He took his UMW back into the AFL in 1946.

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CIVIL LIBERTIES: VERY FEW SIGNS THAT THERE IS MUCH IMPROVEMENT

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

. . . to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men . . ."

IN this land of ours last week, there were a few—a very few—signs that there were moves towards "securing these rights"—civil liberties.

The Freedom Train was in the South—and only two cities, Hattiesburg, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., refused to agree to the conditions on which the train would stop in their cities. The conditions: no segregation.

And, a few weeks before, Washington saw something it had never seen before. Americans desiring to see their nation's precious documents were admitted to the Freedom Train in Union Station without any discrimination as to race, creed, color or national origin. But that was about the only place in Washington where there was no discrimination.

(President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, in its report, "To Secure These Rights", said of Washington; "The District of Columbia should symbolize to our own citizens and to the people of all countries our great traditions of civil liberty. Instead, it is a graphic illustration of the failure of democracy.")

Also, last week, civil rights prevailed when the Toledo, O., Blade agreed to the demand of the CIO Newspaper Guild that Eleanor Coakley, former national vice-president of the Guild, be restored to her job as a reporter. Upon taking the position of recording secretary of the Toledo CIO Council, she had been demoted to library clerk because the paper took the stand a reporter could not hold a CIO position.

But, there were few such instances of protection of civil rights. These were the opposite signs:

● The Natl. Lawyers' Guild, protesting Atty. Gen. Clark's method of preparing his list of "subversive" groups, declared he had used no standards, that his personal opinion seemed to be the yardstick.

"Even the Nazi defendants in the postwar trials were not prosecuted for membership in Nazi organizations until a thorough inquiry had been made into the workings of the groups," the Guild said.

("The ultimate responsibility for countering totalitarians of all kinds rests, as always, with the mass of good, democratic Americans, their organizations and their leaders."—Civil Rights Report.)

● The state of civil liberties in the State of New Jersey had fallen to such a low ebb that Gov. Driscoll had to appoint a Committee on Civil Liberties. The committee includes Alexander Barkan, state CIO secretary, Mayor Murphy of Newark, who is also head of the State AFL, a number of educators, clergymen and others.

And, the American Civil Liberties Union, alarmed over a number of instances of violations of civil rights, held a mass rally in Newark which was addressed by speakers with a wide range of political thought. Communists, non-Communists and anti-Communists spoke from the same platform in defense of free speech.

● Hattiesburg, Miss., first city to refuse the Freedom Train's rules, was at it again.

A CIO radio forum discussing the problem of civil rights was cut off the air by Station WFOR, according to a listener who wrote the CIO. The program, "America United," was being broadcast over the NBC hookup.

● Quentin Reynolds sent "An Open Letter to the Newspapermen and Women of America," which appeared in Frontpage, official organ of the New York City Local of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Reynolds wrote: "Some guys I can't figure out. I mean guys who haven't enough sense to be scared. Guys in our business weren't scared enough even when they were there in the caucus room watching what was going on. I mean when they were covering the House Hollywood hearings. That was enough to scare a man, all right.

"The real fight against the committee with the black pencil was not led by the rank and file, but by the newspaper bosses. The men who sat at the press tables weren't indignant, weren't scared.

"I was scared all right. I'd been through it before in Berlin (he was a correspondent there in 1933 and 1934). This was as brash an attempt to toss the first 10 amendments out the window as Washington has ever seen . . . Once the committee had the film industry in its pocket, don't think they wouldn't have gone to work on newspapers, magazines and the radio networks.

"Happily, a few newspaper bosses were indignant and a little scared, too. . . .But the boys at press tables weren't scared. Is it because they feel so secure? Maybe working in countries where there is no Bill of Rights makes you scare easily.

"Forget about Germany. Work in Moscow for a few months and you'll see what I mean. You'll know the horror of reading Pravda in the morning and then knowing that Izvestia and Red Star will echo everything that Pravda said.

"You'll feel sorry for the men on these papers who have to act as Charley McCarthys—parroting the government line. You feel superior when you're working in Moscow. 'We've got nothing like that at home,' you boast.

"Then you see something like the proceedings in Washington, and it scares the hell out of you. It should, anyway."

("In a free society there is faith in the ability of the people to make sound, rational judgments. But such judgments are possible only when the people have access to all relevant facts and to all prevailing interpretations of the facts. How can such judgments be formed on a sound basis if arguments, viewpoints, or opinions are arbitrarily suppressed"—Civil Rights Report.)

● The ACLU entered the defense of the Hollywood witnesses, "because of the failure of the committee to lay a proper foundation for questioning the men about membership in the Communist Party."

● The House Committee had a new member, Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.), replacing Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D., N. C.), resigned. But, there seemed little hope for for improvement, since Hebert, according to the CIO News' Voting Guide, had a poor labor record. Of 12 key votes in the first session of the 80th Congress, Hebert was listed as voting wrong six times, voting right no time, paired wrong three times, paired right twice and not voting once.

● Pointing out that "more than two years after the end of the war and seven months after the expiration of the Selective Service Act, no amnesty has been granted to conscientious objectors, Jehovah's Witnesses and other persons convicted of violating that law, and that 700 persons remain in prison while thousands already released are still without valuable civil rights," 545 ministers, clergymen, professors, authors and labor leaders addressed a letter to Pres. Truman asking that he grant amnesty at once to the violators.

● Two noted liberal champions of civil rights were at odds over "front" groups.

Morris Ernst, New York attorney and member of the President's Civil Rights Committee, favored laws to force organizations engaged in political or economic activity to make public their membership lists and financial affairs.

Arthur Garfield Hays, who has defended both Communists and Fascists in court, and who is counsel for the ACLU, expressed complete opposition to Ernst's plan, saying it would hinder democracy by discouraging freedom of expression, and "would bring about more evils than it would cure."

("To strengthen the rights to freedom of conscience and expression, the committee recommends: The enactment by Congress and the states of legislation requiring all groups, which attempt to influence public opinion, to disclose the pertinent facts about themselves through systematic registration procedures" — Civil Rights Report.)

● O. John Rogge, former special assistant to the Attorney General, said the "loyalty probers claim the right to zip open the flap of a man's mind, poke around, and then decide whether he shall be allowed to earn a living or whether he shall go through life unable to find any kind of work because of the stigma stamped on him.

"There can be no question that a person who is actually disloyal should not be allowed to work for our government. But what is to constitute disloyalty? Is it membership in a cut-rate book club which ran afoul of Martin Dies? Is is criticism of the un-American Committee?"

(" . . . the civil rights of the American people—all of them—can be strengthened quickly and effectively by the normal processes of democratic government . . . But it will require as much courage, as much imagination, as much perseverance, as anything which we have ever done together"—Civil Rights Report.)

Reward Offered In CIO Kidnapping

The American Civil Liberties Union, at the request of the CIO Textile Workers, has offered a $500 reward for information leading to the conviction and imprisonment of the abductors of Mrs. Edna Martin, CIO organizer.

Mrs. Martin was kidnapped from her room in Tallapoosa, Ga., bound, gagged and taken by a group of unmasked men and women and dumped on a lonely road. Mrs. Martin, a Georgian by birth, is the mother of six children, one of them a war veteran.

Supreme Court Hits At All-White Jury

The U. S. Supreme Court has served notice upon the State of Mississippi that convictions of Negroes will not be sustained as long as there is "purposeful" and systematic discrimination against them in selection of juries.

The remarks came in a case involving the conviction of Eddie Patton, a Lauderdale County, Miss., Negro, sentenced to be electrocuted for murder of a white man. He was indicted by an all-white grand jury and convicted by an all-white petit jury under a process which automatically excluded Negroes from the juries. The unanimous Supreme Court decision was written by Justice Black.

PROTESTS BIAS: Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tells Jesse N. Donaldson, postmaster general nominee, that Donaldson had done nothing to stop discrimination against Negroes in postal appointments and advancements. Mitchell made the charge before the Senate Civil Service Committee, but Sen. Chavez (D., N. M.) said that he believed that there would be no discrimination under Donaldson. Mitchell did not oppose Donaldson's confirmation, but sought to have the alleged bias discontinued. The committee named a sub-committee to investigate the allegation.

Miss. Station Admits 'Killing' CIO Program On Civil Rights

Radio Station WFOR last week gave the answer to the question on CIO's "America United" forum —"Our Civil Rights—Are They in Danger?"

The station, located in Hattiesburg, Miss., pulled the switch on the half-hour broadcast over the NBC network about 18 minutes after it had gone on the air. The program was too "controversial," the manager said.

"We're down in the deep south," the station director, C. J. Wright, Jr., told The CIO News, "and you got off on the racial question. We cut it off the air 12:19 P.M., Central Time, telling the radio audience that this is a controversial issue and that both sides were not represented."

Asked what he meant by "both sides," Wright said, "someone representing the south and someone representing the colored people."

Appearing on the program were Palmer Weber, research director of the CIO Political Action Committee, a native and long-time resident of Virginia; Leslie Perry of the Nat'l Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Frank Donner of the CIO legal staff, a native of New Jersey; and Fred Bailey of the National Grange.

Bailey, who disagreed with some points advocated by the CIO speakers, describes himself as "a died-in-the-wool southerner from the great state of Texas, who still feels that 'damn Yankee' is all one word."

The broadcast was one of a series arranged by CIO each Sunday at 1:00 P.M., EST, over the NBC chain.

CIO officials wrote a letter to call the incident to the attention of the Federal Communications Commission, which licenses all radio stations in the country.

THE speakers touched on all phases of American civil liberties. Weber remarked that "the big plantations, the power companies and the textile companies in the south" have helped to bar millions of southerners from voting.

Perry commented that a senatorial committee which investigated the 1946 elections in Mississippi found "numerous public officials of Mississippi (who) testified under oath before the committee that they had consciously made it more difficult for Negroes to vote . . . that they had threatened if they did vote there would be violence."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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AN 'EYE-DROPPER' PROGRAM

The GOP's four-point "anti-inflation" plan reminds us of the fellow who showed up with an eye-dropper to fight a three-alarm fire.

The cost of living has increased 23% since the GOP put the skids under OPA. There is nothing to indicate we are nearing the end of price increases.

Salaried and hourly-paid workers have been using up their savings to meet everyday expenses. Those who live on fixed incomes such as pensions and annuities have had to take several notches in their belts.

The nation obviously is getting ready to embark on a long-range foreign aid program which will put an additional strain on our domestic economy.

The CIO fought against the premature death of OPA—and lost. It then proposed a program of mild economic controls—and was ignored or criticized by the GOP.

Later the CIO came out for price control and rationing of essential commodities. This brought a storm of protest from those who killed OPA.

Finally—just a few weeks ago—the CIO did something it had hoped it wouldn't have to do. It announced it was going to seek substantial wage increases to meet the high cost of living. This caused the expected furore.

President Truman, obviously realizing the seriousness of our economic plight, submitted to Congress a 10-point anti-inflation program which recognizes the need for drastic action.

As an "answer" to the President, the GOP proposed:

Extension for one year (to February, 1949) of controls over exports and rail transportation.

Encouragement of voluntary agreements by business with government for the allocation of scarce materials.

Restoration of higher rates of gold reserves which Federal Reserve Banks must hold against deposits of member banks and against currency issues.

It looks like an "eye-dropper" program to us.

WOULDN'T LET THEM LISTEN

A Hattiesburg, Miss., radio station recently cut a CIO-sponsored forum off the air in the middle of the program, denying listeners a right to make up their minds regarding whether the speakers were right or wrong.

The irony of it all was that the program was devoted to a discussion of civil rights!

WE COVER NAM MEETING

What happens when NAMfellows get together?

We thought our readers would like to know, so we sent Staff Writer Henry C. Fleisher to the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York.

Fleisher was told, "Give our readers a look at the NAM through the eyes of a labor reporter." What he saw and heard is reported on Pages 6-7.

We think his report is "must" reading for those who want to know what big business is thinking about.

★ ★ ★

Have you ever realized that NAM is man spelled backwards?

Publication of 'Subversive' List Was Terrible Blunder

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ATTY. GEN. TOM CLARK recently made public a list of about 90 "subversive" organizations as part of the government's "loyalty" program.

It was a foolish thing to do, because there is such wide disagreement over the meaning of "subversive" and "loyalty."

It was a cruel thing to do, because the organizations were "blacklisted" without being given an opporunity to attempt to establish their innocence.

And it was a dangerous thing to do, because democracy is threatened when the head of a governmental agency is compelled to assume the role of investigator, prosecutor, judge and jury.

THE government not only has a right to fire disloyal employes; it has an obligation to do so.

For years the government has had the power to discharge—and, in extreme cases, imprison—employes found guilty of treason, sabotage, disclosure of confidential documents and advocacy of the use of power to overthrow the government.

Nobody, except the guilty, objects to the judicious use of this power.

But the Clark "purge" list is something else entirely. It, in effect, punishes persons because of their associates and not because of individual acts of disloyalty.

THE organizations listed by Clark may be subversive—or they may be only organizations which Clark considers undesirable.

The personal opinion of the writer is that there are some very bad outfits among those named by Clark. However, that is not the point of this discussion.

The point is that the Truman Administration and Congress (through the Un-American Activities Committee) have embarked on a dangerous course in their efforts to stamp out what they consider subversive elements.

That their objective is a worthy one does not excuse their trampling on basic civil rights.

NEITHER Truman's executive order on loyalty nor any of the laws the experts have been able to find provide a definition of "subversive."

This means Clark and his associates had to use their own judgment in compiling their blacklist.

Thus Clark was given almost unlimited control over the economic life and death of thousands of government employes.

No man—regardless of his tolerance and wisdom—should be given such power.

WHEN Clark made his list public he did much more than establish a questionable standard by which the loyalty of government workers was to be partially judged.

He branded as disloyal thousands of private citizens. Maybe many of them are, but they should have been given an opportunity to try to establish their innocence.

They should have been given a hearing before they were declared guilty.

As it is, today they stand indicted without having adequate machinery for clearing themselves of the charge placed against them.

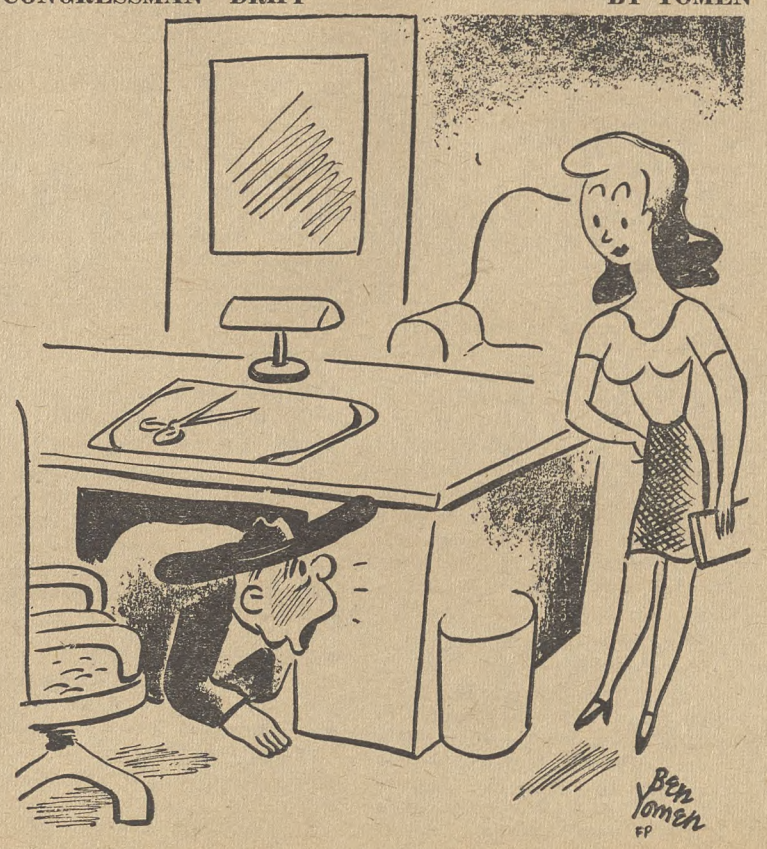
Most persons go along with the idea that special precautions should be taken in the selection of government employes, especially those holding confidential posts.

But they also believe that in the taking of these precautions top officials have no business trampling on fundamental civil rights.

Among these are the right to be considered innocent until proved guilty, the right to confront one's accusers, the right to a fair hearing if accused and the right to redress from false accusations.

Because Clark's actions did not give full consideration to these rights, the publication of the "subversive" list was a terrible blunder.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**



"Has That Union Delegation Left the Front Office Yet?"

'Two-Way Taft' At It Again

SEN. Robert Alphonso Taft (R., O.) has time and again accused labor of vacillating, of not being able to make up its mind, of loose thinking.

Here is what a daily newspaper, the Washington Post, thinks of Taft, as presented in an editorial, "Two-way Taft":

"This newspaper took account editorially of what seemed to be a concession to the facts by Sen. Taft on the probability of a meat shortage next spring and the need for meat rationing. Apparently our optimism as to the meaning of Mr. Taft's extemporaneous speech in New York was premature.

"Sen. Taft has now sought to wiggle out of any inference that he indorsed meat rationing. 'I didn't predict it, or suggest it, or favor it,' he has subsequently instructed reporters.

"THE dichotomy thus produced is interesting, to say the least. In his New York speech Sen. Taft was quoted as saying: '. . . by April there will be a great shortage of meat. It has been suggested that we put in rationing of meat by April, and we may do it. It has been proposed that we ration on the English system . . . We may do it. If we do it at all, I think that is certainly the way to do it.'

(Funk & Wagnall's Desk Standard Dictionary: "Dichotomy. Division into two parts or into two branches; division by pairs; branching by constant forking; a fork.")

"Later in the same speech the Senator was quoted as stating: 'Unless it is drastically necessary, I hate to do it, and yet we may.' Only Sen. Taft knows whether he 'favors' meat rationing in the event the shortage becomes acute; but if his remarks do not constitute both suggestion and prediction, then what do they mean?

"This is not the first time Mr. Taft has contradicted himself within the space of a few days. When the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, of which he is chairman, several weeks ago considered the proposals of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to increase bank reserves, Mr. Taft appeared to be critical.

"He showed concern lest such a move disrupt the credit necessary for business expansion. Yet in his speech in Philadelphia Dec. 1, Mr. Taft specifically indorsed Mr. Eccles' suggestion for controlling the increase in bank credit as one of the measures that may be desirable to combat inflation.

"In regard to meat, the Senator's effort to disavow the interpretations placed on his New York remarks is the more intriguing because of his use in the speech of the pronoun 'we.'

"By implication, Mr. Taft also was speaking for some of his Republican colleagues. Has there been a change of heart, or did Mr. Taft commit the party beyond his authority? The net effect of the contradiction is somewhat bewildering. Mr. Taft cannot have been right both times.

"THE conclusion, it seems to us, is either that he has indulged in some off-the-cuff remarks without reference to the facts—in which case he is talking nonsense—or that Sen. Taft is in disagreement with Candidate Taft. In any event it will be a neat trick if he can contrive to run in both directions at the same time."

Those G-Men Ask Many Polite Questions

THE telephone bell rang. The editor picked up the instrument, put the receiver to his ear and said, "Hello."

"This is Agent —— of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," said the man on the other end of the wire. "One of the assistant attorney generals has requested me to come over and ask you some questions about your July 14 issue."

"I'd be glad to talk with you," said the editor. "I'd been wondering if you fellows were ever going to get around to question me."

That happened late last summer—and it was the first indication that the CIO would be given an opportunity to test that portion of the Taft-Hartley Law dealing with political activity by union newspapers.

THE G-Man, a polite, smiling fellow armed with the proper credentials, arrived in a short time at the editor's office.

He wanted to know how the CIO News was set up, how it was financed, how it was distributed.

He was particularly interested in the July 14, 1947, issue, which carried a Phil Murray statement indorsing Judge Ed Garmatz of Baltimore, candidate in a special Congressional election.

He was given all the information he requested—and then some—and was told 1000 extra copies of the July 14 edition had been sent to Baltimore for distribution to CIO members.

SEVERAL weeks passed, and then the FBI agent called the editor again. He said he wanted to ask more questions.

"I'll tell you anything I can," the editor said.

Additional details about the CIO News and the July 14 edition were provided the courteous G-Man.

At the end of the question-and-answer period the editor said, "We're mighty anxious to get a test of the Taft-Hartley Law, so we're doing all we can to get a case in court.

"Can you give me any idea about how much progress has been made toward preparing a case against us?"

The FBI agent just smiled.

SEVERAL Washington reporters learned about the second visit of the FBI man to the CIO News office, so they called the editor.

To one lad who obviously knew little about the T-H Law and the procedure necessary to test its constitutionality the editor said:

"You just can't go to the Supreme Court and say, 'Please, Mr. Justice, we'd like for you to rule on that portion of the law relating to use of union newspapers in political campaigns.'

"You've got to violate the law and get a case in court before you can get a ruling on legality.

"Our contention, of course, is that the law abridges freedom of the press."

MORE time elapsed, then two FBI agents visited the national CIO office. This time they wanted to talk with CIO Pres. Murray as well as Editor Allan L. Swim.

Politely, they asked a lot of questions similar to those which had previously been asked the editor.

They wrote the answers down carefully on their note pads. They thanked Murray and Swim for their co-operation.

They said polite good-byes and left.

RUMORS about what's cooking behind the scenes in the Justice Department have been flying thick and fast.

Some of the wise ones around Washington say the case will get into court soon. Others say, "Don't try to hold your breath until it happens."

One thing is certain. Those G-Men were mighty polite guys!

'I'LL BE JUDGE, I'LL BE JURY'

British Labor Again Pays Honor To Six 'Martyrs of Tolpuddle'

BRITISH Labor last week again paid honor to the memory of the "Six Men of Dorchester," who are also called the "Martyrs of Tolpuddle."

This is why their memory is honored: On Dec. 9, 1833, a man named Edward Legg, made his way into a meeting of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers of Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, Dorchester, a farm village. The FSALT was the first farmers' union in history.

Legg, like James McParlan, his later counterpart in America (McPharlan is the man who spied on the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania's hard coal area), won the trust of the union by his apparent earnest friendly manner.

HE WAS a professional stool pigeon. From his testimony, six union members were arrested and tried, charged with being "evilly disposed persons, bound by secret and unlawful oaths." The court allowed that to be the charge despite the fact that the George III law prohibiting secret oaths had been repealed eight years before.

Like the Tafts and the Hartleys of today, the landed gentry of that period were using the oath charge as a cover for their real intent: breaking the union because it was trying to raise an appallingly low wage scale and improve working conditions.

The gentry had welched on an agreement to pay the workers 10 shillings a week (then about $2.00 to $2.50), cutting the hands' pay to nine shillings, then eight, then seven. The workers were desperately poor and were forced to live on barley bannocks (flapjacks), with meat only on Sundays—and very little then.

He was the sole witness at the trial, which the great liberal Member of Parliament, Daniel O'Connell, denounced as a perversion of justice.

Judge (Baron) John Williams' decision came as a shock to early 19th Century England:

"Not for anything you have done, or anything it can be proved you intended to do, but as an example to others, I consider it my duty to find you guilty and sentence each and every one of you to seven years' transportation across His Majesty's high seas."

The six men—James and George Loveless, Thomas and John Stanfield, James Emmett and James Brine—were sent to the notorious Botany Bay colony, New South Wales, in a convict ship and put at hard labor.

O'CONNELL and Edward Bulwer (later Lord Bulwer-Lytton) started a crusade to gain pardons for the six men. They kept up their fight in Commons and formed an organization, the London Dorchester Committee, which raised funds and secured 250,000 names to a petition. A gigantic labor rally—first in England's history—was held in London.

Two years later, the government granted pardons to the six.

Who Is Labor?

"You talk of labor on the floor of this House as though labor was composed of villains, thieves and cut-throats. Who is this labor you talk about? Sixty-eight million American men and women—your neighbors, your friends, the people who live next door to you, the man who lives upstairs, the people who pay 80% of the taxes of the United States, the people who supplied 75% of the armed forces in time of war, the people who built this great country and who have contributed their time and money and their blood in every important moment of its existence, the people who today merely ask to be treated as Americans and seek a continuation of the guaranties of the Constitution and of the Bill of Rights."

Rep. Donald O'Toole (D., N. Y.)

Compensation Quiz

Q. While some states allow workmen's compensation up to as high as 70% of weekly salary or wages, is there any maximum payment?

A. Yes. Only Arizona has no maximum; in 37 states, the weekly maximum payments are $25 or below; in many states they are below $21; Connecticut has raised its maximum to $32, Oregon to $34, Wyoming to $36, Washington State to $38.

Q. When do payments begin?

A. Most states require that a disability last for at least for more than 7 days before benefits are payable. Usually, however, the compensation is allowable for that waiting period if the disability lasts more than 4 weeks.

(This information is obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

RICH, GOLDEN CURTAIN PROTECTS NA

Publicity 'Kitty' Holds 3 Million

NAM HAS tossed nearly three million dollars into a giant publicity campaign to win friends and influence people.

In addition to its own expenditures, NAM has encouraged its member corporations to dig into their well-filled cash registers to publicize the big business line of propaganda.

The big goals for 1948: to make the public forget about those record-breaking $17½ billion profits piled up by industry this year, and to gloss over the tremendous growth of monopoly.

As Holcomb Parkes, NAM's vice-president in charge of public relations, told the convention: "What we've lost by letting them bury Horatio Alger." NAM will try to tell you that you, too, can open a steel mill or an auto plant. And NAM will try to clear your mind of "fantastic misconceptions" about the size of corporation profits.

Parkes told his story while Lammot duPont, presiding at the session, sucked contentedly on a pipe. Later, Richard Bennett, NAM press relations chief, boasted that he had helped provide material to Life magazine on a recent price story. Many editors use NAM's "statistics" constantly, he said.

And "Johnny" Johnstone, NAM's radio chief, suggested that "the time is fast approaching when we too may have to buy time" on the networks to push the big business story.

Parkes, a former trade paper editor and railroad publicity man who now heads the NAM public relations set-up, told the convention that the campaign had paid off—particularly since NAM's slip has been showing as a result of its fight against price control.

Here's how Parkes puts it: "We have been making progress when we might have lost some ground," public opinion-wise—what with all the attacks that have been made on the NAM in the past two years because we had the faith and courage to carry your views to the people of the nation."

Parkes points out that the NAM saw three "roadblocks" to permanent prosperity when it surveyed the nation right after V-J Day. You know what happened to "Roadblock No. One"—price control; and to "Roadblock No. Two"—the Wagner Act.

Now, NAM propaganda is getting ready to tackle roadblock No. Three—the tax question. If they win that fight, they'll undoubtedly find new issues on which to crusade.

Money is no object when NAM dives into a propaganda campaign.

The story of the three "roadblocks" was brought to an anxious public early in 1946 through paid ads in 265 daily papers and 1,876 small-town papers. (A full-page ad in the New York Times costs well over a thousand dollars.)

In the price control fight, NAM set out to overcome the pro-OPA views which it acknowledges were held by 85% of the people.

Without even so much as a blush, Parkes told the convention of the fight to beat OPA against the will of a majority of the people. As Parkes put it:

"Seldom in the history of public relations has there been a more difficult educational job—the job of presenting the economic truth about price controls so effectively that the majority of the people would reverse their opinion."

Into 127 metropolitan papers went the first NAM ad, "Paging Mr. Bowles."

Two weeks later another ad ("Would you like some butter or a roast of beef?") went into 327 papers. Others followed, on a similar scale.

The Industrial Press Service, sending free material to 5,500 country papers and 2,500 company house organs, carried 166 separate pieces of propaganda against price controls to millions of readers.

The same sort of campaign was used for the Taft-Hartley Bill. NAM's statement on labor legislation went in one ad to 25 million readers of newspapers. In April, it bought space in papers with 38 million circulation for four more ads, which appeared every two days.

With the tax fight barely begun, NAM has turned out 60 news releases on the subject, 228 articles in its free news service for country editors, 10 network radio broadcasts, 24 transcribed radio programs, 51 items in its various other propaganda bulletins.

Behind the scenes, NAM grinds out the propaganda week by week and day by day.

Its NAM News ($15 a year) is a weekly paper, primarily intended for members.

Three monthly glossy-paper bulletins are sent free to members of three special groups. "Understanding" is devoted to "cooperation between Clergymen and Businessmen;" "Trends" talks about building "Education - Industry Cooperation;" "Farm and Industry" reports on "problems of mutual interest."

"Program Notes," a lively 6-page bulletin, feeds the NAM line to women's clubs with a chatty, feminine type of patter. "Exchange" is a mimeo bulletin to remind businessmen there are dividends in paying attention to the community in which they live.

Denham at Home

It was a warm and hearty welcome that the NAM gave to Robert Denham, general counsel of the Labor Board. Reading from a prepared script, Denham gave a detailed description of the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act; and he listed the changes which it brings to collective bargaining. He particularly reminded the employers that the closed shop is illegal, and that union security provisions are not valid unless the involved T-H procedures are followed by the unions.

TWO GOP 'JOES': **This is the picture you'd expect to see at the NAM convention. On the left (probably the only time he's ever been there) is Joe Pew, head of Sun Oil, vice-president of NAM and a Republican big shot around Philadelphia. With him is Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, Republican speaker of the House of Representatives. P. S. The NAM doesn't like CIO political action.**

BIG CORPORATIONS REAL POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

THESE are the companies which really run NAM. They're represented through top executives as at-large members of the Board of Directors.

Twelve are elected by member firms. Seven are appointed by the NAM president. Nine are selected from the trade associations which comprise the National Industrial Council, an affiliated organization.

General Motors
General Electric
Firestone Tire & Rubber
Eastman Kodak
Du Pont (two seats on the board)
Burroughs Adding Machine
O'Sullivan Rubber
General Foods
Walworth Co., New York
Thompson Products Co., Cleveland
H. L. Derby, industrialist, New York
California Packing Corp.
Fruehauf Trailer Co.
Ingersoll Milling Machine Co., Rockford, Ill.
American Rolling Mill.
Robert L. Lund, industry counsel, St. Louis
Intl. Harvester
Russell-Harrington Cutlery Co., Southbridge, Mass.
Armstrong Cork Co.
Westinghouse Electric
Corn Products Refining Co.
Inland Steel Co.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., New York
Blaw-Knox, Pittsburgh

In addition, there are 89 state and regional members of the board—most of them representing small or medium-sized corporations.

Control of the NAM seems much the same as when the Senate Civil Liberties Committee conducted its investigation 10 years ago. Fifteen big firms contributed $569,000 to NAM between Jan. 1, 1933, and Oct. 31, 1937. The 15 donors, whose gifts were all higher than $20,000, were: duPont, GM, Natl. Steel, U. S. Steel, Monsanto Chemical, Westinghouse, Chrysler, Bethlehem, Texas Corp., Borg-Warner, Republic Steel, Socony-Vacuum, Swift, Standard Oil of N. J., and Eastman Kodak.

Consider Transfer

Some 2000 CIO Communications Association radio operators will transfer to the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association if the proposal is ratified by the ACA executive board and membership. The plan has been approved by the MEBA executive board.

Good Investment In Mind Changing

NAM feels that the investment in changing people's minds is paying off.

To see what sort of fruit was falling from the propaganda tree, NAM hired the Opinion Research Center to sample attitudes of people around the country.

Here's what they found over a two-year period since 1945: a jump of 10% in the number of people who can identify the NAM; a rise of an estimated 7 million people who allegedly favor the NAM program; a rise of 9% in the people who favor NAM's labor policy, which is based on support of the Taft-Hartley Act; a drop of 8% in the group which thinks NAM is mainly interested in high profits.

These figures may be true, or cockeyed as a Groucho Marx wisecrack—but NAM's public relations experts think they're true. And they're happy about it.

T-H Gives Indu To 'Get Tough

BY HENRY C.

IN A CORRIDOR of New York's Hotel handsome blonde woman was soundi friends. In a parlor behind them, the re Association of Manufacturers had just

"That's the trouble with the NAM," the lady snapped. "We've pussyfooted too long, and it's about time we stopped."

The lady was wrong. The NAM walked through its 52nd convention not with the gait of a pussycat or a tiger, but with the lumbering tread of a very determined old elephant.

To its 52nd Congress of American Industry, the NAM attracted some 3,000 businessmen from every state in the land. They plodded through a heavy three-day schedule of conservative oratory and pep talks.

There wasn't so much as an embarrassed cough or a blush over what had happened to prices since the NAM led the fight that killed OPA.

If any one of the 3,000 seemed worried that millions of Americans are being hard-pinched by inflation, he kept his thoughts well to himself.

The sense of need for quick and dramatic action to meet the economic crisis of high prices and lowered buying power, which one can feel throughout the country, never once penetrated the rich golden curtain that hung on the stage of the Waldorf's main ballroom.

The NAM convention — the vast majority of its speakers, its delegates, its resolutions committee—was concerned with other things:

- Taxes, particularly on corporations and high personal incomes, must be reduced, the members of the NAM assured each other.
- The federal budget must be trimmed by six or seven million dollars. How? By cutting housing funds, and social services, and the budget of the Labor Department.
- Foreign aid must be cut—and we must see that no country gets our help before it's agreed to kill its price controls and all other controls over production and distribution.

Asks Longer Week

- And — by no means least — business must get tough with labor across the bargaining table, particularly since management has the help of the Taft-Hartley Act, which has made employers the "equal" of labor.

On subjects such as these, the NAM talked and joked, passed resolutions and planned for the future.

Putting together the gist of three or four convention speeches, you get the outline of NAM's "program" to combat inflation. It's a slow-moving affair, and if prices go up while America waits for it to develop, millions of families will be flat broke.

The NAM doesn't seem concerned about delays ject.

On other matters NAM is primed for

Morris Sayre of ucts Refining, the president, is all amendments to th act. "It would be thing if the work creased," says Sayr

There was old Jo of Sun Oil, a power a vice-president of calling for a cru "collectivists." Th Joe Pew uses it, plies to anyone w with big business. out in his cranky, against "collectivis "socialist minded" business for the who spread "false (statistics don't see Pew) that big bus vouring small busin

"We have been this matter of tax cried Don Mitchell Electric. "Time is there is both the and the best oppor years to do somethi (FDR was elected years ago Novembe

But the demands wage increases t higher cost of livin the money that's t lower taxes are leg

The NAM conve like the prospect. would have you bel way to avoid "the is for "labor leade demands for a fur increase in wages corresponding incr ductivity, except gross inequity."

To Lewis Brow Johns-Manville, o road would be smo would accept a ye of wages, so that

Look Who's

Vivien Kellems, time correspond big-shot Nazi some unfavorable couple of years a in the funniest p

The CIO News Miss Kellems, w manufacturing c Saugatuck, Conn member of the N tion resolutions She was the only the 55-person gro

Miss Kellems h light when colum Pearson disclosed had been writing and romantically- ing German Nazi the war in Arge sued the San Fra paper, the Labor libel because it ha her correspondenc onable". ss K the suit.

NAM FROM CLAMOR FOR PRICE CUTS

ndustry Courage igh' With Labor

ENRY C. FLEISHER

k's Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, a tall and rather sounding off for the benefit of a few of her n, the resolutions committee of the National had just finished its session for the day.

about delays on this sub-

her matters, though, the primed for speed.

Sayre of Corn prod- fining, the NAM's new t, is all ready for ents to the wage-hour would be a wonderful the work week was in- says Sayre.

was old Joe Pew—head Oil, a power in the GOP, resident of the NAM— for a crusade against vists." The term, as uses it, obviously ap- anyone who disagrees business. Pew lashed his cranky, raspy voice "collectivists" and the t' minded" who blame for the inflation, or read "false contentions" es don't seem to bother hat big business is de- small business.

have been defeatists on tter of tax reduction," on Mitchell of Sylvania "Time is short . . . both the urgent need best opportunity in 15 do something about it." as elected president 15 o November.)

e demands of labor for ncreases to meet the ost of living may offset ey that's to be made if xes are legislated.

NAM convention didn't prospect. Its resolution ave you believe that one avoid "the police state" labor leaders to forego for a further general in wages without a nding increase in pro- , except in cases of equity."

ewis Brown, head of anville, our economic uld be smoother if labor ccept a year's freezing s, so that the "govern-

ment could then ask basic industries to stop price increases for a year." He offered no guarantee that business would stop boosting prices.

Big business doesn't really expect labor to take that advice. William Grimes, editor of the Wall Street Journal, appeared before the convention with a warning that labor is in a pretty strategic position to get pay boosts.

Rather than argue over wages, the NAM speakers talked along two lines:

1. Productivity of workers must be increased—presumably through speed-up and the introduction of new machines.

2. Industry, armed with the T-H law, must be prepared to "get tough" at the bargaining table.

T-H Helps NAM

One of the keynoters was Frank Rising, a tight-lipped "humorist" who is head of an automobile parts trade association in Detroit. He offered a five-point program for bargaining that obviously stirred enthusiasm in the audience:

1. Increased productivity, with management going over the heads of the union if necessary to sell the speed-up story to workers.

2. Restoration of local bargaining (that brought applause).

3. Simplifying of job titles, so that unions won't be able to play one employer off against another.

4. "Systematic, orderly" performance of terms of the contract, with employers cracking down on any violation.

5. Restoring of the importance of economic, rather than political, questions at the bargaining table. (He wasn't altogether clear about that.)

NAM Counsel Ray Smethurst, a smooth character, admitted that many industrial relations directors are unhappy about the Taft-Hartley Act, because it ties them up with "legal encumbrances and strait-jackets."

Forget it, he told the NAM, the law's all on your side. What does the T-H law force employers to do? Smethurst asked, and then supplied the answers. It forces the boss to give 60 or 85 days' notice before a lockout. ("I haven't seen a lockout in 10 years") and it prevents you from making payment to labor except for services rendered ("and I know that doesn't worry you").

Not 100% Perfect

Management, he said, can sit down at the table as equals with labor for the first time in 15 years (FDR was elected 15 years ago), and it's time for the boss to feel his oats. The NAM's advice: demand unions' respect your rights; demand that they respect the contract; demand "fair and impartial enforcement" of the T-H law.

Half a dozen other speeches followed the same theme. Only a couple indicated that big business' attitude in the past hsan't been 100% perfect.

Cyrus Ching, former vice-president of U. S. Rubber and now head of the U. S. Mediation Board, talked turkey to the NAM boys (it was the 27th NAM meeting he'd attended, and he obviously felt at home with his friends).

"There were abuses by industry before the passage of the Wagner Act," Ching admitted, "but we have changed our ideas —we have gone through a process of evolution."

Ching complained, however, that too many businessmen still make "snide remarks and sneering jokes" about the government, which is, after all, the defender of free institutions. ("Listen to the son of a ——," said a man behind this reporter. "He's been in Washington only two months and he sounds like all the rest of them.")

It was Clarence ("Chet") Francis, head of General Foods, who really excited the convention and the NAM labor experts with his "statesmanlike" approach.

Talking on "the causes of industrial peace," Francis admitted that "too many employers somehow fell into the grave initial error of treating labor as a commodity. . . ."

He scoffed at the employer "who rushes out of his office past scores or hundreds or thousands of people whom he doesn't understand and who don't understand him, and goes home for the weekend to spend hour after hour trying to earn the confidence of a dog in order to teach him to hunt. . . ."

Francis didn't want to "underestimate" the value of the Taft-Hartley Law, but he argued "you can't legislate harmony into the hearts of men." We need, he said, workers who are informed, secure, have individual dignity, are properly paid and have "non-financial incentives."

You can't argue much with that or with Francis' ideas for better corporation personnel policy, or with his plea that America "unleash the constructive impulses of people in a war on poverty and misery—in a drive toward peace and plenty."

That sort of statement sounds fine behind the golden curtain of the NAM's convention at the Waldorf.

Does it have any real meaning out in the countryside of America?

Based on the record, the answer appears to be "no."

Elected

Morris Sayre, head of highly profitable Corn Products Refining Co., is NAM's president for 1948. His first public statement: it would be fine if the work week were longer.

NAM ROAD TO LOWER PRICES: TAX CUTS AND SPEED-UP

THE Natl. Association of Manufacturers held its annual convention in New York Dec. 3-5. Here's what's on the NAM mind, as indicated by the meeting:

1. NAM is proud of having led the way in killing price controls and forcing passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

2. NAM's next prime goal: to force tax cuts, particularly for the high income brackets. This looks like the No. 1 campaign for '48.

3. NAM practically concedes industry will have to give wage boosts this spring.

4. NAM will harp loud and often on "productivity"—(speed-up, to you)—and will attempt to sell public the idea that workers aren't producing all they should.

5. NAM has NO immediate program to bring prices down. It argues only that lower taxes—which aren't possible for months, at least—and greater productiveness will cut costs IN THE LONG RUN. Then, says NAM, industry will be in a position to pass savings along to the public.

6. NAM speakers advise industry to be sharper with unions in bargaining sessions, to take full advantage of Taft-Hartley law and frame strong counter-demands for presentation to unions. But, the attitude seems to be, "unions are here to stay."

7. NAM wants federal government to trim its budget plenty—particularly on housing, and welfare services.

8. NAM wants U.S. foreign aid program wrapped up in politics, particularly NAM politics. Resolution urges that no aid be given any nation which refuses to promise removal of price controls and all other controls over production and distribution of goods.

Delegates Just There To Listen

IT'S A curious, dull sort of show that the NAM puts on for its members. By contrast, even the least controversial union meeting looks like a Louis-Wolcott fight.

With the exception of two or three informal get-togethers, the NAM convention is run from the stage—lock, stock and barrel. Every word of every speech is prepared in advance. Nobody asks the delegates for their views; they're there to listen, and they appear to like it.

So carefully planned is the show that scarcely a newspaper reporter bothers to put a nose inside the convention hall. There's really no need to do so, for the text of every speech and advance releases on every action are available upstairs in the press room. Nothing unplanned happens at an NAM convention.

An estimated 3000 NAM members were on hand for this year's convention — the 52nd annual get-together. Any member may attend, and it appears that about one in five of the outfit's boasted collection of 17,000 businessmen-members attend the show.

NAM publicity representatives take pains to point out that the country's leading spokesman for big business is actually a collection of small businessmen. Half of the members, says the NAM publicity department, employ less than 250 workers, and about 70% of them have fewer than 500 employes.

Quiet Prosperity

The members in evidence at the Waldorf-Astoria don't look much like what you expect from the cartoons. There are no top hats, striped trousers or tailcoats. The group has a look of quiet, rather than flashy, prosperity.

Whatever their status or degree of wealth, the "rank and file" apparently approve NAM policies. Opinion Research Corp. (whose director published an article in Look Magazine recently showing that workers like the Taft-Hartley Act) has been hired in recent months to do a series of NAM studies.

The poll of NAM members showed 87% approving the organization's policies and 81% believing that NAM accurately reflects its members' viewpoints.

Despite this mandate from the "little" dues-payers, the big business crowd seems to take no chance that controls will drop from their hands. Founded originally as a select group of big businessmen, NAM's membership has broadened out considerably in recent years—but the old hands are still manning the fire pumps.

NAM Directors

Exhibit A is the NAM Board of Directors.

The Board has some 89 state and regional members. Almost all of them are "little businessmen": M. H. Rothert, Camden Furniture Co., Camden, Ark.; William Archer, Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston, Tex.; James F. Dewey, A. G. Dewey Co., Duechee, Vt., are typical of most of the regional board members.

But—the Board also has 25 national members, who comprise a practical blue-book of American big business. Among them are familiar names: GM, GE, duPont, American Rolling Mill, General Foods, Westinghouse, Intl. Harvester, Armstrong.

It's a fair guess that they dominate the monthly Board meetings.

The same story is repeated on the Resolutions Committee. At least 16 of the 55 committee members represent companies or associations that clearly are "big business." If there were fights within the resolutions committee, which seems unlikely, there were no "leaks" to the press.

There's one other factor to keep in mind in seeking to understand what makes NAM tick. That's the headquarters staff, and in particular its group of high-powered "experts"—Ralph Robey on economic affairs, Raymond Smethurst on legal matters, Holcombe Parkes on public relations, Walter Chamblin on legislation.

In an organization where the presidency changes hands every year, key members of the staff obviously have a major voice in the setting of policy. Staff members are speculating who will be the new executive vice-president, the man who actually runs the show; Walter Weisenberger, who held that post for many years, died last June 22—the day the Taft-Hartley bill became law.

NAM Head Just Misses Apoplexy

Earl Bunting, NAM board chairman, had some trying moments at a press confab on the opening day of the big business convention.

Bunting—who hails from Winchester, Va., hometown of ultra-conservative Sen. Harry Byrd—described the CIO's demand for 1948 wage increases as "insincere." He dismissed it as a "trial balloon" floated by Philip Murray to learn the attitudes of the public and of CIO members.

"What would you tell Mr. Murray if you were a $50-a-week steel worker?" a reporter asked Bunting.

"I'd tell him that price increases have eaten away two wage increases," Bunting said. "I'd tell him to look around for some other formula to meet the situation."

"You mean price control?" a reporter asked.

"No, I don't mean price control!" Bunting fairly roared. He added that he doesn't know anyone who does. "Do you want price control?"

"Yes," said the CIO News reporter—along with half a dozen other newsmen.

The NAM head changed the subject and quickly ended the conference.

k Who's Here!

n Kellems, whose war- orrespondence with a t Nazi gained her nfavorable publicity a of years ago, bobs up funniest places.

CIO News discovered Kellems, who runs a acturing company in uck, Conn., was a r of the NAM conven- esolutions committee. as the only woman on person group.

Kellems hit the spot- when columnist Drew n disclosed that she en writing faithfully— mantically—to a lead- rman Nazi who spent r in Argentine. She he San Francisco CIO the Labor Herald, for ecause it had described rrespondence as "treas- ". Mrs. Kellems lost t.

CIO UNIONS PREPARING PAY DRIVES

CIO unions began charting their wage drives last week, following the CIO vice-president's announcement that "substantial" increases would be sought to overcome losses incurred by rising prices.

Among the first to submit demands were CIO maritime unions. The Natl. Maritime Union, whose contract is to be reopened for wage consideration Dec. 19, will seek a 25% boost and overtime rates. A spokesman for the industry said this would increase the basic wage of an able seaman from $191.99 a month to $239.99 and would boost his overtime from $1.06 hourly to $1.32½ an hour.

The ship operators were previously reported to have balked at CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association demands for 15% rises. The company spokesmen indicated their intention to hold out against increases above 5% during subsequent parleys.

CIO Longshoremen's case for an 18c an hour hike last week rested with West Coast Arbitrator Arthur C. Miller. The union based its demand upon increased cost of living, increased production, technological improvement and speedup. Arbitration comes automatically under a Dec. 15 reopening clause in the longshore agreement.

The CIO Rubber Workers announced that it was formulating plans for a national policy committee meeting, which would decide the nature of the union's wage demands. "If Congress continues its 'public be damned' attitude," said Union Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, "then labor shall have to take the only course left open to it—to demand wage increases to offset the increase in living costs during the last year. I point out that whether labor takes that course or not depends almost entirely upon the conduct of Congress in the next few days." The full policy committee comprises 300 members, he said.

WIN RAISES FOR 22,000: The Michigan Civil Service Commission recently ordered the pay of 22,000 state employes raised from $20 to $40 a month following a campaign conducted by the CIO Public Workers. Here a state employe is passing out literature, while Mort Furay, UPW regional director, and Vice Pres. Bob Bruitt of the Detroit Joint Board of the union, get a passerby to sign a petition to the commission urging the pay increases.

Religion-Labor Parley Scheduled

Representatives of organized religion and organized labor will meet together at the 15th anniversary conference of the Natl. Religion and Labor Foundation, Jan. 12-14, at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anti-Labor Acts Flayed

THE 14TH Annual Conference of Labor Legislation, sponsored by the U. S. Labor Dept., last week called for repeal of anti-labor legislation passed by the states

Attending the meeting were state labor commissioners, accompanied by CIO and AFL advisers.

The commissioners called for state child labor legislation establishing a 16-year minimum for employment during school and a 14-year minimum outside school hours. Immediate action to insure education facilities to migrant children was also recommended.

Detailed reports were also adopted recommending safety, health and workmen's compensation improvements.

In his keynote address, Labor Secretary Schwellenbach pointed out that "amidst the sound and fury which accompanied the debate" on the Taft-Hartley Act, many state legislatures had quietly passed anti-labor legislation. The Labor Secretary pledged himself "to protect the welfare of the 60,000,000 workers in this country whom I represent in the administrative branch of the Government."

Upholds UAW's 'Seizure' of Local

U. S. Circuit Court Judge Breidenbach, Milwaukee, Wis., last week ruled that the CIO Auto Workers had the right to appoint an administrator over the affairs of the UAW Local 248 at the Allis-Chalmer plant in West Allis, Wis.

The administrator sought a court decision when local officers, who resigned recently rather than sign Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits which they termed "undemocratic," refused to hand over books and records. The former officers termed the naming of an administrator "unconstitutional."

CIO Blood Donors Save Man's Life

CIO blood donors who responded to a radio appeal broadcast in Waterloo, Iowa, are credited with saving the life of G. A. Morarie,

Morarie's sister, Mrs. J. E. Burg, called on the Black Hawk County Blood Bank sponsored by the CIO Packinghouse and Auto Workers in Waterloo, when her brother, critically ill in the hospital, began sinking rapidly and the doctors gave little hope for him.

Before the radio announcement was over, Mrs. Burg said, the CIO donors were lined up at the hospital

18,000 To Vote On Union Shop

THE FIRST large-scale union shop elections under the Taft-Hartley law will be conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board this week on petitions filed by the CIO Textile Workers, Emil Rieve, the union's president, announced.

Eighteen thousand workers in 19 mills of the American Woolen Co. will take part in the balloting. Eighteen of the mills are in various New England states.

The election dates were set after petitions, signed by at least 30% of the workers in each mill, were filed with the NLRB by John Chupka, head of TWUA's woolen and worsted division.

Under the law, a majority of all eligible workers must vote for a union shop before a union is permitted to ask for such protection. All the mills involved in the pending elections are now under union shop contracts.

TWUA has filed or is preparing union shop petitions in more than 80 other woolen and worsted mills, most of them in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Rieve said. Among these are A. D. Juilliard, Olneyville, R. I.; Forstmann Woolen Co., and Botany Mills, both in Passaic N. J., and two other American Woolen Co. units.

OAK RIDGE WORKERS WIN RAISE

A threatened stoppage of production of atomic energy at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was averted last week when some 2800 CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won 10c hourly wage increases plus wage differentials of 10c an hour for the second shift and 15c for the third shift.

The uranium separation plant is operated for the government by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.

As negotiations with the private company bogged down and a walkout appeared imminent, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood attempted to obtain a settlement by conferring with the Atomic Energy Commission headed by David Lilienthal. The workers had previously voted to strike if negotiations failed.

At the meeting Murray proposed the establishment of a tripartite grievance board which would include a representative each from labor, industry and the government. He described the guarantee of some sort of grievance machinery as the major issue in the dispute with the company, which had been accused by the union of failure to bargain in "good faith."

Meanwhile House Labor Committee Chairman, Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.), seized the opportunity to propose widening the scope of anti-labor legislation. He set up a three-man subcommittee to determine whether the projected Oak Ridge strike would come under the Taft-Hartley Act. If it does not, he said, he will propose an amendment to the law.

The new contract, effective Dec. 8, will run for 18 months. The union may reopen it for wage discussion after eight months. Contract modifications covering 24 union demands will be drawn up and signed within a few days, a joint statement by the union and company stated.

New Assignments For UAW Leaders

New assignments by the CIO Auto Workers' board included the following:

Ford Department—Ken Bannon, president of Highland Park Ford Local 400, director, to succeed former Vice Pres. Richard T. Leonard.

Auto-Lite, Thompson Products and Borg-Warner departments—Vice Pres. Richard Gosser.

Aircraft, Airline Mechanics, McQuay-Norris departments and piston ring, L. A. Young and spring councils—Vice Pres. John W. Livingston.

Competitive Shop department—Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Agricultural Implement department—Harvey Kitzman, president, J. I. Case Local 180, Racine, Wis.

National PAC and Washington office—Reuther.

Research department—Nathan Weinberg.

The General Motors, Chrysler and Briggs departments remain under the direction of Reuther, Board Member Norman Matthews and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, respectively.

TELL PUBLIC THEIR STORY: What is believed to be the first labor-management-citizens committee in Texas starts at Waco with a radio broadcast. Labor's six representatives on the 18-man committee include three CIO leaders and three AFL leaders. Left to right, J. H. Kultgen, auto dealer, representing the public; Mayor Richard C. Bush, who instituted the plan; H. K. Brenner of the CIO Transport Workers, and George O. Jones, baking company president representing management.

Right Wing Wins In Wisconsin

THE Wisconsin State CIO Council last week reduced its number of vice presidents from 24 to 11, following the action with election of an all-"right wing" executive board.

Some 550 delegates attended the three-day convention in Milwaukee, which returned to office the council's two top executives—Pres. Herman Steffes, Auto Workers, and John M. Sorenson, Steelworkers.

With the adoption of a constitutional amendment the group moved to finance an accelerated educational and legislative program by increasing monthly per capita payments from three to six cents. The program includes continuation of the council's farm-labor public relations program, now being furthered by a series of bi-weekly ads in the state's rural weekly newspapers.

Earlier, the convention heard Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers declare that General Motors could have reduced its prices by $250 per automobile and still make a profit above the 1935-39 average. Political action, he said, is the only solution to problems faced by labor.

Also among principal speakers were George Weaver, director, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Kermit Eby, director of the CIO Education & Research Dept., and Clifford McAvoy, national CIO-PAC representative.

Resolutions adopted by the convention supported CIO wage demands, opposed "regressive" changes in the federal wages and hours law.

NAVY HONORS MURRAY: **CIO Pres. Philip Murray receives a Navy Department citation for the CIO from Rear Admiral Felix Johnson. The citation was authorized by James Forrestal, former Secretary of the Navy and now Secretary of Defense, and Admiral C. W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, in recognition of the aid given by the CIO to the Navy's Civilian Reserve Recruiting program.**

In Connecticut

GOVERNOR PRAISES CIO AS COPS PUSH PICKETS

FOUR hundred delegates to the Connecticut State CIO convention last week took former OPA Administrator Chester Bowles' advice to "get up to your ears in politics" and called for intensified political activity in the next year.

Bowles is expected to seek the Democratic nomination for governor of Connecticut next year.

In the presence of Republican Gov. James L. McConaughy, the CIO severely attacked the state's new sales tax, terming it in a resolution "a merciless gouge on the people . . . foisted on the people" by Republicans. Delegates rattled jars of pennies as the resolution passed.

In his speech the Governor defended the sales levy, then praised the CIO for its intelligent leadership. The Chief Executive made no reference to the CIO Steelworkers' strike at the Hershey Metal Products Co. in Ansonia and Derby, where state troops are charged by the CIO with violence and breaking up picket line.

McConaughy had previously been visited by CIO leaders who requested withdrawal of the troops. New England Regional Steelworkers' Director Martin Walsh told the delegates the police had taken no action against perpetrators of the picket line violence, the strikebreakers, but had "pushed the peaceful pickets around."

Strikebreakers, he said, had driven cars at high speed through the line, injuring several strikers. Two pickets were carried a quarter of a mile on the hoods of strikebreakers' cars, and one, Joseph Falcone, he said, was beaten up with a blackjack as a brutal finale to the ride.

All CIO unions in the state protested by joining the strikers in a mass picket line.

Mitchell Sviridoff, international Auto Workers representative, was elected head of the Council, succeeding Edward J. Lavery, who was not a candidate. John J. Driscoll was reelected secretary-treasurer. Sviridoff was formerly a vice-president.

The state organization praised CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey for his support of the Marshall Plan in the World Federation of Trade Unions. Other resolutions denounced Republican members of Congress for their support of the Taft-Hartley Law and failure to take anti-inflationary measures.

Rhode Island CIO Told

INTEREST IN PROFITS LINK REPUBLICANS AND NAM

REP. AIME J. Forand (D., R. I., last week blasted the Republican Party and the Natl. Association of Manufacturers as being solely interested in profits and added, "The record shows they are getting them."

Addressing the 10th annual Rhode Island CIO convention in Providence, Forand referred to published reports of 50 companies which revealed net profit increases ranging from 25.9% to 246.9% in the past year.

Sen. Taft (R., Ohio), the Congressman said, "is a representative of the powerful Ohio gang—the group which operated independent of the Republican National Committee last year and made contributions of $1000 to congressional candidates and $2000 to senatorial candidates in nearly every state north of the Mason-Dixon line.

"The GOP-NAM boys are having their day. They are for aid to Europe with all kinds of strings attached. They are against control of prices for fear it may cut the fabulous profits they are making."

The NAM was further lambasted by speakers Emil Rieve, CIO Textile Workers president; Esther Peterson, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers legislative representative; Rhode Island CIO Pres. Frank J. Benti and Sen. Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.).

Lashing out at the NAM's pressure for a longer work week, Rieve said, "If we were to work 48 hours in the cotton textile industry, we wouldn't produce any more cloth because there just isn't enough raw cotton available. What is true of cotton is also true of synthetic yarn, and yet they tell us we'll have to abolish the 40-hour work week." If the automobile industry adopted a 48-hour week it couldn't produce a single additional car, he said, "because there is no steel."

Sen. Green said the 65c minimum wage bill he sponsored in the last Congress is now "too low." A 75c figure would be more desirable now, he stated. "An area such as New England cannot feel economically secure until all such sweatshop wages are eliminated by proper governmental action," he declared.

Average wage of NAM lobbyists in Washington, Mrs. Peterson said, is $538 a week. She charged the real estate interests with maintaining a fulltime staff of 13 Washington lobbyists, drawing combined salaries of nearly $100,000 annually. Lobbyists for the canning industry, who are fighting an increase in the minimum wage to 75c an hour, receive $250 a day, she asserted.

Delegates re-elected the two top Council officers—Pres. Benti, and Secy.-Treas. Antonio DiPinto.

SPLIT N. J. COUNCIL BACKS PAY HIKES

THE New Jersey State CIO Council last week split over election procedure but solidly backed CIO demands for substantial wage increases and urged a 30-hour week without paycuts as means of maintaining full employment and high purchasing power.

The action was taken at the state body's 10th annual convention at Trenton. Future conventions will be held bi-ennially in odd-numbered years, in accordance with a constitutional amendment.

A successful move by the nominating committee to oust Vice-President James McLeish, Electrical Workers representative, resulted in a walkout by most of UE's delegates. Departing from the traditional practice of electing to the vice-presidencies the candidates recommended by a caucus for each international union, the majority report of the committee nominated Ernest Polak for the UE seat in place of McLeish, chosen by UE caucus.

Some UE and sympathizing delegates left the hall as a roll-call vote on the majority report was in progress. Leaders of the UE District 4 group which walked out later announced that they would recommend to their respective locals that per capita payments be withheld from the State organization until "such time as . . . we are permitted . . . to choose our own representatives on the State Board."

COUNCIL Pres. Carl Holderman expressed "regret" at the UE group's action and stated that the move would impair the State council's program "at a time when unified action is needed."

Delegates adopted a strongly worded resolution supporting the Marshall Plan and criticizing the Soviet Union as obstructing world peace. Another resolution urged defeat of the communists and fascists in local union elections.

A 10-point state legislative program urged cash sickness benefits, legislative machinery to insure labor rights guaranteed in the new constitution, a wage-hour law in intra-state industry, public housing, anti-discrimination statutes, extension of state rent control, a veterans' bonus, improved workmen's compensation, increased appropriations for teachers' salaries and schools, and opposed payroll taxes.

Assistant U. S. Labor Secy. John Gibson named "exorbitant" corporation profits as the cause of high prices. New Jersey Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll pledged strengthening of state social security. Republican opposition to Pres. Truman's foreign aid and anti-inflation programs was denounced by Rep. Mary Norton (D.-N. J.), who warned against attempts to destroy or weaken the federal wage-hour law.

Speakers included Academy-award winning actor Harold Russell, and Edward Yeomans, educational director, National Farmers Union.

Getting Results

A New Jersey CIO campaign to correct alleged abuses by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission has met with preliminary success, State Council Pres. Carl Holderman says.

In a letter to Holderman the Commission's Director Harold Hoffman disclosed that three CIO suggestions had been adopted and that a fourth was being studied. Hoffman requested the CIO to submit "any specific instances" where claimants had been improperly interviewed or mistereated by UCC personnel.

The CIO has requested Gov. Alfred Driscoll to investigate UCC practices.

FIGHT T-H: **If the T-H Nat'l Labor Relation Board has its way an injunction will be issued to halt this picket line of Local 231 of the CIO Federation of Architects, Chemists and Technicians. The line is in front of Design Service Co., New York City. The Board says this is a secondary boycott against Ebasco, where the union is also on strike. Union replies that it is a strike to gain recognition.**

Couple Give H-C-L Views In Broadcast

MR. and Mrs. J. E. Nay of Atlanta, Ga.—a typical CIO steel union family—gave their views to the nation last week on what we should do to fight inflation.

The couple was interviewed on the first in a new series of "Cross-Section, USA" broadcasts over the Columbia Broadcasting System. The broadcasts—of which the CIO is one of the cooperating organizations—will be heard every Saturday afternoon for the next 39 weeks.

In the course of the programs, CBS places its microphones around the country to get the viewpoint of workers, farmers and businessmen on major problems facing the country.

On Dec. 20—almost the six-month anniversary of passage of the Taft-Hartley Act—CBS will interview a member of the CIO Electrical Workers from a union hall in Buffalo, N. Y. Other CIO union members and officials will be heard in succeeding weeks from cities and towns across the country.

The Cross-Section USA interviews, which take place in factories, business offices, union halls and farms, are arranged by Dwight Cooke, producer and master of ceremonies. The shows are prepared in cooperation with CIO, AFL, NAM, Chamber of Commerce and the farm organizations.

They are broadcast on CBS stations Saturday afternoons from 3:30 to 4:00 EST; 2:30 CST; 1:30 PST; and are rebroadcast at 3:00 PST on the west coast.

CIO's views are also heard on the Natl. Broadcasting Co. network on Sunday afternoons from 1:00 to 1:30 EST, in the form of forum discussions; and CIO will have its own show on ABC each Tuesday night at 10:45 EST, starting Jan. 6.

CIO Shelters AFL Strikers

AFL Printers in Chicago, on strike against the city's six big daily papers, are using the CIO's regional office as headquarters.

The Sun-Times Building, which houses two of the struck papers, adjoins the building where the Illinois CIO regional offices are located, making it a convenient place for the strikers to meet.

At the start of the strike, CIO Regional Director Michael Mann sent a telegram to Local 16 of the Typographical Union, assuring the local of the CIO's fullest support and offering to turn over the regional offices to the strikers as picket headquarters for the duration of the walkout.

The offer was promptly and enthusiastically accepted by 1,500 striking printers at a meeting the following morning. Mann reports that the CIO office is now the central headquarters for pickets striking against the Sun and Times on a 24-hour basis.

"Judging by the expressions of appreciation they are constantly showering upon us," he said, "the offer was accepted in the spirit in which it was made."

Charles Howard, late president of the Typographical Union, was one of the men who helped establish the CIO.

Book Review

'Quality' Human Story Showing Ignorance Causes Racial Bias

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE long train from the North had just pulled into Liberty Grove, a small town in the Deep South.

The old stationmaster pushed the green celluloid eyeshade to the top of his head, rubbing the red line it had left on his brow, and approached the attractive young woman in a tweed suit who was crossing the platform with her suitcase.

The stationmaster was very polite as he asked the girl if she wanted her luggage sent out on the local dray. He called her "ma'am." Taking the baggage tag he handed her, the girl wrote on it neatly, "Miss Patricia Johnson, care of Mrs. Dicey Johnson," and gave the tag back to him.

The old man peered at it closely. Suddenly his polite manner dropped away. An unpleasant look came over his face. "Are you . . . Pinky?" he asked sharply. Clearly annoyed at himself for the courteous way he had just been speaking to her, the stationmaster now began talking impatiently, rudely ordering the young woman to be quick and pay the baggage charge—and pay in advance.

The old, dark, secret shame rushed over the girl. Her pale face flushed. "Pinkey," granddaughter of Dicey Johnson who washed for the white folks, realized bitterly that she was again back at her home in the South.

PATRICIA JOHNSON had spent the last few years at a school and hospital in the North where her Negro grandmother had sent her on money saved from earnings made at the washtub. Old Dicey was set on her granddaughter becoming a trained nurse so that she could come back to Liberty Grove and help her people.

During her stay in the North, nobody at school or at the hospital where she took her nurse's training, suspected that pretty Pat Johnson was a Negro, and for a few short years she had enjoyed the rights and privileges for "whites only."

She had even become engaged to a young white doctor, the handsome red-haired Chester, but just before the date set for the wedding, Pat, unable to bring herself to tell Chester about her Negro blood, had suddenly run away and returned to her old home.

THIS is the background of the fine and exciting novel, "Quality," by Cid Ricketts Sumner, which tells the moving story of the trouble and anguish the poison of race hatred brings to the capable trained nurse and her truly magnificent grandmother, Dicey.

The story begins with the incident at the railroad station, which sets the tone of the book, for it shows that the old stationmaster who ruthlessly humiliates Pinkey is quite unaware that he has done a mean and cruel thing. Like other characters who appear later, he is merely following a pattern of conduct based on ignorance and stupidity which it has never occurred to him to question.

IT is a pleasure to recommend this book to all CIO'ers for several reasons. First, it is a swell story full of real people who come to life so clearly that you feel you know them personally. The grandmother particularly emerges as one of the finest characters in all American literature. Old Dicey, who can't read or write, who has spent her long life cleaning, scrubbing and washing for "quality" white folks who look down on her, is in fact a person of the finest "quality" herself.

Drawing on her deep religious belief for her support, Granny has acquired wisdom, understanding of people, patience, moral strength and a nobility of soul that gives her heroic stature as a person.

SECOND, let it be said for those who do not like "depressing" stories, that there is nothing in "Quality" to make you feel gloomy and hopeless. There is no lynching in the book. Some awful things do happen, and it will make you furious to read how low certain people can be, but in "Quality" the very evil they do acts to draw "the good folks" together, and this, as Granny puts it, "do hold my spirit up."

Finally, it is good to be able to recommend a fine book that can be bought for only 25 cents. Published originally several years ago by Bobbs-Merrill, "Quality" has now just been issued as one of the Bantam Books which can be bought at many newsstands and drugstores.

It can also be obtained direct from Bantam Books, Inc., 1107 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y., for 25 cents plus 5 cents postage.

Considering Overtime Pay Change

A struggle that will affect the income of a lot of white collar workers is taking place in Washington.

The Wage-Hour Division is holding hearings to determine whether it should change its rulings affecting overtime pay for administrative, professional and executive employes of industry.

Under present practice, administrative and professional employes who make over $200 a month are exempted from the wage-hour law, as are executive employes making over $30 a week.

The Wage-Hour Division, although not making any salary recommendation itself, has called attention to "changes in economic conditions which have taken place" since the regulations were first issued in 1940.

The CIO United Electrical Union, however, has recommended that the $200 exemption level be raised so that all employes earning less than $500 a month would be covered by the law. The proposal has raised a furious storm among business witnesses. While admitting that some small change should be made in the exemption rate, industry spokesmen have argued against changing definitions or other rulings involved.

In a statement filed with Wage-Hour officials, Sol Barkin, research director for the CIO Textile Workers, endorsed the UE's proposal for $500 exemption level.

He cited $1.75 an hour loom fixers in northern mills, $105-a-week printers in the dyeing and finishing industry, and $2-an-hour menders in the worsted industry as typical types who earn "too much" to be covered by the law's overtime pay provisions as they are presently enforced.

Murray Tells Europe:

U. S. LABOR 100% FOR MARSHALL PLAN

THE workers of Europe who are able to listen in on the State Dept.'s Voice of America Broadcast are listening these days to the short-waved voice of CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The Voice of America is sending out an address by Murray which was recorded in a Washington studio.

Murray, in answer to a series of questions from an announcer, is telling Europe's workers that American labor is wholeheartedly backing the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan).

Here are excerpts:

Announcer: "Why does labor support ERP?"

Murray: "American workers still hold dear the goal of a world of good neighbors which our wartime President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, offered as a symbol of mankind's hope and aspirations.

"We know that hunger and sickness, poverty and distress are the real enemies in the way of achieving these goals.

"Distress in Europe, instability, unhappiness, cannot be confined—it will overflow national boundaries. Americans have always responded naturally to help people in trouble; and we do it also on the hardheaded basis that what helps our neighbor helps us."

Announcer: "It has been said that the ERP originates in Wall St. Do you think this is accurate?"

Murray: "I don't think that is true at all. In fact, I think it does an injustice to the American people as a whole. No, the impetus for ERP came from the people and their government. It is safe to say that we in the American labor unions have no intent to turn the ERP over by default to the Wall St. financial groups. We know that only the people can secure a people's peace—and that is precisely our goal."

Announcer: "It has been said that the ERP will enslave the workers of Europe. Do the unions agree?"

Murray: "The unions definitely do not agree with that idea at all. If this were a program of enslavement of free people, we would not support it, we would fight it with all our energy. But the unions of America are conscious of their heritage of freedom, and their support of this economic aid program is the best guarantee of its basic decency and democracy."

Announcer: "Does the CIO believe that the ERP will impose alien methods in European unions and industry?"

Murray: "No. Many of our union members were born in Europe, or they are the sons and daughters of people who came from Europe. Thus, we know especially well that each nation must work out its own destiny and frame its institutions to meet the needs of its people."

Announcer: "Does the CIO regret that certain countries, particularly those in Eastern Europe, have decided not to participate in ERP?"

Murray: "We do regret that. We would like to see all countries of Europe get together to help themselves cooperatively. The U. S. has grown and developed as an economic unit free from petty divisions and artificial trade barriers."

Announcer: "What are the unions doing at home to help the ERP?

Murray: "They are supporting a broad anti-inflation program which will help themselves here and make easier the operation of ERP. We are ready to do our part. We hope that you (European labor) will join us to make a better world."

Cotton Resigns CIO Legal Post

Eugene Cotton, assistant general counsel of the CIO and of the Steelworkers, last week announced his resignation from those two posts in order to practise labor law in Chicago. Cotton's resignation becomes effective Jan. 1.

Cotton has been retained as general counsel of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

CIO President Philip Murray expressed "the greatest of regret" at Cotton's decision to leave his present posts. He added, however, that "I am pleased to note that this forward step in his legal career does not mean the loss of his talents to the labor movement, to CIO, or to the Steelworkers."

EUGENE COTTON

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

I DON'T WANT TO FRY IN THE CHAIR, CONK! I'M GOING TO SPILL *EVERYTHING!*

OKAY! *OKAY!* WE'RE TURNING STATE'S EVIDENCE OR WHATEVER YOU CALL IT! WE'LL SPILL THE WHOLE STORY!

TRAPPED BY JIM BARRY, CONK BARTON AND THE GUNMAN, STEVE, ARE READY TO TALK!....

IN THAT CASE, THIS COURT WILL ADJOURN TO MY CHAMBERS! OBVIOUSLY THERE'S MORE TO THIS CASE THAN THE ASSAULT CHARGE!

YOU'RE RIGHT, YOUR HONOR! THE CHARGE IS *MURDER!*

I BETTER WARN HAMKER.... THIS IS GOING TO BLOW EVERYTHING SKY-HIGH!

WE'RE ALL HERE EXCEPT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.... AND HE'LL BE HERE IN A FEW MINUTES. FORTUNATELY HE WAS IN THE BUILDING.... SUPPOSE, MR. BARRY, YOU TELL ME WHAT THIS IS ABOUT, FIRST?

THE MURDER I REFERRED TO, YOUR HONOR, IS THAT OF CHARLIE BENTLEY....

MEANWHILE.....

WHAT'S THAT YOU SAY? CONK BARTON ARRESTED? GOING TO TALK TO SAVE HIS NECK? WHY THAT BLASTED IDIOT! I'LL... NEVER MIND! I'LL HANDLE THINGS... YOU STICK AROUND AND FIND OUT WHAT STORY HE GIVES THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.... LET ME KNOW WHAT YOU FIND OUT!

THAT ROTTEN LOUSE! I KNEW I SHOULDN'T HAVE TRUSTED HIM TO CARRY OUT A SIMPLE JOB! I'LL HAVE TO DO SOMETHING... *FAST..* OR I'M LIABLE TO FIND MYSELF IN THE CELL RIGHT NEXT TO CONK BARTON!

GET ME CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT! *AT ONCE!*

DEWAFT? DROP EVERYTHING AND TAKE A PLANE. I NEED YOU HERE IMMEDIATELY!

BUT MR. HAMKER... I'M TIED UP IN CONGRESS RIGHT NOW! I'M TRYING TO PUSH THROUGH THE BILLS YOU'RE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN AND.....

SOMETHING MUCH MORE IMPORTANT THAN THOSE BILLS HAS COME UP! I NEED YOU HERE MORE THAN I NEED YOU IN WASHINGTON...

ALL RIGHT, MR. HAMKER. I'LL TAKE THE NIGHT PLANE. CONGRESSIONAL WORK WON'T PERMIT ME TO LEAVE IMMEDIATELY AND.....

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DAMN YOU AND DAMN YOUR CONGRESS! I SAID I WANT YOU HERE AT ONCE! IN THREE HOURS.... OR THERE'LL BE A *NEW* CONGRESSMAN FROM MY DISTRICT!

AL

Since They Killed OPA

Govt. Survey Shows Rents Skyrocketing

BY GLORIA CAPLAN

RENTS IN large cities have increased five times more in the first four months under the "voluntary 15% rent rise" act than they rose in the entire five-year period of strong OPA rent control.

This picture of "life under the Housing and Rent Act of 1947" was drawn last week by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, which attributed the major part of the increase to "voluntary" hikes permitted by the Act.

"The rapid change reported in the last four months contrasts sharply with the relative stability of rents under the stricter wartime rent controls. In the 32 months between September, 1939, and May, 1942, rents advanced slightly more than 5 percent, the Department reported, "but with the imposition of rent controls beginning in June, 1942, residential rents were cut back or stabilized, and in the five-year period from the summer of 1942 to July, 1947, rose only 1 percent."

Sharpest advance reported was in Chicago, where tenants were paying 9.5 percent more rent in mid-September than in mid-June. Smallest advances—around 1 percent—were found in Manchester, N. H.; Savannah, Ga.; New York and Buffalo, N. Y.

Responsibility for a portion of the increases was placed by the Labor Dept. on the Housing Expediter's Office, which has decontrolled 11 of the 17 areas whose local rent advisory boards recommended elimination of controls. In addition, the Department pointed to general rent increases of 5 percent in Louisville, Ky., and 10 percent in Klamath Falls, Ore., permitted by the Housing Expediter.

ATTENTION meanwhile, has been focusing on the nation's capital, where the fate of rent controls, scheduled to expire Feb. 28, will be determined by the regular session of Congress. Calling attention to the issue, a group of 750 tenants from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Newark and New York City last week converged on Washington to stimulate Congressional support for control extension.

The delegates, led by the New York City Emergency Committee on Rent and Housing, interviewed their congressmen and political leaders. They reported Acting Housing Expediter Tighe Woods as favoring the Celler bill to renew rent control another year with elimination of the 15 percent voluntary rent boost clause and reinstitution of enforcement power by the rent control agency.

One person, however, made the news last week with a defense of the unhappy plight of landlords. Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president of the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards, claimed "realty men were the most vulnerable group when scapegoats were being sought in the political year of 1948 . . ."

Some leaders of the realty lobby and the Washington Real Estate Board are under indictment in the Washington District Federal Court, charged with criminal conspiracy to restrain trade in the housing industry by eliminating competition through "commission fixing" agreements. The Washington group termed the action "persecution of free enterprise." The case is scheduled to open Jan. 12.

CONVICT LANDLADY

Widow of a former New York city official, Mrs. Blanche P. Stover was convicted of demanding a $500 bonus for renting an apartment in one of the many buildings she owns. In addition to a five-day jail term and a fine, she received a tongue-lashing from the judge.

MONEY FROM KITTY: **Pres. Jack Butler, of Local 142, CIO Auto Workers, at Kaiser-Frazer Corp. accepts a symbolical check for $650,889 from Audrey Hughen, "Miss Tally Cat of 1947." The check represents the amount in the K-F employe Security Trust Fund "kitty," built up during the past year by the company's contributions of $5 for each car shipped from the Willow Run, Mich., plant.**

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Arthur J. March, International Representative, CIO Steelworkers of America, Winnipeg, Manitoba, reports the following results in organizing locals in that area:

"The employees of Service Station Equipment Co. had to have a government-conducted vote, resulting as follows: For company union 20, Steelworkers 136. These employes are now chartered under Local No. 4066. The employes of Dominion Bronze & Iron Co., Ltd., were certified by card checkoff by the Manitoba Labour Board. Number of workers in question, 39. Now Local 4075.

"Employes of Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works had to have a government-conducted vote, resulting as follows: Steelworkers 219, no union 19. The AFL, although trying since 1943, were not successful in being put on the ballot, due to the splendid work of our key people in the plant. They are now Local 4087 USA.

"The employes of Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., were certified on a card checkoff. Again the AFL were not successful in obtaining enough signatures to be on the ballot. The number of workers in this plant number about 250 (Local Union number and charter not yet received)."

A. R. Hardesty, Regional Director, Dallas, Texas, advises of the settlement of the 1947-48 agreement with Lone Star Cement in Dallas and Houston. Wage increases of 5c, 7c and 10c per hour (6%) raise and shift differentials of 4c and 6c were included in the new agreement. Field Representatives Griesmeyer and Ellinger handled the negotations.

W. B. Taylor, Regional Director, Louisville, Ky., reports:

"New bargaining agency established in this region without benefit of NLRB. Strike settlement of three months dispute with Pepsi-Cola Louisville Bottlers including signed contract. Reinstatement of all strikers. Contract signed by J. E. Meeks, business agent, Local 20, United Brewery Workers. Strike handled by CIO representative Edward Sobak."

George Brown, Director of Organization, International Woodworkers of America, Chicago, Ill., wires as follows: "IWA 652, AFL 42, Chicago Mill, Tallullah, La."

The writer addressed the New Jersey State CIO Convention at Trenton on Saturday, Dec. 6, where the telephone workers' representatives—members of TWOC-CIO—were delegates for the first time. The writer had the pleasure of presenting them to the convention and they were received with great enthusiasm.

Robert N. Denham, General Counsel of the Taft-Hartley NLRB, has come forward with another very vicious ruling affecting the contract of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers with the Remington-Rand Corporation. This ruling, if permitted to stand, jeopardizes most every labor organization in the country, and if sustained gives to one man powers that are definitely, in the judgment of organized labor, contrary to American public policy and the laws of fairness. This makes more obvious the necessity for intensified political action and voluntary contribution to make this possible.

Sees Increase In Production

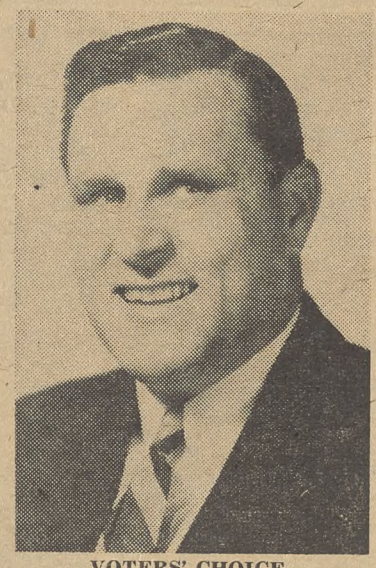
CONTRARY to widespread declarations from top management that worker productivity is decreasing or at harmfully low levels, it "actually is on the increase," CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight told the Society for the Advancement of Management in New York last week.

Knight, who also is president of the Oil Workers, took issue with a previous speaker, Elliott I. Petersen, manufacturing vice-president of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., who had asserted that, "with wages outstripping worker productivity, a higher standard of living tomorrow can come only through greater production today."

Except during the war years, said Knight, "when production per worker was pretty much of a delusion because skilled workers had been drained into the armed forces and replaced with women and farm laborers," worker productivity "has shown a steady increase."

"In the old industry, and in many others," he added, "productivity has outstripped wages instead of vice-versa. From 1921 until the war years worker productivity increased about 7% a year. The graph was static during the war, but output a man again is on the uptrend and I have every reason to believe that the gain again will be 7 per cent this year."

Characterizing the "high cost of living as the real culprit in today's economy," Knight said that the CIO "has given up all hope that the cost of living can be rolled back this year and has decided upon another round of wage increases as the only alternative."



VOTERS' CHOICE

Veto Gamel, member of the CIO Textile Workers, has been elected city commissioner at Cedartown, Ga.

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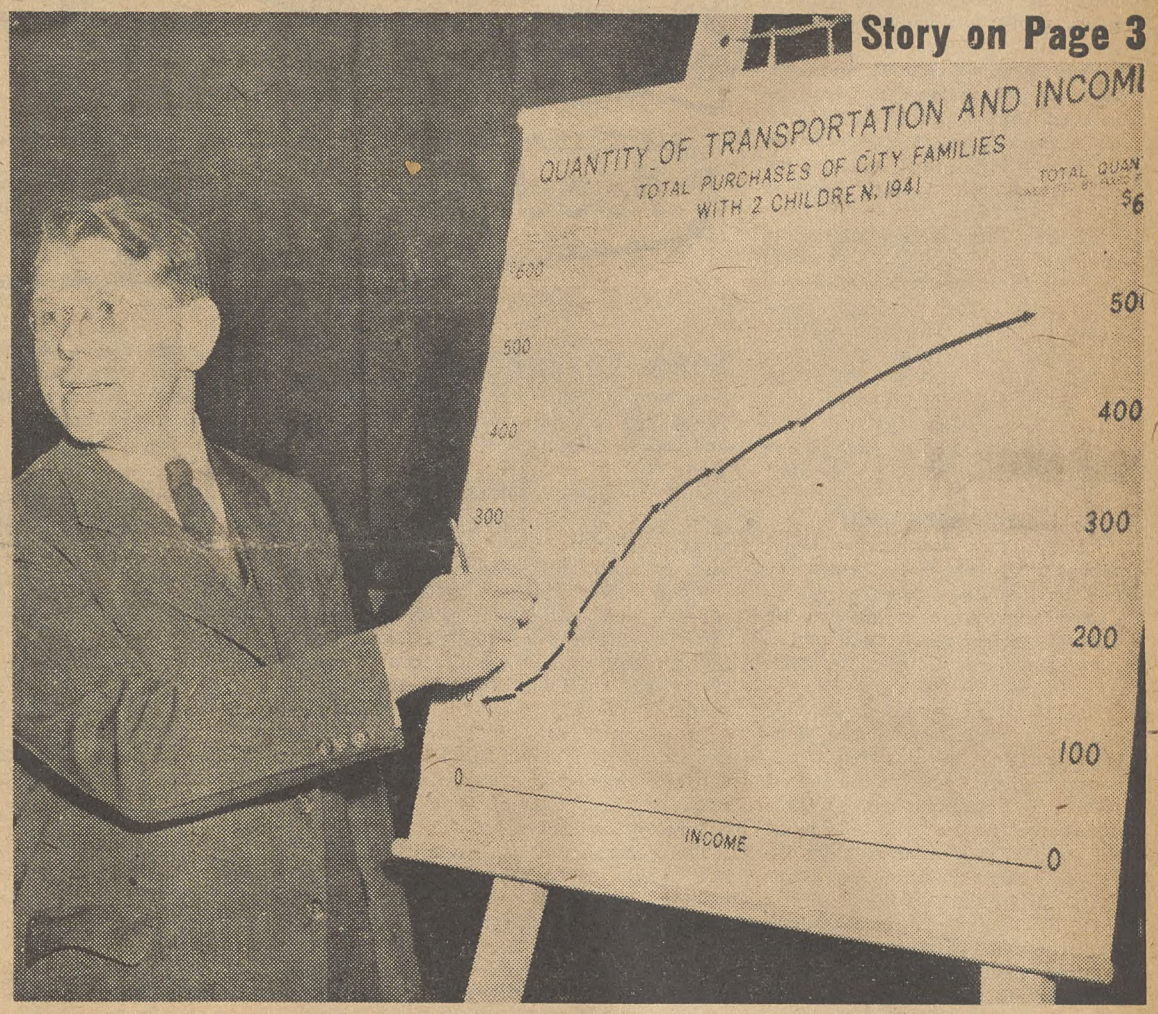
"FAMILY BUDGET" PROVES PAY RISES MUST BE WON



Story on Page 3

Cause and Effect: Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), one of the senators who was in on the death of OPA, looks—shall we say quizzically—as Ewan Clague (right) explains the transportation cost factor in the BLS' "City Worker's Family Budget." Clague was appearing before a sub-committee session of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report. The chart represents, in a rather complicated fashion, the amount of income a person spends on transportation. If you look closely, you'll see a point where arrows going down become arrows going up. That, according to BLS is a sort of breaking point. The BLS average guy spends that much; if you make less, your arrow goes down. If you make more, it goes up, it says there. Clague also exhibited other charts to demonstrate BLS' case.

Biz Tries To Give Profits 'New Look'

Big U. S. corporations are trying to kid the public into believing that business is not making the largest profits in history. It's a neat trick if they can get away with it, but CIO economists expose the sleight-of-hand performance in the Economic Outlook.

Story On Page 2

Inflation . . . . 1 Congress 0

Under Taft's leadership, Senate pushed through a tap-on-the-wrist rebuke to high prices... The bill, which the House later passed, carries out four mildest points of Pres. Truman's 10-point program. Red-blooded legislation is still needed; Congress acted to selfish ends.

Story on Page 2

PCA Wallace Bid Causes Commotion

The offer of the Progressive Citizens of America to back Henry A. Wallace for president on a third party ticket has the political front agog. There were a number of resignations of PCA leaders and adverse comments from several sources.

Story On Page 12

BIG BIZ TRIES TO "HIDE" PROFITS

CIO Outlook Uncovers Scheme

LARGE American corporations are attempting to make their profits—the largest in history—do a "disappearing act" in order to lull public criticism, the CIO Economic Outlook charged last week in its December issue.

The Outlook, published by the CIO Department of Research and Education, voiced severe criticism of recent advertisements by large corporations which seek to minimize their profits by publicizing a low profit rate based on annual sales.

Figures assembled by the Outlook on seven large corporations showed that while profit returns on sales volume ranged between 2.5% and 7.9%, the profit return on net worth varied between 10.7% and 25.5%.

Business has "good reason to conceal this success—a success made possible by NAM-engineered inflation," the Outlook commented. "If the true profit picture is made known to the American people, there will no longer be any doubt in their minds as to who is responsible for the inflation. The sham of blaming labor and the farmer will be exposed."

Run Around

On the same basis, the Outlook said there was "no excuse for price increases except greed. Prices shot up and led to the highest profits of all time and a lower standard of living for most Americans."

Profit rates estimated on this basis are meaningless, the Outlook said, pointing out that "businessmen have always measured profits by relating them to their investment" since "this tells what the return is on each dollar invested." This method of profit computation shows a much higher rate of return to corporations than the more-publicized device of relating profits to sales volume, the Outlook added.

The magazine recalled that the method of comparing profits to investment, or net worth, "has always been the key figure in all corporation financial reports, tax returns and stockholder reports. The courts and government commissions very seldom even consider any other profit measure. This is the measure which allows comparison of profitability of one year to another, or one industry to another industry.

"It is only when presenting high profit figures to the innocent public that corporations make no mention of this profit measure," the Outlook commented.

A second method of computing profitability, the Outlook said, is by relating profits to "value added," which represents the total sales of the company less purchases from other firms for raw materials or services.

Using either of these methods, the CIO publication said, gives an accurate profit rate picture far higher than that which the companies are seeking to sell to the public.

In a chart entitled "Now You See 'Em, Now You Don't," the Outlook applied the three yardsticks to the profits of Armour & Company for 1946.

The company, it said, admitted net profits after taxes of $20½ million, but hid an additional $9½ million "reserve against inventory losses." This type of "clever accounting trick is forbidden by the Treasury for tax purposes," the CIO bulletin said, and the reserve has value only as a brake against sudden price drops. It added that meat company economists agree with the Agriculture Department that such a price fall is unlikely, and charged that the "reserve, therefore, is a deliberate device to distort the profit picture of the corporation."

Using a $30 million profit figure for Armour in 1946, the CIO economic publication pointed out that profits as a percent of sales were only 2.6%—and that this figure has been widely publicized by the company. Profits as a percentage return on net worth, however, amounted to 15.7%, and to 17% as a percent of added value.

The percentage figures for six other companies were also listed by the Outlook on the three methods of computation:

Company	% on Sales	% on Net Worth	% on Add. Val.
General Electric (9 months, 1947)	6.9%	20.8%	13.8%
General Motors (9 months, 1947)	7.9%	19.9%	24.3%
U. S. Steel (9 months, 1947)	7.7%	10.7%	12.5%
General Foods (9 months, 1947)	5.8%	16.5%	17.2%
General Mills (year ended 5/31/47)	2.5%	12.4%	9.5%
Lerner Stores Corp. (year ended 1/31/47)	4.3%	25.5%	41.7%

From the Guild Reporter

HARD TO CONCEAL: **While big U. S. corporations conduct an advertising campaign to show they are not making record high profits, the financial pages of the press give the show away. The CIO Outlook reports: "Prices shot up and led to the highest profits of all time and a lower standard of living for the American people. Since that time, the farmer, the industrial worker and the salary earner have all been trying to keep up with prices." This collection of headlines gives big business' show away and proves that double talk by NAM and other business spokesmen can't hide the facts.**

G O P HOPES TO SELL MEANINGLESS ANTI-INFLATION BILL TO VOTERS

EVERYBODY tried to get into the act last week as the Senate passed by a 77-10 vote a weak-kneed Republican bill which every one agrees won't do anything about inflation.

The House late last week passed the bill with majority leaders hopeful of building a record they can sell to the folks back home during Christmas vacation.

The Senate vote found traditional lines completely split, with three Republicans and seven Democrats voting against the Republican proposal. Most of the Democrats, seeking to avoid being challenged as supporters of inflation, voted for the bill.

A group of liberal and independent Senators opposed the bill as a meaningless gesture which would have no conceivable effect on prices. Among those opposing the bill were such liberal stalwarts as Morse (R., Ore.), and Democrats Chavez (N. M.), Hill (Ala.), Magnuson (Wash.), Murray (Mont.) and Thomas (Utah).

Before passage of the bill, the Republican majority beat down a series of amendments by Sen. Barkley (D., Ky.) designed to include Pres. Truman's program in the measure.

The bill, if passed by law, will authorize industry agreements to allocate basic materials without anti-trust prosecution if the pacts are approved by the Justice Dept.; will extend present export and transport controls, now due to die Feb. 29; and authorize a cut in the supply of grain to distillers until Feb. 1.

The bill bore the familiar Taft trademark. Sen. Barkley, leader of the Democrats in the upper house, said he voted for it only because "it was better than nothing." But he predicted Congress will have to come to grips with the inflation problem when the regular session starts.

Principal significance of the bill is its reflection of the concern felt by many Congressmen in both parties over the public's reaction to post-OPA inflation. Legislators who once boasted how they had killed price controls are now looking for a painless formula to bring prices down from the stratosphere.

None of them has yet found a magic phrase that will hypnotize the high cost of living, and many cannot hypnotize themselves to vote for price controls and rationing. Meanwhile, living costs continue to rise.

Hartley Does Spade Work For More Anti-Labor Laws

CALLS for more anti-labor legislation at the next session of Congress are being sounded by some Republican leaders.

Rep. Fred Hartley (R. N.J.), co-sponsor of the Taft-Hartley Law, opens hearings of the House Labor Committee Jan. 19. Up for consideration will be one of Hartley's favorite proposals—the outlawing of collective bargaining between a union and the management of more than one company at a time.

Hartley's proposal, described by its backers as a move to "break labor monopolies by stopping industry-wide bargaining," was knocked out of the T-H bill before it finally became law. But propaganda drums are being sounded in big business circles for enactment of the provision now.

Hartley, who has been stumping the country on a speaking tour, told a Kansas City advertising group that he wants to "go after" James Petrillo, head of the AFL musicians' union. The Jersey Congressman, who has said he will not seek re-election, voiced favor for a "right-to-work" bill which would make it a federal crime to "interfere with the civil rights of a worker to go to his own job."

Such a bill undoubtedly would be used by hostile employers as a strikebreaking weapon, union officials said.

Meanwhile, Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.), who will face a strenuous campaign for re-election this fall, told Washington reporters the T-H bill—of which he was a prime mover—looks fine.

Ball, ignoring lots of things that have happened since last June, claimed that "no instance of a specific injustice created by the new law" has been called to the attention of the joint Congressional labor-management committee.

Ball said his group would like to hear from any individual or organization about any evidence of "specific inequities" in the T-H Law.

One of the big legislative campaigns—for weakening of the federal wage-hour law, with its provision for a 40c hourly minimum wage and for overtime after 40 hours a week—is also due to start in mid-January.

BLS BUDGET: STATISTICALLY GOOD, BUT DOESN'T SOLVE PROBLEM

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE long-awaited Bureau of Labor Statistics "Family Budget" doesn't claim to be the end-all solution for the American family's economic ills.

But, it does demonstrate that the prospect for the type of family used as a model, like the lot of a Gilbert and Sullivan's policeman, is not a happy one.

Here's why:

BLS, through its spokesman, Commissioner Ewan Clague, takes an "employed worker's family of four; husband, aged 38, who is the breadwinner; wife, aged 36, the homemaker; and two children, a boy 13 years of age in high school and a girl 8 in grade school."

The father is described as the "average worker in overalls," but t'aint necessarily so, since BLS says professional workers, presumably teachers, etc., are included.

BLS then lists budgets for 34 key cities. The detailed breakdown on the budget gives the following evidence that the family has little opportunity for outside interests and few prospects for the children's future advancement:

- There is no item for savings.
- There is no item for college education for either of the children. (Note that the boy would presumably be eligible for college within three years.)
- The family has no phone.
- Mr. Hoover's "two cars in every garage" gets a rude awakening: If the worker now has no car, there is no prospect of ever buying one; if he does have a car, he has no hope of ever replacing it.
- There is no allowance for beer —which is a source of relaxation for many workers. And, no hard liquor, bub.
- There is an allowance for 38.5 razor blades a year—which would mean the daily-shaving man would have to get an average of 9.7 shaves on each blade.
- The family is allowed only one daily and one Sunday newspaper —365 a year—and 32 magazines. The latter means the family could not subscribe to one of the weekly magazines—Time, Life, Saturday Evening Post, Colliers, etc.
- The four would rarely, perhaps no more often than every three or four years, get a vacation trip out of town.
- Husband and wife would share 167 packages of cigarettes a year (that's considerably less than a half pack a day between them); the husband could supplement his smoking with 38 cigars a year and 20 small cans of pipe tobacco.

(An informal check of 10 persons at the CIO office showed that one didn't smoke, six smoked a pack a day or 365 a year; one smoked a half-pack a day or 183 a year; one smokes 260 cans of tobacco a year; the 10th 130 a year. None smoked a cigar often enough to make any difference. The average cigarettes for the 10 would be 237 packs a year; the average smoking tobacco would be 39 cans. But, eight of the 10 have wives who smoke 350 packs a year; figure out for yourself what that does to the cigarette average.)

- The New Look doesn't even get a look-see. The wife could buy only one heavy coat, with fur, every six years and one heavy coat, without fur, every eight years.

WHILE all this is indicative that the budget is well out of line with the American ideal of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," the report, in its limitations, was further proof that Congress has done badly by BLS's vital services in the matter of appropriations.

BLS, with all the faults of its conclusions, has provided valuable statistics here; BLS, according to Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, should be given funds sufficient to do a complete job.

Clague explained the BLS budget first to an advance press conference of Washington correspondents and the next day appeared before the Western subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Clague explained that 34 major cities of the U. S. had been used for the study. The various budgets for the cities showed that Washington was the most expensive (you're telling us, says the CIO News staff) and New Orleans the lowest.

But, surprising to anyone outside the labor movement is the fact that except for New Orleans, Southern cities are not necessarily the cheapest in which to live. For instance, Mobile, Ala.; Norfolk, Va.; Memphis, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., rate along with Los Angeles in the list. But, another Pacific Coast city, Seattle, comes in second, hot on the heels of Washington and well ahead of the third city, New York.

In the lowest five, three are mid-continental cities—Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Kansas City, Mo.—and two are Southern or Southwest — New Orleans and Houston, Tex. By some unexplained statistics, the budget for Philadelphia, third largest city in the nation and largest in Pennsylvania, is $88 a year lower than that for Pittsburgh, second largest city in the State.

The Family: The four, according to BLS, live in a rented house or apartment, of five rooms, including kitchen and bathroom. There is electricity; the heating equipment should keep the room temperature at 70 degrees in winter; the dwelling is within reasonable commuting distance of major centers of work; the wife does all housework without any paid assistance, even laundry.

The food budget: BLS says this provides a diet that approximates the nutritional allowance recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. The specific foods and quantities "are not the selections of experts who may know much more about the 'best buys'; it may be possible to serve meat for dinner several times a week; if cheaper cuts are served on weekdays, a chicken or roast may be served on Sunday, a turkey on Thanksgiving."

Clothing: The budget "provides for variations in localities of distinctly different climate." Here's what can be bought:

"For the husband: one heavy wool suit every 2 years, one light wool suit every 3 years; five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year.

"For the wife (in addition to the coats): four dresses and three pairs of shoes each year.

"For the boy: one sweater, or jacket, two pairs of trousers, and three pairs of shoes each year.

"For the girl: one snow suit or heavy coat each two years, four dresses and four pairs of shoes each year."

Transportation: "Includes travel to work and high school and trips to shop, churches, movies, meetings, social visits. A trip out of town every 3 or 4 years for a vacation or to visit relatives; the auto appears to be less important in New York . . . Chicago . . . Philadelphia; there, travel is assumed to be by public transportation; in other large cities, families are assumed to have a car."

Movies: Husband, wife and daughter attend once every three weeks; son once every two weeks.

Other needs: Taxes, etc.; a small amount for personal insurance; union, etc., dues, church, etc., contributions.

Reporters reminded Clague and the other BLS officials that BLS figures show the average industrial worker makes less than $51 a week, which would be about $2,600 a year, or $400 below the estimated total cost of the budget for New Orleans, lowest city listed. The reporters wanted to know what happens to the average worker and what happens even to the worker making the budget figure if prices continue to rise. The answer: "they lower standards or go into debt; maybe they borrow on insurance or something else."

(Some union officials were quoted later as putting it more bluntly: "They'll either starve a little bit, or they'll borrow some more; what happens when they reach the end of borrowing capacity and more is still neded, God only knows.")

Families of more than four: The report stated that " a method for estimating costs of families of other sizes will be presented in a supplementary publication.

"In summary, however, the dollar costs of goods and services for a family of two persons is about 65% of the costs for a family of four; a family of three persons is about 84% of the costs for the four-person family; and for a family of five, about 114% of the total for a four-person family." For instance, in Kansas City — that's a low town — the estimated total costs and services for June, 1947, would be:

2-person family	**$1780**
3-person family	**2301**
4-person family	**2739**
5-person family	**3122**

Reporters posed Clague a hypothetical problem: Suppose all the workers now making the industrial average of $2600 improved their lot so that they came up to the total cost figure of the budget —using a median city, Los Angeles, as an example—to an annual income of $3251.

Wouldn't that, the reporters conjectured, tend to cause an inflationary rise in the total costs of goods and services required? Wouldn't that occur if the present system of no rationing and no price controls continued?

The BLS officials thought that well might be.

One reporter asked Clague how about the famous Heller Committee report?

The Heller Committee, set up by the University of California, used San Francisco as its "guinea pig" in a study of what a family of four—man, wife, two kids—needed in a budgetary way.

(The Heller report found that $75 a week would be needed in San Francisco, compared to $65 under the BLS Plan.)

BLS officials answered: "The Heller report includes 'aspirations'; our report is on present conditions and needs."

(Two days later, Walter Reuther, head of the CIO Auto Workers, spoke at the Washington Press Club. Reuther said that what his members wanted was enough to live and save on; enough to give their kids an education and enough to play around a little and that Congress, by failing to take action against prices, was depriving working people of those objectives. One reporter remarked: "That's what BLS and the Heller Committee need to make a real family budget.")

Rieve: 'Proof Higher Wages Are Needed'

EMIL RIEVE, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, commenting on the testimony of BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague, said:

"The BLS family 'budget' is proof that higher wages, better social security benefits and full employment guarantees are an economic must.

"The budget, we think, is too low—it hardly meets a 'necessary minimum.'

"Nothing is allowed for savings —although the boy is approaching college age—nor for insurance which would provide cash benefits during an illness.

"The food budget, $20 a week, actually allows only 24c a meal for each of the four in the family. The diet would be modest, with only six loaves of bread a week, 9 pounds of meat and 12 quarts of milk.

"It is obvious that families with more than two children would require a substantially higher income. If the mother has to work outside to help make ends meet, the children are likely to suffer and the additional costs result which are not allowed in the budget.

"With all its faults, the BLS in this budget summation has performed a valuable service in increasing the nation's knowledge of how people live. So, BLS should be given adequate funds for further exploration of this problem."

Tale of 34 Cities

City	Budget Cost March 1946	Budget Cost June 1947
Washington, D. C.	$2,985	$3,458
Seattle, Wash.	2,913	3,388
New York	2,820	3,347
Milwaukee	2,811	3,317
Boston	2,842	3,310
Detroit	2,813	3,293
Pittsburgh	2,761	3,291
Minneapolis	2,779	3,282
Chicago	2,793	3,282
San Francisco	2,853	3,317
Baltimore	2,797	3,260
St. Louis	2,824	3,247
Norfolk, Va.	2,804	3,241
Memphis, Tenn.	2,750	3,220
Los Angeles	2,766	3,251
Birmingham, Ala.	2,781	3,251
Cleveland	2,712	3,200
Denver	2,711	3,168
Philadelphia	2,681	3,203
Scranton, Pa.	2,623	3,163
Portland, Ore.	2,748	3,161
Atlanta, Ga.	2,691	3,150
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,615	3,136
Cincinnati	2,678	3,119
Indianapolis	2,667	3,098
Kansas City, Mo.	2,603	3,010
New Orleans	2,573	3,004

(Note that the rise in costs for Washington (up $473), the highest city, and New Orleans (up $31), the lowest city show that the inflationary pressure is almost the same in every urban city.

(Washington's expensive life is explained in part by housing. It costs 9% more than the second biggest housing city, Chicago, and 35% more than New Orleans).

What Is Needed

Note to BLS:

The average American industrial worker, making a little more than $50 a week, would have to make $15—or 30%—more to live up to the BLS "modest but adequate" budget and would need $25—or 50%—more to live up to the Heller Committee budget.

Differential?

In answer to a questioner who wanted to know if eating habits differed in various parts of the country, Dorothy Brady, BLS Cost of Living Division chief, said:

"Basically, people all over the country eat just about the same food. In the South, many people eat corn meal and fatback, not because they like it, but because they are too poor to afford anything else."

Christmas Bird!

The spirit of Christmas is in the air this week.

And so are turkey prices in the air—high up. Late last week, with the worst yet to come, prices of turkeys were running as high as 10 cents above the Thanksgiving price. That means a 20-pound turkey would cost $2 more than at the last holiday.

Win 16c Increase For Plane Mechanics

Members of the Air Transport Division, CIO Transport Workers, have ratified an agreement with the American Airlines calling for a wage increase of 16c an hour. Ten cents of the increase is retroactive to July 1, 1947.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

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Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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WORST IS YET TO COME?

Many persons got the notion that business and industry—and their spokesmen in Congress—would take a breather after enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law.

It was a foolish notion—as events have demonstrated.

Rep. Hartley says the law which he and Senator Taft co-authored should be made more rigid. It should contain a ban on industry-wide bargaining and it should guarantee "freedom to work," says Hartley.

McGraw-Hill, the big publishing house, is now running a series of ads in the newspapers, advocating abolition of industry-wide negotiations and the application of anti-trust laws to unions.

Representatives of business and industry have been whittling away steadily at the Wage-Hour Law, which guarantees workers only $16 for a 40-hour week.

Attempts are being made to lengthen the work week and to eliminate the payment of overtime for the first six hours beyond the 40-hour week.

All of this has been going on during a period in which the cost of living has been increasing steadily and profits have been climbing to record heights.

It's a complete waste of time to look behind these events for a hidden, mysterious plot. The events speak for themselves and they tell:

1. Business and industry engaged in a successful political action campaign which resulted in a Republican-controlled Congress.

2. This Congress imposed sharp limitations on trade unions in an effort to weaken them and make them ineffective.

3. Enactment of the T-H Act was merely the "first round" and there is more—and worse—planned for the future.

4. Business and industry generally are following a policy of "getting while the getting's good."

It should be easy to understand why the CIO has mapped out two major programs for 1947.

It is going to conduct a campaign for substantial wage increases simply because its members have got to have more money to maintain a decent standard of living.

It is going to conduct a political action campaign in an effort to retire to private life men who have used their legislative powers to weaken the trade union movement.

ARGUMENT IN REVERSE

We keep harping on the subject of high prices because it's one that comes to mind every time we spend a buck for something we used to buy for 50 cents.

The angle we want to touch on this week is the effort of some industry spokesmen to sell the public the idea that high prices were the result of inflation, not the cause.

And we'll make it brief by simply stating that nobody has been able to find an industry spokesman who will argue that reduced prices wouldn't bring about a bit of deflation.

* * *

One thing the Governor of North Carolina didn't say to the Governor of South Carolina: "Let's not take in borders."

Should We Play 'Santa' to Those Who Need Our Help?

By ALLAN L. SWIM

OF course, we could let inhabitants of war-torn nations try to pull themselves out of the economic mire by their own boot-straps.

This might result in widespread starvation, rioting and bloodshed—and it might set the stage for the beginning of another war.

But it would ease our own economic burden and it would please those who keep repeating, "Uncle Sam shouldn't play Santa Claus to a Europe that hasn't got enough sense to stay out of trouble."

Yes, it would please opponents of the Marshall Plan and it would delight the isolationists.

SANTA CLAUS delivers ermine wraps to the rich and baskets of groceries to the poor—which means that Santa isn't always the same guy.

Nobody is proposing a long-range "ermine wrap" treatment for the war-torn nations. The CIO wants our nation to send "baskets of groceries" to those who are in great need—and in those "baskets" it would place the implements by which the needy could rehabilitate themselves.

FORGET for a moment the complexities of Europe and the difficulties of designing a long-range aid program that would bring the desired results.

Suppose, just for the sake of argument, that a great disaster befell one-third of our total farming area, destroying crops, seed, feed, buildings, fertilizer, implements and savings.

We would rush emergency aid to the stricken. We would obtain seed, fertilizer and implements—if they could be secured anywhere in the world—and make them available to those in the devastated area.

We would tell ourselves—and rightly so—that we could not afford to have such a large area out of production.

From a practical standpoint, the United States cannot permit large segments of the world to remain out of production for long.

THERE is a ready-made answer for those who claim Europe should be permitted to stew in its own juice: The last time it happened the stewing was followed by fighting.

And no war is won until the peace is reasonably secure.

We in the United States are having troubles that cause us great concern.

We're in debt. Our taxes are high. The cost if living is up. We have a critical housing shortage. We have a steel shortage.

But we're in fine shape compared with the rest of the world. Employment is at a record high. Our production is great. Business is booming.

Ours is the only nation in a position to provide the foreign aid that is needed.

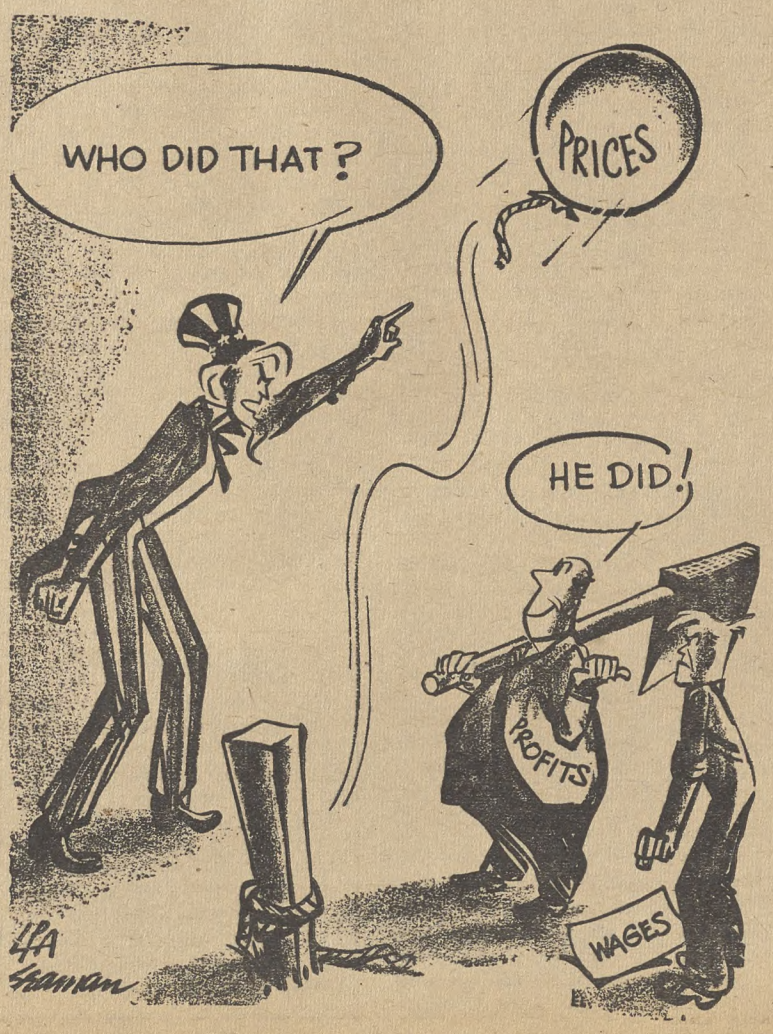
MEMBERS of Congress and officials of the State Department are not going to finance the aid we provide to war-torn nations. The financing will be done out of taxes collected from all of the people.

So the people should speak their minds on the subject—and speak them freely.

They should tell Congress whether they want to play Santa Claus in a reasonable manner or whether they want to reject the pleas for help.

They should tell Congress whether they want our aid program used as a political weapon or as a weapon to prevent economic collapse abroad.

And they should be prepared to face the consequences—and the expense—of any course of action chosen.



Greek Labor Law Brings Protests

WIDE publicity has been given to a new law, passed Dec. 8 by the Greek Parliament, which outlaws strikes, provides severe penalties, and threatens the death penalty for strike leaders. Announcement of the legislation has caused widespread rumblings of protest in union ranks, both in the United States and abroad.

Information received by Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, gives some additional light on events that led to the strikebreaking law.

During the autumn, while the Greek government was fighting the guerrilla forces in the north, a national wage policy committee was formed in Athens, capital of Greece. On the committee were spokesmen for unions, employers and cabinet officers whose problems are concerned with labor-management relations.

One by-product of the committee's work was a series of collective bargaining agreements—the first since before the fascist Metaxas regime came to power before the war. The agreements, covering workers in several industries, raised wages by some 19%.

Shortly after these agreements had been worked out, the government was thrown into a state of panic by a threatened strike of public utility workers. This union is headed by one Makris, a right-wing labor leader and an influential member of the Greek Parliament.

Makris asked for a higher wage boost for his utility union than was received by the other unions. The strike threat was made at about the same time that the Greek government was casting an anxious eye at the general strikes in France and Italy.

Apparently seized with a fit of hysteria, the Greek cabinet pushed through Parliament a vicious anti-strike law providing penalties which range from six months to life imprisonment, and in certain cases provide the death penalty for labor leaders.

In the face of well-merited protests against this use of brute force in handling disputes over workers' income, the Greek government hastened to announce that the law is limited to "emergencies which jeopardize the national interest."

But this is obviously a face-saving device which scarcely will undo the damage caused by repressive legislation.

It is expected that labor unions in the United States and throughout the democratic world will voice strenuous criticism of this law, and will seek to impress the Greek government with the criminal foolishness of its action, and to remind that government of the adverse effects of its policy on the still new democratic trade union movement of that country.

Workers and governments throughout the democratic world have long since realized that harsh, brutal and unjustified legislation of this sort never serves any policy except to create ill will and conflict.

If the Greek government wishes to see the development of a democratic, responsible labor movement, it will quickly repeal the December 8 law. Responsibility and respect are never won with a whip or a gallows.

They Had Many Things In Common

IT was one of those chance meetings that have unexpected consequences.

John Raber had devoted most of his time to his 700-acre farm near Bristol, Ind.

Clement Nitka was kept busy serving as president of United Paperworkers Local 1049 and as chairman of the Elkhart County (Ind.) CIO Council.

Raber and Nitka got together—purely by chance—back in February 1945. After kicking the conversational ball back and forth for a while Nitka invited Raber to the next meeting of the CIO Council.

NITKA and Raber pointed out at the meeting that farmers and city workers have much in common.

Raber said that "other groups" kept farmers and industrial workers apart.

"If we got together," Raber said, "we could achieve much and keep America from being divided into separate classes such as exist in countries like India."

Before the meeting ended it was decided that the council's Executive Board would meet with County Farm Bureau directors and discuss "the things both of us have in common."

THE joint meeting opened in an atmosphere of mutual distrust—but this soon disappeared.

The two groups decided to form a Rural-Urban Council with an Advisory Committee set up to prepare programs for Council meetings.

The Committee was to be composed of five representatives from each of four groups— the Farm Bureau, CIO, AFL and National Grange.

Nitka and George Neff, County Farm Bureau chairman, were elected co-chairmen of the Council. Both still hold office.

The Council started holding regular meetings, with one session each three months converted into a mass meeting for the public.

THE Council's Economic Committee suggested late in the summer of 1945 that a co-op be established.

The Council approved the suggestion, filed articles of incorporation, bought a small grocery store in Bristol and hired a manager.

The store paid a 9% patronage refund on sales and 4% interest on stock during its first year of operation. Sales during 1947 were much greater than during the previous year.

A few weeks ago the Rural-Urban Co-op board of directors authorized the establishment of a co-op store in Elkhart.

DURING the late summer of 1947 the drive to enact the Taft-Hartley Act got under way.

It was then that labor decided a stepped-up political action campaign would be needed.

And it was on Nov. 1 that the Elkhart County Farm Bureau adopted a resolution expressing its desire to—

". . . collaborate with other groups of similar aims and purposes for the purpose of encouraging suitable candidates agreed upon, to announce for principal offices on major party tickets for all suitable offices, especially legislative offices in the State and National Congress."

EVIDENCE that the Farm Bureau took the meaning of co-operation seriously is revealed in another portion of the resolution, which says:

"We protest the action of the National Farm Bureau Board in supporting the passage of the Taft-Hartley labor law. We believe that such action was uncalled for."

Raber's comment on what resulted from his meeting with Nitka is:

"Here, in Elkhart County, we are proving that farmers and city workers can join together for the benefit of all of us."

THAT'S NOT WHAT WE ASKED FOR, SANTA

COAK—
DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L CIO NEWS

'To Make The Marshall Plan Succeed, Drop UMT Proposal'

THE following statement has been issued by these well-known clergymen and educators: the Rev. Allan P. Farrell, S. J., associate editor of "America"; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus, Riverside Church, New York; Rabbi Harry Gordis, professor, Jewish Theological Seminary; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard Univ.; Dr. Alonzo F. Myer, professor, New York Univ.; Dr. Ralph McDonald, secretary, department of higher education, Natl. Education Association.

"America must choose either to help reconstruct Europe or to pass compulsory military training. It cannot do both without injuring the American economy. During the next four years the Marshall Plan will cost the U. S. about 20 billion dollars. Peacetime conscription would cost in all close to 20 billion.

"The yearly cost of conscription would be between three and five billion dollars, according to an article in the 'Readers Digest' by Hanson Baldwin.

"Aid to Europe will, of course, provide markets for American products as well as prevent the growth of Communism. Communism is unlikely to spread among people whose needs are being met.

"Universal military training, far less frightening than the atom bomb, would neither scare Russia nor prevent the growth of Communism, if all our other vast military preparations have not produced these results. Instead, it would withdraw much needed labor from the production of consumer goods in this country.

"IF we cannot add three to five billion dollars each year to our military expenditures without the possibility of economic collapse, it would be folly to pass conscription.

"Not only must a choice be made between reconstruction and conscription, but if the Marshall Plan is going to cost about 20 billion dollars, there ought to be a reasonable assurance that it will succeed. Insistence on the passage of compulsory military training now would certainly imply lack of confidence in the Marshall Plan.

"Moreover, a provocative move like the adoption of conscription would seem to imply that the reconstruction of Europe was just another aspect of the power struggle between Russia and America and not really intended to help achieve peace.

"To give the Marshall Plan of reconstruction the best possible chance to succeed the proposal for compulsory military training should be dropped."

CIO is People

CIO isn't just a bunch of initials. It isn't something far away. CIO is your neighbor, or the fellow who lives on the lease, in the camp, or in the house next door, or down the street.

The family next to you at church, your friend in the lodge, the people you see in the stores—it's folks like these who make up CIO in East Texas . . .

When folks think of East Texas, they think of oil. And when you think of oil, think of the people who drill, produce, pipe and refine the oil—members of the Oil Workers International Union, CIO. Men and women working day in and day out in a most hazardous industry so that your car can run . . .

CIO is just that in East Texas.

East Texas' future depends on good wages and decent working conditions. That is what CIO is for. That's why many of your fellow citizens belong to CIO unions.

So the next time you read about 'dictators' who run unions, just remember your CIO neighbors. You'll find that CIO unions are run by the members, that they are democratic right down to the core. You'll find that there are no fat union treasuries, that dues are reasonable, and that there are no highly paid officers.

(From leaflet, "Meet Your CIO Neighbors, the East Texas Oil Workers," published by Oil Workers International Union.)

Rand Case Is Clarified By Denham

ROBERT N. Denham, general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, has clarified his "proceed at your own risk" statement in the Remington Rand—CIO Electrical Workers case.

His action undermines the strategy of Rand, which had used the statement to justify refusal to bargain with UE. The union agreement with Rand, reached after a strike last summer, runs until April, 1949.

UE announces it has informed the company it is prepared to confer at once on collective bargaining matters for the 10,000 employes. Otherwise, warned UE, Rand must take responsibility for the probable result, "industrial unrest."

LAST week, the UE executive board voted to throw the full weight of its international organization behind Rand employes.

At the same time the union wired its support to striking AFL printers in Chicago.

Following the two-day board meeting UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald announced plans for a Jan. 5-6 wage conference of several hundred delegates represent-

Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) last week drew attention to the Rand situation on the Senate floor.

THE Denham clarification came as a result of an exchange of correspondence between CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman and Denham.

Pressman ponited out in his letter that Rand had contended that it was prevented by T-H from dealing with a union which had chosen not to use NLRB facilities. The company, Denham said, also contended that it could refuse to honor an existing contract with the union or enter into any future contract even though such contracts would not include a union security provision. In his letter Pressman pointed out that T-H did not justify the position of the company and suggested that the statement which the company attributed to Denham had no foundation in fact.

(Continued on Page 12)

BUSY POLICEMEN: Policemen (above) are too busy saluting the American flag even to think of interfering with this parade of the strike sympathizers. CIO unionists from all over the state are shown in a mass picket line demonstration supporting 225 Hershey Metal Products employes in Ansonia, Conn., who struck Aug. 5 for recognition of the CIO Steelworkers.

Mass. Council Calls For More PAC Activity, Hears Carey on WFTU

THE Massachusetts CIO last week called for all-out drives to intensify political activity and to achieve wage increases to meet inflated living costs.

Some 600 delegates to the state CIO annual convention at Boston adopted 18 resolutions concerned principally with these two aspects of the CIO program. The main resolutions sought repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, wage boosts, full employment, support of the CIO-PAC, repeal of state anti-labor laws and improved social security.

The five top officers of the Council were unanimously re-elected. They are: Joseph Salerno, president; J. William Belanger, secretary-treasurer; Salvatore Camelio, Michael Ryan, and Leo N. Messier, vice presidents.

The CIO's role in the World Federation of Trade Unions and the U. S. role in creating world stability were emphasized by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey. Referring to the CIO's effort ot promote support for the Marshall Plan within the WFTU, Carey stated:

"If anyone is in conflict with the basic aims of the Marshall Plan, he then is also in conflict with the democratic aims of both the WFTU and the CIO."

Aid under the program should not be given "as a means of coercing free but needy people in the exercise of their rights of independence and self-government or to fan the flames of civil warfare," Carey said.

Hitting at those who term the plan a Wall Street proposal, Carey pointed to Sen. Robert A. Taft and other big business spokesmen who are opposed to the Marshall Plan and asked: "Who speaks for Wall Street? Is it Taft, or is it the CIO?"

Mechanics of a successful PAC organization were outlined by Natl. CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, who urged intensification of the PAC contribution drive.

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers also concentrated on the necessity for union members' activity on the political front to protect gains made on the economic front. "Unions," he stated, "cannot dictate to the Congress of the U. S. But the people of the U. S. can dictate to the Congress. Either the people will or the NAM will."

Los Angeles CIO Fights Blacklist

A fight against the Hollywood blacklist pattern as a probable model for all industry is under way in Los Angeles, with the CIO Council heading the attack.

To rally public support against the blacklist pattern, the Council sponsored a delegated conference. Invitations were sent to all AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhood unions and community organizations to send representatives.

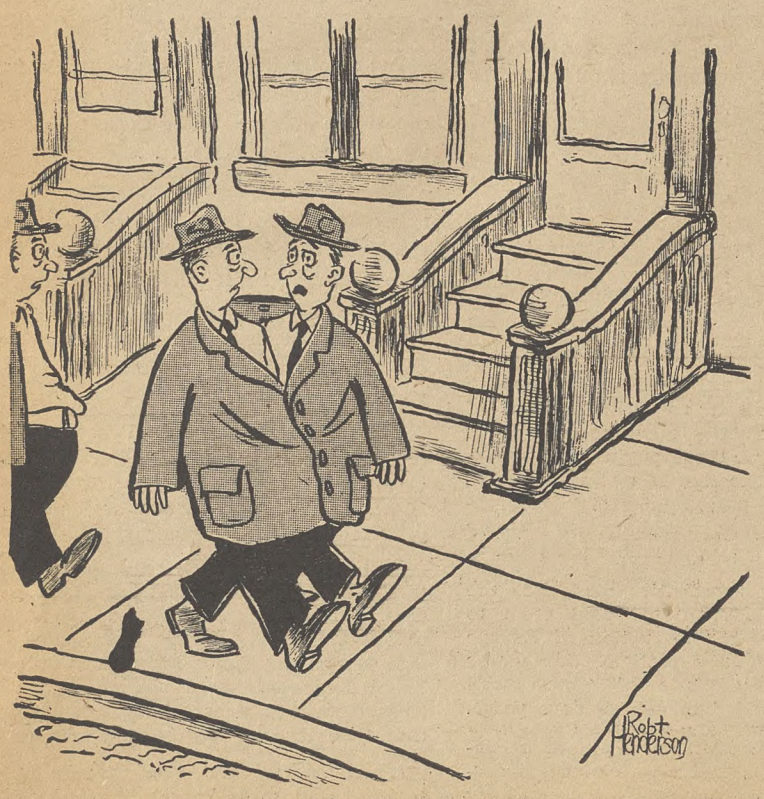
Speakers for the conference included George Roberts, Rubber Workers district director and national PAC coordinator for California; Albert Maltz, one of the writers blacklisted; Joe DeSilva, AFL Retail Clerks secretary; William S. Lawrence, ILWU regional director and council PAC chairman, and Philip M. Connelly, council secretary-treasurer.

The Payoff

Rep. James W. Wadsworth, Republican from Genesco, N. Y., got up in the U. S. House last week and suggested that members of Congress contribute to the world's needy by giving up the $222,000 travel allowance they get for attending this extra session.

He got a big hand from Congressmen present.

But when the vote came, the "No's" could be heard all the way to the cashier's window, according to PM. The vote was 143-to-27.



Saving on clothes is not such a good idea, after all.

Giant Line CIO Reply To Police Curb

A line of pickets 1000 strong marched for two hours before the gates of the Hershey Metal Products Co., Dec. 12, as a challenge to state police on the question of picketing rights. The demonstration was staged by the Connecticut CIO council in support of the four-month-old strike of the CIO Steelworkers. Police attempted no interference with the picketing, despite intimations that they would, according to Labor Press Associates.

Occasion for the demonstration was an earlier interference with picketing by state police. On Nov. 26 the state CIO council sent pickets to the Hershey plant to support the strikers. While the line was moving past the gates, cars of strikebreakers and scabs suddenly drove out of the plant yard, and before the pickets could get out of the way, several were knocked down.

Two pickets, to prevent being run over, had to leap onto the hoods of cars. One was carried a quarter of a mile and at the end of his wild ride, was beaten up with a black-jack by the strikebreakers.

Local authorities called for state police. When state troopers arrived they limited pickets to three, despite the fact that the picketing had been wholly peaceful and that all the disorder and violence had been acts of strikebreakers.

The action of the police was protested to the Governor and a few days later, at the state CIO convention, the call was issued for a new, mass demonstration to test the rights of picketing. With 1000 pickets—representing all international unions of the CIO in Connecticut—showing up, the demonstration was the biggest thing of its kind ever staged by Connecticut labor, council officials said.

Issue Pamphlet To Aid Santo

THE story of a war veteran who was "good enough" to fight and die for his country if need be, but not "good enough to live in it," is told in a new illustrated pamphlet, "John Santo, American," just published by a defense committee of the CIO Transport Workers Union, 153 West 64th St., New York, 23, N. Y.

The pamphlet (which sells for 10 cents) opens the union's national campaign to defeat the attempt to deport Santo, National Director of the TWU, as an "undesirable alien."

"There is no decency, no fair play, no justice in these deportation proceedings," CIO Pres. Murray declares in a foreword to the pamphlet.

Santo, born in 1908 in a part of Hungary now belonging to Rumania, came to the United States when he was 19. He has applied for citizenship repeatedly since 1935, first as a civilian, later as a soldier in World War II, and finally as a veteran with more than three years service. Each time his application was turned down.

Real reason behind the efforts to deport Santo, the pamphlet charges, lies in his continuous fight through the union, to improve wages and working conditions of New York City's subway and bus employes. That these activities are the real "crimes" held against him by powerful interests seeking to get him deported, states the TWU pamphlet, is shown by the number of times he has been arrested at the height of a strike or a union drive for higher wages.

In 1941, for instance, following the winner of the big bus strike, "the ink had scarcely dried on the contract guaranteeing the strikers' gains," reports the pamphlet, "when John Santo, one of the leaders of the strike, was in handcuffs on his way to Ellis Island." Another time, in September 1947, while Santo was actively preparing for a bus strike, he was suddenly arrested.

'Newspapers Without News'

CHICAGO newspaper publishers are ushering in a new era in journalism—"newspapers without news."

In an effort to break the month-old strike of the AFL Typographical Union, the Chicago publishers are using a process that so delays the publication of news that it has little news value, according to the Guild Reporter, publication of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

The Guild paper states that few news pages contain copy prepared less than 12 hours before publication.

"Much of it is 24 to 48 hours old," the Reporter says. "One paper has placed all feature pages, including the movie page, on a deadline four days ahead of publication."

* * *

Why the Delay? The papers are being prepared by a combination of "varitype" and photo-engraving.

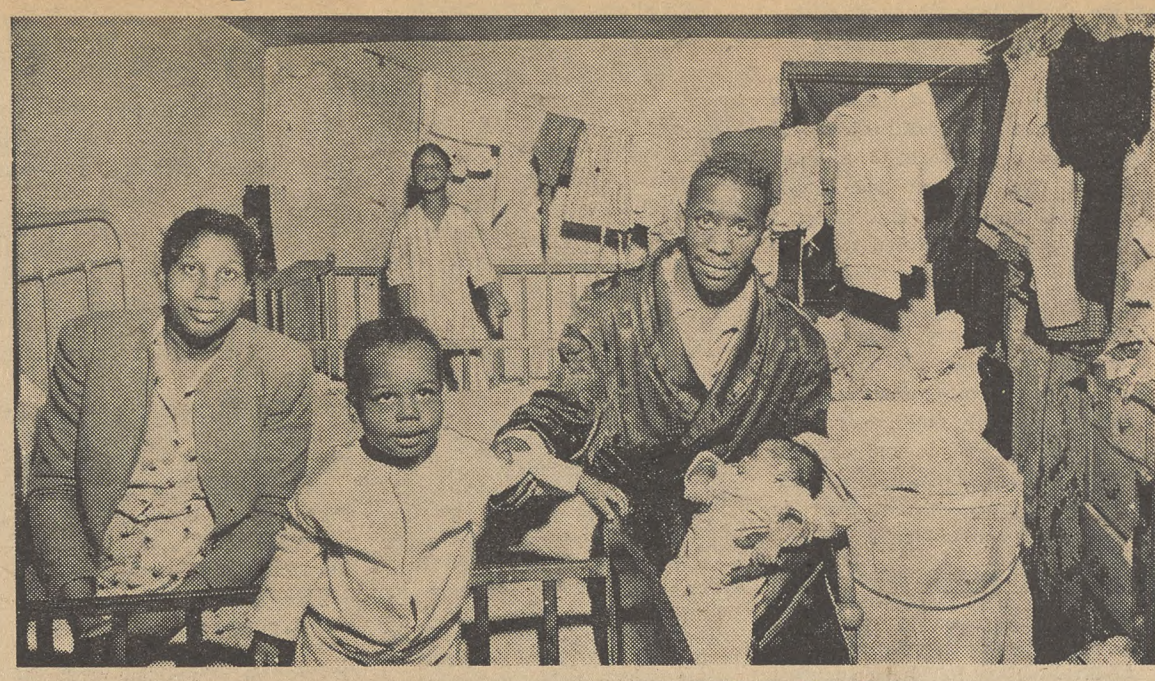
Before the varitype process is completed so that the typewritten characters fit into a column of type, the copy prepared in the editorial room must be typed twice. Headlines are written and sent to the art room where headlines are set by pasting individual letters together with Scotch tape.

Pasted pages are then made into zinc etchings into which engravings of pictures, and advertising displays are fitted.

* * *

Wasting Newsprint: Because the size of the typewriter characters, much additional space is required to print the same amount of news set in the linotype matchine's smaller type.

Family of Five Live in A Room



Protest against crowded housing conditions such as are pictured above is voiced by Mrs. Austin Patillo, right, at the Newark, N. J., hearing held before a sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing. Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council listens. The sub-committee was "too busy" to hear all the CIO witnesses Holderman had brought. E-GI Woolridge who appears with his family in the upper picture described his wife family's home, where 17 persons live in seven rooms. He said: "For three years since I was discharged from the Army, I have been looking for a place for my family—and all I have is this one room for five of us."

Holderman Files Charges

PRES. CARL HOLDERMAN of the New Jersey CIO Council last week filed charges with CIO Pres. Philip Murray against delegates who walked out of the recent State CIO convention.

In requesting an immediate public hearing, Holderman charged that the group had acted contrary to CIO policy by "refusing to support the Marshall Plan, which in essence, was supported by the recent CIO national convention, encouraging withdrawal from the State Council . . ." and "encouraging local unions to withdraw support of the adopted State CIO-PAC program."

In a report to Murray, Holderman stated that the majority of the delegates "urged that wherever right-wing candidates were available from an international union that such candidates should be supported . . .

"When it became apparent that the left-wing candidates would be defeated the leader of the Electrical Workers announced that their delegates were withdrawing from the convention and not participating in the vote. Whereupon, some delegates from that union, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Office & Professional Workers; Fur Workers and Packinghouse Workers withdrew."

Holderman reported that local unions of these unions have since been advised by their regional or district officers to withhold payment of all per capita tax to the State Council.

"In their statements," Holderman said, "they charge undemocratic practices and procedures. This we deny categorically. The voting procedures in this convention are the same as have been used for 10 years and at no time have any of the protesting unions made any attempts to change them."

The protesting group claimed that the Council had departed from its traditional practice of electing to the vice presidencies nominees selected by a caucus of each union. A majority report of the nominating committee had submitted the name of Ernest Polak as the UE representative instead of James McLeish, selected by UE caucus, and the report was upheld by the delegates who remained on the floor.

Five Prominent Vets Call Conference To Get Action On Housing Measures

FIVE prominent ex-GIs—two of them Congressmen—moved last week to promote and solidify veterans' support for the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill.

The group reported that it has addressed letters to the commanders of major veterans organizations requesting their participation in a veterans housing conference in Washington, D.C., on March 1-2. Sponsors of the conference are Rep. Kennedy (D.-Mass.), Rep Javits (R.-N. Y.); Robert F. Wagner, Jr. (son of Sen. Wagner, D.-N. Y.), New York Planning Commission; Paul R. McCauley, Kansas City Housing Authority, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the late president.

Javits told a press conference that he was hopeful that 1500 veterans would participate and that no one veterans organization would be dominant.

He charged private enterprise with failure to produce sufficient houses to relieve the acute shortage suffered by lower and middle income families, adding that the only solution now is public housing.

Kennedy stated that the T-E-W bill was the only comprehensive solution yet proposed. Asked whether he believed workable the suggestion of Rep. Frank L. Sundstrom (R.-N. J.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, that public housing be provided only for the "indigent and lower income group," Kennedy replied that no program without a comprehensive public housing provision for all groups would meet the problem.

Sundstrom's suggestion was contained in a recent report to the members of his housing committee.

Meanwhile tenant pressure on rent control gained momentum.

In Miami representatives of local tenants prepared to protest the Miami Rent Advisory Board's recommendation to raise area rents 15%, to be followed on March 1 by total decontrol.

M. M. Singer, of the Miami State CIO; Ann Abrams, Miami FDR Club, and Durmett Roth, Dade County Fair Rent Council, were scheduled to confer in Washington with Housing Expediter Tighe Wood, Secy. of the Treasury John Snyder and Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.). The delegation announced that it will urge Wood to veto the rent board's proposals.

Las week Florida State CIO Council Pres. Charles Smolikoff demanded removal of the advisory board members. "The whole board is packed with real estate people," he said. "They no more represent the people of Florida than do the duPonts."

Asks Civil Service For $750 Increase

A meeting in Washington, D.C., of 200 CIO Public Workers, representing 20,000 government employes, recently set the increase sought for civil service workers at $750 a year. A bill proposing the wage hike is being drafted for introduction in the regular session of Congress next year.

Living costs for government workers have risen 66% since their last wage boost two years ago, the union stated. Bills to up government salaries were introduced in the last session of Congress, but no action was taken. Public Workers in New York City, meanwhile, were seeking $600 annual raises for state employes. An eight-cent hourly increase was secured for 700 school lunch employes in the city.

UOPWA Wins Award

An arbitration award by Sidney A. Wolff recently granted CIO Office and Professional members at the Columbia Broadcasting Co. in New York City a $6 weekly wage raise. In addition, minimum rates were raised by $2 and $2.50 a week in the seven lower wage categories and the company was ordered to erect a fund equal to 1 percent of the weekly salary total to correct pay differentials among workers doing similar work.

Authorize Strike Against Three Cablegram Firms

A STRIKE at Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., the Commercial Cable Co. and the cables division of Western Union Telegraph Co., on Jan. 1 has been authorized by officers of the CIO Communications Workers and delegates representing the union members at the three companies.

Mackay and Commercial Cable are both subsidiaries of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. About 2500 workers would be affected by the walkout.

Negotiations began in mid-November, a union spokesman said. The contracts expire Dec. 31.

Union demands include a 30% wage increase and other benefits. Lawrence Kelly, ACA vice president in charge of the radio and cable division, accused the companies of "trying to squeeze more work at less pay out of fewer employes" and of trying to use the Taft-Hartley Law to reduce current standards. The union is among those which is boycotting the National Labor Relations Board.

ACA President Joseph P. Selly said he had requested the New York State Mediation Board to intervene. Although the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service has announced appointment of Walter Maggiolo to begin mediation efforts, Selly said that past experiences with the State Board had won the union's confidence and that the ACA therefore preferred its services. The company, however, did not receive the state board's mediation efforts with the same enthusiasm and refused to attend a meeting called by it.

The ACA's negotiations with Western Union for 7000 New York employes have also bogged down, and although the union has authorized a strike vote, no action has yet been taken.

Phila. Man Cleared Of Disloyalty Charge

Edward L. Fabrican, 36, Philadelphia, one of 12 government workers suspended in Philadelphia on charges of disloyalty to the U. S. has been reinstated to his previous job as chemist in the Philadelphia Naval Base.

The announcement was made by President Nathan L. Edelstein of the Philadelphia Council of the American Jewish Congress, which helped Fabrican prepare his appeal before the Loyalty Board of the shipyard, July 21st, following his dismissal. Fabrican was fired June 20 on five counts of disloyalty, all of which he denied. In a letter form Undersecretary of the Navy, W. John Kenney, dated December 2, 1947, Fabrican was absolved of the disloyalty charges.

DOCTORS KNIFE HEALTH PLAN AS SOP TO AMA

SOME 12,000 San Francisco city employes, who for eight years have benefited from a city health service system, are organizing to defend the plan from the knife of disapproving physicians.

Believed to be the only compulsory health plan for municipal employes in the U. S., the HSS has been upheld by proponents of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell national health insurance bill as an example of the advantages of such a program. It provides hospital and medical care for all city employes except war veterans, who receive care at Federal government expense, Christian Scientists and those who had obtained adequate health insurance before working for the city.

HSS lingered on the brink of extinction after 922 of the 1,000 doctors who served it resigned last month. The resignations were tendered en masse by the San Francisco County Medical Society with an explanatory letter. The walkout resulted from the plan's failure to grant municipal employes the "same freedom of choice to select the type of medical hospital care that is allowed the employes of the State of California and the City of Los Angeles," the letter said.

Dr. Alexander S. Keenan, HSS medical director, saw in the move an implementation of the American Medical Association's campaign against compulsory health insurance. The AMA strongly opposes the national W-M-D bill.

KEENAN charged the resignations stemmed from the "movement in the American Medical Association to kill compulsory health systems," adding that the association "felt that this system of city employes had to be destroyed."

Efforts to abolish HSS began last January with an article in the San Francisco County Medical Society's bulletin by Dr. Ralph Scorel, society chairman.

"We recommend that the so-called 'social experiment' which the medical profession of San Francisco has conducted with the Health Service System of San Francisco be terminated," he wrote.

"The medical profession has publicly professed to be unalterably opposed to compulsory health insurance, and as long as we continue to participate in this system, we are inconsistent, we are living a lie."

The following months the HSS treasury was heavily burdened by an "epidemic" among city employes. It received bills for 1160 days spent in hospitals by employes and doctor bills amounting to 35,847 units. During the previous February hospital days total 750 and doctors bills amounted to 26,000 units. Since the city was not in the throes of an epidemic, Dr. Kennan concluded the doctors were giving "too much medical service."

(Physicians are paid by a unit system under which each visit is valued at a given number of units.)

The strange "epidemic" prevailed through March and April. One HSS spokesman cited the case of a doctor who presented a bill for 41 professional visits in one month to a home where two children had simple cases of measles. The system's governing board refused to honor the bill until it was scaled down.

In May Dr. Kennan decided to stop what appeared to be obvious excesses. He sent a letter to each of the participating doctors stipulating that only emergency cases were to be sent to the hospital without his authorization, reminding his colleagues that the city had suffered no epidemic.

AFTER this the health of city employes apparently "improved" greatly, for the bills swung back to normal, but the medical society had been supplied the ammunition it needed. Photostatic copies of the letter were used as "proof" that the system was providing "second rate" medical attention.

In November the 922 resignations arrived, and the doctors insist that they will not return until a "voluntary" plan has been substituted.

Last week CIO and AFL unions joined with civil service organizations to fight for HSS through the "League to Uphold the Health Service System." Meanwhile some 85 medical stalwarts who stuck with the employes attempted to keep the system above water until the city's Board of Supervisors could determine its fate.

Textile Wins Five-Month Walkout

A 19-WEEK strike at the Ludlow (Mass.) Manufacturing Co. ended in victory for 900 CIO Textile Workers last week following a final 24-hour negotiating session with state and federal mediators in attendance.

The union reported it won an immediate 5c an hour increase and another 10c an hour effective Jan. 5, a minimum wage of 92c an hour, five paid holidays, seniority in layoffs, rehiring and transfers.

The strike began Aug. 5 when the company refused to go along with the New Bedford-Fall River wage rise pattern adopted by northern textile mills.

The wage settlement includes both the raise won last August by all New England cotton-rayon workers and the recently negotiated 10% increase for the same group.

Telephone Workers Will Issue Paper

Starting in January, the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee will publish an official monthly newspaper, it has been announced by Allan S. Haywood, TWOC chairman.

The newspaper, entitled the **Telephone Organizer,** will be edited at 401 Broadway in New York by Oscar Jager, who is also editor of the AUTW **Voice.** The paper will supplement existing journals of TWOC affiliates and is in no way intended to supplant them.

POLL SHOWS HOUSING PRICES WORRY VETS

NOW that the war has been over two years, what do veterans consider their outstanding problems? The Army Times wanted the answers, and conducted a poll of ex-servicemen to find out.

The magazine found that the really big problems are housing and the high cost of living—which are also bothering a sizeable portion of the entire population of these United States.

Fifty-nine per cent of the ex-GIs replied that housing is the biggest vets' problem, and 21% replied that the real worry was living costs and related matters such as inflation, price control and insufficient wages.

Here are some of the questions and the answers:

	Yes	No
Do you favor restoring Federal price controls on food, clothing, etc?	66.1%	33.9%
Do you favor continuing Federal rent controls beyond Feb. 29, 1948?	91.6	8.4
Do you favor Federal funds for large-scale vet housing projects?	80.8	19.2

Replies to other questions:

	Yes	No
Do you favor revision of the GI Bill to include substitute provisions for those not able to use present educational and loan benefits?	86.4%	13.6%
Do you favor direct Federal home loans to vets in place of loan guarantees?	84.0	16.0
Do you favor cost-of-living increases in GI allowances, pensions, etc?	90.0	10.0
Do you favor substituting a Federal cash bonus for the GI Bill?	50.1	49.9
Do you favor the proposed universal military training program?	86.7	13.3
Do you favor the Marshall Plan for aid to European countries?	70.3	29.7
Would you favor extending Marshall Plan to other parts of the world?	52.2	47.8

The answers to these questions show that veterans intend to do something about these problems:

	Yes	No
Do you want the voting records of all members of Congress on all major issues?	97.4%	2.6%
Do you favor political action for or against candidates, irrespective of which political party they represent?	93.8	6.2

AVC Says No Laws Needed To Put End To Racial Bias In U. S. Armed Forces

SECRETARY of National Defense James Forrestal was urged last week to end racial discrimination and segregation in the American armed forces in line with the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

The petition to end discrimination in the armed forces came from Chat Paterson, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee (AVC).

Calling attention to the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights which asks enactment by Congress of legislation to end discrimination in the armed services, Paterson said:

"The end of racial discrimination and segregation in our armed forces need not await legislation, since these practices are not necessitated by law but have become policy through years of usage."

In a letter to Secretary Forrestal, Secretary of Navy Sullivan, Secretary of Army Royall, and Secretary of War for Air Symington, Paterson declared that the experience of the Army in the European theater of operations offers conclusive proof that integration can be accomplished without the dire injury to our fighting forces which some predict.

"In fact, the results achieved indicate that full and complete integration is the only way in which the fighting forces can be most effectively and efficiently mobilized," he said. "Wastage of manpower resources by continuing useless, outmoded, and immoral practices of racial discrimination based upon theories of racial superiority which are no longer intellectually respectable is a luxury, demonstrated by the last war, which this country can ill afford in modern total warfare."

THIS IS HOW THE CIO PUBLIC WORKERS MET IN THE CANAL ZONE

CIO Radio Ban Studied by FCC

A PROTEST against censorship of a CIO radio program by WFOR, Hattiesburg, Miss., is being studied by the Federal Communications Commission.

In a sharply-worded letter, CIO Publicity Director Allan L. Swim last week criticized the station's action in cutting a CIO-sponsored discussion of civil rights off the air. On the program were two CIO spokesmen, a representative of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People and an official of the National Grange.

Swim wrote the FCC:

" . . . The broadcast was a well-rounded presentation of a subject which is receiving deep and thoughtful attention from the American people. This presentation of viewpoints on a subject basic to American democracy was interrupted and censored by the station management at WFOR.

"We regard the action of WFOR as one of extreme seriousness and a major violation of the principles of free speech. We request the Federal Communications Commission to take the strongest possible action under the law in handling this case.

"We respectfully urge that due consideration of the incident be made in the light of the FCC's standards for public service by radio stations, at such time as the license of WFOR comes up for renewal."

Begin Balloting

Marine radio officers of the CIO Communications Association started balloting Dec. 15 on a proposal to affiliate with the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Labor's World

GREETINGS to the CIO have been sent by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions in line with a decision taken at the labor body's "second general meeting" in October.

"The sound principles and actions the CIO has pursued . . . gives us a strong impetus and guidance," K. Matsuoka, chairman of the federation, wrote to the CIO.

He said that some 5,600,000 Japanese workers are organized into unions but added:

"The regrettable fact is, however, that the trade union movement in Japan has not been placed on a firm rock in spite of the numerical increase of membership."

The General Federation, he said, will carry the torch of "democratic trade unionism in Japan and we sincerely hope that the CIO will extend friendship and assistance to us."

* * *

CANADIAN WORKERS are as concerned about inflation as folks on this side of the border. When the Dominion Parliament opened early in December, they were greeted by spokesmen from the Canadian Congress of Labor, to which CIO unions in the Dominion are affiliated.

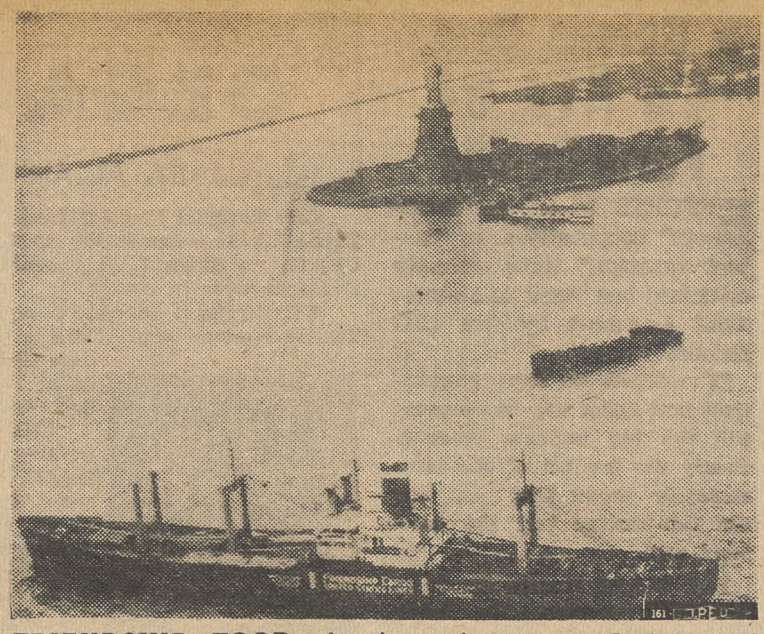
Shortly before Parliament convened, the CCL came forth with a program much like that of CIO Pres. Murray which was sent to members of the U.S. Congress in mid-November. The Canadian unions called for re-imposition of price controls and of excess profits taxes; removal of new excise taxes on Canadian consumer goods; and raising income tax exemptions to $2,000 for married persons.

CCL representatives placed the program on the desks of members of Parliament and asked for point-blank reactions to the proposals, with a warning that their statements would be reported to union members home.

The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, which has a large measure of labor support, was the only party backing the unions' proposals, while greatest opposition came from Progressive Conservative members.

* * *

HERE AND THERE: Longshoremen in Sydney, Australia, have announced they will load no more bricks for export because too many Australian workers have been forced by the housing shortage to live in over-crowded slums . . . Charges prepared by U.S. prosecutors at the latest Nuremberg war crimes trials seek to prove that German big business used Hitler as a tool for their own plans. Prosecution will offer documents to show that big German monopolists started rearming two years after World War I, and that Hitler served as a handy front for their plans . . . With the cost of living in Mexico up 325% since 1939, workers in Mexico City publishing houses are on strike for higher wages. Union says prices have almost doubled since they last negotiated wages in 1945.



FRIENDSHIP FOOD: **American unions are proud of the part they played in collecting the more than 8,000,000 pounds of food on this ship. Made up of donations from every state in the union, the cargo is on its way to Le Havre, France, for distribution to the people of Europe. The ship is shown here in New York harbor passing the Statue of Liberty which, symbolically, was given to the U. S. by France.**

CIO URGES MORE SHIPPING TO AID MARITIME IDLE

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY has presented to Pres. Truman the CIO's program for the maintenance of a strong U. S. Merchant Marine.

At a press conference at which he was flanked by CIO Shipbuilding Pres. John Green and CIO Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran, Murray declared:

"We cannot effectively help other people if we allow any portion of our own economy to become depressed, or allow our own people to be without jobs or security.

"Today, over 270,000 seamen and shipbuilders are idle because of a lack of a positive martime program in regard to world rehabilitation. American shipping interests, in order to dodge American taxes and American wages, have transferred many ships to Panamanian and Honduran flags.

"This abolishes jobs, diminishes purchasing power, denies the Government necessary taxes, and allows vitally necessary skills to become lost. 951 ships have been transferred to other countries. This means jobless American seamen, jobless shipbuilders.

"To accomplish our purposes:

"1) American relief commodities must be carried on U. S. flag vessels;

"2) The authority of the Maritime Commission to operate, charter and sell ships for U. S. flag operation must be extended;

"3) The authority to charter and sell American vessels for transfer to foreign flags must not be renewed after February 28, 1948.

"4) The enemy fleets of Germany and Japan must not be rebuilt;

"5) Scarce steel must not be exported from the U. S., or diverted by countries receiving foreign aid, for the building of ships which are duplicates of ships that are already available;

"6) We must have an immediate large scale construction program of vessels which are in short supply in the world's merchant marine, particularly of passenger and tanker tonnage. The projects thus far proposed are too little and will be too late.

"7) We must extend and strengthen international trade and world trade agreements.

EVENTS CHEER FOES OF ANTI-NEGRO BIAS

BY GLORIA CAPLAN

FOES of anti-Negro discrimination were encouraged by three developments last week.

● The Supreme Court announced it would grant hearing to nine Negro strikers who were sentenced to jail by an all-white North Carolina jury.

● The Natl. Council for a Permanent FEPC, optimistic for the first time over prospects for Congressional action on a Federal Fair Employment bill, reported commitments from several top Republican leaders to push the bill to the floor of both Houses during the 1948 session.

● The President's 21-member Commission on Higher Education denounced segregation in the schools, particularly in Washington, D. C., and recommended that "public education at all levels . . . be equally accessible to all without regard to race, creed, sex or national origin."

In requesting a review of their case by the high court, nine North Carolina Negroes charged that although their race comprises 45% of the 150,000 people in Forsyth County, Negroes have been systematically barred from the juries. The county sheriff stated that about 12 Negroes have been called for grand and petit juries in the past 10 years.

The Negroes had been arrested last October as a result of a picket line fight in a CIO Fur and Leather Workers' strike in Winston-Salem. Charged with disorderly conduct and assault, they received sentences of from 30 days to 18 months on the roads. Seven of the defendants are women. The sentences were upheld by the North Carolina Supreme Court.

That the Supreme Court would order another trial before a mixed jury appeared possible in view of the court's decision in a similar case two weeks ago. The high tribunal ordered a new trial for Eddie "Buster" Patton, Mississippi Negro, who charged that he had been sentenced to death by an all-white jury.

The outlook for permanent FEPC legislation brightened, the Natl. Council for a Permanent FEPC reported last week, following conferences with Republican Sens. Taft (Ohio) and Smith (N. J.). The Council's co-chairman, A. Philip Randolph, stated that Taft had promised to attempt to get the Ives-Chavez-Fulton bill out of the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare by Jan. 15. The Council said that the Senator had voiced his intention to vote for cloture in order to limit debate in the event that a filibuster ensues.

A conference with Rep. Clarence Brown (Ohio), House Republican Whip, brought the assurance that he would support the measure, the Council reported. However, he stated that he could not commit himself on whether the issue would be made party policy, since he doubted that the GOP could control all its Congressmen.

The Southern Conference on Human Welfare last week gave impetus to the battle against segregated schools with publication of a special issue of its news organ, the Southern Patriot, devoted to segregation in education.

The Southern Patriot found "equality of opportunity . . . a mere myth in the 17 states and District of Columbia where separate schools are maintained by law."

Carey Lauded For "Rights" Report

CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, Bishop Francis J. Haas of Detroit and Boris Shishkin, AFL research director, last week received special recognition for "distinguished service to the cause of fair employment performed as a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights."

The citation was made by the Natl. Council for a Permanent FEPC at a board of directors meeting.

The three recipients were praised for the "broad knowledge and deep sympathy" they contributed to the writing of the Civil Rights Committee's report.

Truman Group Asks Education For All

A broad program which would extend education—elementary, secondary and college—to a higher level has been proposed to Pres. Truman.

The proposal from the President's Commission on Higher Education, admitted the program poses a "truly staggering job," but declared it can be done.

Here is the program:

1. High school education must be improved and should be provided for all.

2. Education through the college sophomore year should be available.

3. Financial assistance should be furnished needy students.

4. The present tendency of increasing tuition and other student fees in the senior college beyond the 14 year, and in both graduate and professional schools, should be reversed by lowering tuition costs in publicly controlled colleges and by aiding deserving students with a program of scholarships and fellowships.

5. Public education at all levels should be equally accessible to all, without regard to race, creed, sex or national origin.

URGE BETTER EDUCATION: **Extension of free schools to the college sophomore year is included in recommendations being presented here to President Truman by his commission on higher education. From left: Very Rev. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, Director of Higher Education Division of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, vice president of Stanford University; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York, N. Y.; Dr. John R. Emens, president Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.; Mrs. Agnes Meyer, journalist and social worker, Washington, D. C.; Francis J. Brown, executive secretary of the commission; Dr. Earl J. McGrath, State University of America, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. George F. Zook, commission chairman; Dr. T. R. McConnell, University of Minnesota, and Dr. Martin P. McGuire of Catholic University. (Story in column at right.)**

Reuther:

INDUSTRY, CONGRESS MUFFED CHANCE

CONGRESS has had its chance—and muffed it.

Industry has had its chance—and muffed it.

Therefore, declares Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, America's organized workers have no other choice but to take a step not of their own making—proceed to seek further wage increases.

Reuther made his statement last week at a packed luncheon of the Washington Press Club. Correspondents, publicity men, lobbyists, government officials and union representatives were in the audience. Among the guests was Franklin Roosevelt, Jr.

Reuther declared "General Motors—how I like to talk about GM!—resisted our efforts in 1946 to secure a wage increase without an accompanying rise in prices. Yet, GM's profit statement for the first six months of 1947 showed $400 million before taxes. That's 20% of net worth. If every car price had been reduced by a minimum of $250 per car, GM still could have made 8% after taxes."

The UAW chief was questioned by reporters on a variety of subjects (his replies on Henry Wallace and comment on the BLS budget appear elsewhere in the CIO News); his other replies:

Communists: "They are small in number in the labor movement. But, they know where they are going. You beat them by being more aggressive."

OPA: "We don't need the old-time OPA, but a new rational approach. If steel, for instance, is channelized to the producer without a lot of intermediate steps, there could be no black market."

Parts-makers' strikes: "Those strikes had little effect on production, since the shortage of sheet steel kept auto production down. Our members in many plants were often laid off for two or three days a week because of steel shortages."

Industry: "It has no faith in the future of America, or else it would expand, which is the only remedy to reduce shortages. The private economic Congress at the Waldorf-Astoria (the NAM convention) advocated longer work weeks, a step it knew wouldn't help reduce shortages."

HEADED FOR A STRIKE?: An expert on industrial strikes, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers, appears to have the form to produce another type of strike, as he opens the union's All-American Bowling Tournament, started as a protest against the American Bowling Congress' discriminatory policy.

5 Unions Come To Aid Of Farm Co-ops

EFFORTS to subject farmers' cooperatives to "unjust taxation" were strongly criticized last week in a statement issued by five CIO unions.

"The attack on farm cooperatives now under way in Congress and the big business press is clearly the product of the same monopoly forces that put over the Taft-Hartley Act," the statement said.

Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex.) recently described the lobby against the co-ops as one of the richest and most dangerous in Washington. Top organization lobbying for the co-op tax scheme is the Natl. Tax Equality Assn, which has been described as financed by big business.

The five unions signing the statement were: Packinghouse; Mine, Mill; Farm Equipment, Fur & Leather, and Food & Tobacco.

"As representatives of organized labor," their statement said, "we realize our close ties with working farmers. We pledge our unswerving support to the farmers in the fight to prevent the enemies of the common people from destroying their cooperatives through unjust taxation."

Film Shows Ex-GI Learning of Unions

How Veteran Joe Smith, attending college under the GI Bill of Rights, learned the value of unions first-hand is shown dramatically in a new 26-minute sound film, "People's Program," made for the Los Angeles CIO Council by H. Arthur Klein.

Climax of the film is the big united Labor Day parade in Los Angeles showing the colorful floats entered by various West Coast CIO unions to dramatize the CIO's stand on important issues of the day.

Pictures Ltd., 141 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood 36, Calif., is handling distribution of the film.

New Orleans CIO Petitions UN Group

The Greater New Orleans CIO Council has urged the United Nations Commission on Human Rights meeting in Geneva to include in the proposed World Bill of Rights a guarantee that "anyone who lives by wages has the right freely to organize in democratic trade unions."

The CIO group further urged that no "legislative impediment should be raised against advancement" of this aim. In an appeal to U. S. Commission member, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Council said, "We believe economic democracy is requisite to political democracy; that we cannot have one, in fact, without the other; that we must have both or we will have neither."

Excuse, Please

The name of Secy.-Treas. Albert D. Viller of the West Virginia CIO Council was inadvertently omitted from the caption of a picture on this page of the Dec. 8 issue of the CIO News. The picture showed the presentation of the council's check to purchase a carload of flour for the Friendship Train which collected gifts to combat hunger in France.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Regional Director Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports: Textile Workers won NLRB election Bemis Bag Company, Los Angeles, CIO 89, no union 6. Representatives Harry Stillman and Anthony Ramuglia were in charge.

CIO Regional Director Joseph M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, reports: Textile Workers won NLRB election in two Wilkes-Barre mills of Hess Goldsmith Company, TWUA-CIO 220, no union 71. TWUA Regional Director Charles Sobol was in charge.

CIO Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner announces: Central Glass Co., Bristol, Va., FGC&SWA-CIO 21, AFL 1, no union 4; Bullard Mill Works, Fayetteville, N. C., IWA-CIO 24, no union 20, void 1, challenged 1; Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Mill Unit, Tallulah, La., IWA-CIO 652, AFL 42, no union 21, void 11; Reynolds Lumber Co., Albany, Ga., IWA-CIO 120, no union 35; Watkins Lumber Co., Albany, Ga., IWA-CIO 25, no union 17.

The Committee won one NLRB election in Georgia last week and three more are scheduled to be held the latter part of the week.

The employes of the American Fork & Hoe Co. in Columbus, Ga., selected the CIO International Woodworkers to represent them in dealing with management.

Voting in a privately conducted election held in Atlanta, Ga., the employes of the NACO Fertilizer Co., Wilmington, N. C., voted three to one for the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union as their bargaining agent. The balloting was supervised by a local law firm, James & James.

The union had previously filed a petition with the NLRB seeking an election. However, the delay and the red tape now surrounding the NLRB, by reason of the Taft-Hartley Law, caused the company and the union to agree to a privately conducted election. The official tally showed 32 votes for the union and 10 against.

In Rock Hill, S. C., one of the most highly touted sections of the Taft-Hartley Law is the provision for a decertification election—a method through which a group of workers in a union plant may petition for an election when the employes may vote on whether the plant shall be "un-unionized."

However, even this section of the T-H Law apparently fails to contribute anything to industrial peace or aid in solving labor problems. Both the employes and management at Samarkand Rug Co. and the Rock Hill Yarn Mill here decided they could not wait on the Taft-Hartley encumbered NLRB to conduct a decertification election. They held their own secret ballot with the result that the CIO Textile Workers Union won by a vote of 72 to 48 and will continue to represent the workers in both plants.

Background of the case is this: The Textile Workers won the bargaining rights in the two plants (both owned by the same people) in 1946. When the contract expired last Spring, the company and the union were unable to get together on a new agreement. The company maintained that less than a majority of the workers belonged to the union.

The dispute continued through the summer, with the workers becoming more and more dissatisfied. Finally a small group filed a decertification petition with the NLRB, and sat back to wait for the action that never came. Then Franz Daniel, CIO Director for South Carolina, suggested to management that a secret ballot be conducted right in the plant to settle the question. It was agreed and the workers reaffirmed their faith in the union. The decertification petition has been withdrawn and a new contract has been signed.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH TO OUR OFFICERS AND MEMBERS AND YOUR FAMILIES A MERRY AND BRIGHT CHRISTMAS!

Murray, Haywood Named Mediation Board Advisers

TWO top officials of the CIO were named last week by Pres. Truman to serve on a 12-man advisory group set up under the Federal Mediation Board. The Board is headed by Cyrus Ching, former rubber company executive and a leading figure in the War Labor Board.

Named to the group from CIO were Pres. Philip Murray and Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Four other labor members were also appointed: Clinton S. Golden, former steel union vice-president who is now labor expert for the U.S. mission in Greece; AFL Pres. William Green; Pres. William Hutcheson of the AFL carpenters; and Pres. Harvey Brown of the machinists union.

Six management members were also named: Pres. Ben Fairless of U.S. Steel; James Black of Pacific Gas & Electric; Paul Hoffman of Studebaker Corp.; George M. Humphrey of the M. A. Hanna Co., a shipping firm; Lewis Lapham of the American Hawaiian Steamship Co.; and Charles E. Wilson of General Electric.

PAC Packages

"I firmly believe that only through united political action will the working people be able to retain the hard-earned benefits won through their unions."

That succinct definition won Albert W. Miller, Orange, N. J., of the CIO Electrical Workers, a $15 first prize in the November N. J.-PAC contest. He immediately contributed the $15 to a "good cause"—PAC.

Jesse Marchese, CIO Playthings Union, contributed his $2 prize—"it can do more for the PAC program than spending it for a couple of drinks."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE CONK BARTON AND HIS HIRED THUGS CONFESS THEIR CRIMES IN ORDER TO SAVE THEIR SKINS.... STANLEY HAMKER, OWNER OF THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY AND THE MAN WHO HIRED THEM.... PREPARES HIS DEFENSE .....

WHEN I SAID I WANT YOU HERE IN THREE HOURS.... THAT'S JUST WHAT I MEAN! I DON'T CARE HOW BUSY YOU ARE WITH YOUR CONGRESSIONAL WORK! **DAMN CONGRESS!** WHO THE DEVIL DO YOU THINK YOU'RE WORKING FOR ANYWAY!?

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THAT BLASTED PUPPY WITH HIS CONGRESSIONAL WORK! HE'S BEGINNING TO THINK I SENT HIM TO CONGRESS TO WORK FOR THE PUBLIC! WELL, IF HE DOESN'T FOLLOW MY ORDERS... I'LL HAVE A NEW CONGRESSMAN FROM THIS DISTRICT NEXT ELECTION!

CRASH!

SO CONK BARTON IS GOING TO TELL THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY I HIRED HIM TO KILL CHARLIE BENTLEY.... HMMM..... IT'S GOING TO BE HIS WORD AGAINST MINE AND CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT'S! JIM BARRY IS GOING TO GET THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE!

AT THAT MOMENT IN THE JUDGE'S CHAMBERS....

YOU CAN TELL YOUR STORY NOW, BARTON. THIS IS THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY...

YEH, ALRIGHT. BUT REMEMBER...I'M SPILLING THE BEANS ON ACCOUNT OF I WANNA GET A BREAK.....

I'VE BEEN WORKING FOR MR. HAMKER FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS NOW, JUST KEEPING AN EYE ON THE UNION AND SEEING THAT HE KNEW EVERYTHING THAT WAS GOING ON IN THE UNION.... I GOT ELECTED TO THE UNION EXECUTIVE BOARD....

SO A COUPLE OF MONTH'S AGO, MR. HAMKER GETS A BRIGHT IDEA ON HOW TO GET MORE PROFITS... HE CALLS ME INTO HIS OFFICE.... HE SAYS HE WANTS TO GET MY ADVISE ON HOW THE MEN IN THE SHOP FEEL ABOUT THINGS....

CONK, I WANT TO HAVE A TALK WITH YOU... ***MAN TO MAN!*** I AND OTHER BUSINESSMEN LIKE ME DESTROYED **OPA**... BECAUSE WE WANTED HIGHER PRICES! HIGHER PRICES MEAN MORE PROFITS TO US!

HAVE A CIGAR, CONK.... AS I WAS SAYING, WE .... THAT IS, BUSINESSMEN LIKE ME.... HAD OUR BOYS IN CONGRESS PUSH THROUGH THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW.... BECAUSE THAT WOULD WEAKEN THE UNIONS, WEAK UNIONS MEAN LOW WAGES.... AND THAT MEANS MORE PROFITS FOR BUSINESSMEN.... ***BIG BUSINESSMEN***, I MEAN....

FROM THAT I GUESS YOU GET THE GENERAL IDEA.... WE'RE IN BUSINESS TO MAKE PROFITS! THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED FOR ALL WE CARE! PROFITS.... BIGGER AND BETTER PROFITS.... IS ALL **WE** ARE INTERESTED IN!

AFTER GIVING ALL THIS SOFT-SOAP LIKE I WAS A TEN-YEAR-OLD KID AND DIDN'T KNOW FROM NOTHING.... HE COMES OUT WITH HIS BIG IDEA! AND IT WAS AS SMOOTH AND SLICK AS ANY I EVER HEARD IN ALL THE YEARS I BEEN WOIKING TO CRACK DOWN ON UNIONS!

MERRY CHRISTMAS! FROM JIM BARRY + AL + C. GREENS + NEWS STAFF!

PCA BID TO WALLACE CAUSES FUROR

THE third party bid by the Progressive Citizens of America to Henry A. Wallace last week caused a widespread political commotion that is still astir.

A number of attacks were made on the Presidential indorsement move while the PCA executive committee members and Robert Keeny, PCA co-chairman, defended the step.

Among the attackers were:

Dr. Frank Kingdon, the other co-chairman, who turned in his resignation, declaring: "I could not support Wallace if he runs for President as a third party candidate and must automatically sever my connections with the PCA." Kingdon is a candidate for Senator in the New Jersey Democratic primary. He had urged Wallace to seek the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who declared his union is opposed to a third party in 1948 and that third party moves are not "consonant" with CIO policy.

(On April 13, 1947, at a CIO National Legislative Conference in Washington, CIO Philip Murray said:

("PAC is not a third party. It must never be regarded as a third party."

(At a press conference during the 1947 CIO national convention at Boston, PAC Director Jack Kroll said: "a third party is out of the question for PAC in 1948.")

Potofsky also said, "as to speculation concerning the action of ACW officers and members, who are in the American Labor Party, in the event of a third party ticket, we wish to to make it clear we will meet that situation if and when it arises."

Bartley C. Crum, one of the original Willkie backers and co-counsel for the Hollywood witnesses accused of contempt of a Congressional committee, resigned from PCA, declaring "I would never vote for Wallace for President."

J. Raymond Walsh, New York State PCA chairman, forecast in his nightly radio commentary program over WMCA that Wallace, far from getting 5,000,000 "protest" votes in 1948, would get only 500,000 and that the poor showing would "kill the chance of progressive politics in America for a long time, possibly in the rest of your life." He said the PCA indorsement would be attacked by conservatives and labor leaders as a "Communist operation" and this would be the "kiss of death."

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, speaking at a Press Club luncheon in Washington, said Wallace was a "lost soul."

Idaho PAC

Representatives of every CIO union in Idaho, including auxiliaries, have organized an Idaho State Political Action Committee.

The speakers included Jesse Vetter, President of North Idaho and Eastern Washington Farmers' Union; John Clark, President, CIO Mine, Mill Workers; Al Hartung, First Vice-President, CIO Woodworkers; Mrs. Verda W. Barnes, Field Representative, CIO-PAC; Al Skinner, Mine, Mill, PAC Director; Earl Nimz, President of Inland Empire District Council No. 10, IWA, and Fred Siefken, Secretary of the IWA Council.

Temporary officers elected:

Chairman: Howard Lee, Mine, Mill, Kellogg, Idaho; Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Jeanne Sassaratt, Women's Auxiliary, Coeur d'Alene; Secretary-Treas: Cecil Johnson, Woodworkers, Coeur d'Alene.

Each local union and auxiliary in the state will elect a delegate to the State PAC executive committee, which will meet in the middle of January. Permanent officers will be elected then.

Los Angeles PAC

The Los Angeles CIO Council's PAC has launched the biggest registration campaign ever to hit the city.

First job, to get more deputy registrars, was being concentrated among CIO housewives and workers who have time off between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and can go down to the county registrar's office, be deputized and briefed in their duties.

Second aim was loosed at a PAC meeting which approved a six-point program designed to register the 50% of CIO's membership in this area presently estimated as ineligible to vote.

AND YOU, MISTER?

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CITY.....

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UE Calls For Enforcement

(Continued from Page 6)

IN reply, Denham wrote to Pressman:

"The inaccuracy of the quotation largely rests in its incompleteness. The statement was made over the telephone to the Associated Press shortly following the announcement of the dismissal of the Remington Rand cases and was in reply to an inquiry as to whether this action would bar Remington Rand from having anything to do with the UE, which as you know, has not complied with the provisions of the Act.

"The reply actually was substantially to the effect that the Act does not prevent Rand from entering into any contract they may desire to with the UE, but if they incorporate a union security provision they will do so at their peril; and, of course, the closed shop contract is specifically forbidden by the law.

"As you know, the Act specifically provides that a contract with a certified labor organization, entered into prior to the effective date of the Act, is not affected by any of its provisions.

"Although the Board has not specifically passed on the question, it seems to me that, under the above provisions, such contracts would be expected to stand during the statutory period of validity, unaffected by the compliance or non-compliance of the contracting union."

Rand has for years fought unionization of its employes. The notorious Mohawk Valley plan, a strike-breaking device, was allegedly used by Rand, and other methods of union-busting have been charged against the firm. Last summer, it appeared for a while as if the Mohawk plan was being revived. UE says its Rand members are stronger than ever.

AMERICA UNITED
CIO's Own Radio Show
YOUR
NBC
STATION
ENDS DEC. 29
1:00 P. M. EST.

MARCH OF DIMES PIN-UP: **Terry Tullos, 3-year-old polio victim of Laurel, Miss., will appear in the March of Dimes posters. CIO Pres. Philip Murray has indorsed the campaign which will be held by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis January 15-30. Stricken with polio before he could walk, Terry is expected to regain the full use of his legs, thanks to the March of Dimes.**

Murray Urges Affiliates To Aid March Of Dimes

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has urged all affiliates to contribute to the March of Dimes campaign, to be conducted Jan. 15-30 to aid the victims of infantile paralysis.

Murray wrote int'l. union presidents, regional directors, industrial union councils and local industrial unions:

"Funds collected in this campaign will be used for two eminently worthwhile purposes: To help the Nat'l. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in its constant efforts to give assistance to those who have suffered the ravages of polio; and to commemorate in a most praiseworthy manner the Jan. 30th birthday anniversary of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"With the passing of time, the spirit of our late President shines ever brighter. Not the least of his contributions to the cause of American humanitarianism was his championing of the people, who, like himself, had been faced with one of nature's most pernicious diseases.

"I suggest that all our affiliates contribute as much as they feel they are able to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Committee, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. You may wish to consider making your gift in multiples of $66 as one means of honoring the anniversary of the late President's birth."

Needs Charity On $55 a Week

IN the land of plenty there were these indications that the inflationary crisis was pretty nearly out of hand:

The New York Times, in its annual appeal for the city's '100 Neediest Cases," cited these:

● "Four of the B Children live in boarding homes. The other four are in a small tenement with their mother. Mrs. B is a diabetic. Brooding over her scattered children has made her condition worse. The father has worked hard as a sign painter, but his seasonal occupation brings in at best $55 a week . . ."

● "Two years ago, Jimmie L. now 14, began to have epileptic seizures. He became afraid of his friends. His classmates' ridicule of his front teeth intensified his feeling of shame. The psychiatrist say straightening the teeth will help to improve his mental attitude. But, Jimmie's parents, with four other children, cannot meet this expense, can barely manage on Mr. L's wages and supplementary public assistance allowance, which total $59.80 a week."

Longshoremen Win 8c, More To Come

CIO West Coast Longshoremen last week won increases of eight cents an hour with a promise of more to come on Feb. 10.

The wage hike was awarded by West Coast Arbitrator Arthur C. Miller, who ruled that the amount would be revised upward in accordance with the cost-of-living rise for the June 15-Dec. 15 quarter. The additional rise will be based on the Dept. of Labor computation to be announced Feb. 10, but is not to exceed the 18c an hour originally demanded by the union.

With the eight-cent increase, average hourly pay for dockworkers is $1.65 and overtime pay is $2.475 an hour.

For about 25% of the membership elimination of differentials brought the hourly raise up to 60c. Additional gains included recognition of Saturdays as overtime days, liberalized vacations and improvement in safety rules.

In reeply to the shop owners' plea of inability to pay wage increases, the arbitrator said:

"The employers and the longshoremen have never been partners or joint venturers in the employers' business:

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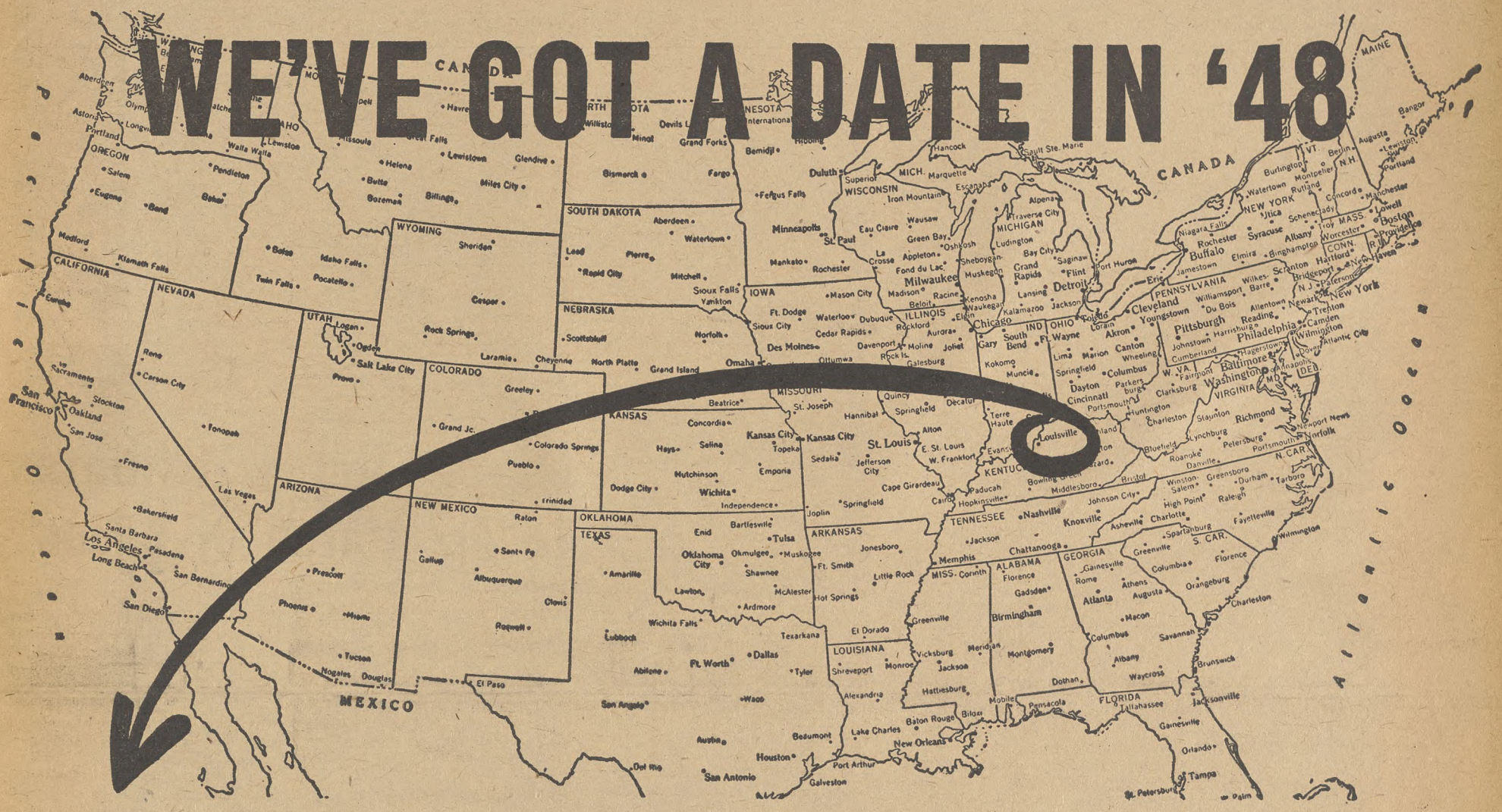


Kentucky Unionists Set Pattern For Political Drive

The year just ahead—1948—is one of decision for the CIO and its Political Action Committee.

The President, the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate will be up for election. A number of important state and municipal posts also will be at stake.

The CIO contends that a number of our lawmakers must be retired to private life if the nation is to travel a safe and sane course in the future.

CIO members in Louisville, Ky., recently demonstrated that a lot of "elbow grease" must be combined with political know-how if CIO is to keep that date in '48.

The Louisville Story is interesting reading. It tells how a group of ordinary American trade unionists tackled a tough job and won a political victory. It is typical of what other cities and states did on a small scale last November and what others in PAC can expect to do in 1948. Story on Pages 6, 7 and 8.

'Many Rates of Profits Must Subside,' Advisers Tell Truman

Economic group proves increased productivity and longer hours are not answer to nation's problems. Declares that greater purchasing power must be achieved for all. Insists labor's cooperation must be sought in study of so-called "restrictive conditions." Profits are accruing at rate of 16.2%, U. S. agencies find. Stories on Page 3.

CIO Asks World Labor Back U. S. 'Aid-Europe' Program

The U. S. foreign aid program is no Wall Street bogeyman but the best possible way of promoting world recovery. That message was carried last month by CIO leaders to the executive meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions at Paris. CIO leaders urged that the foreign aid program is right up the WFTU alley. Story on Page 12.

Biz Press Flays GOP 'Price' Bill

NEARLY all 531 members of Congress are back home this week, finishing the remains of Christmas turkeys, shaking hands with constituents and—in the case of those who voted against OPA in 1946—trying to make the voters believe they've taken action against inflation.

The Taft four-point program was rushed through Congress in the final days of the special session of Congress, but it failed to tackle the key problems of price increases, shortages, and rationing.

Widely publicized by the Republican leadership as an "anti-inflation" bill, the measure was in actuality a stab at some "easy" way of handling the question of high prices. The bill extended export and transport controls, barred grain for distilleries for an additional month, and made possible the getting together of big companies for sharing of scarce materials without fear of anti-trust action.

If the GOP wants the public to believe that this is an anti-inflation program, it will first have to convince the business press.

The **New York Times** business section quoted industrial leaders as predicting that the new legislation came too late to stop another round of price increases.

Fear Higher Prices

Indeed, said the **Times** (not known for crossing up the views of the business community), the same top businessmen "expressed fears that the Government effort may . . . spur higher prices and large scale buying."

Basis for the worry is that if Pres. Truman signs the bill, even so mild a measure as this would result "in placing the blame for high prices solely upon industry."

The NAM and other corporation groups which claimed sole credit for having killed price controls in mid-1946, are now anxious to shift the blame for present soaring prices.

The **Wall Street Journal**, in a survey of conditions throughout the midwest, voiced fears that buying power may slump badly during 1948 in the 13 states in the Mississippi valley.

The business paper reported that the "nation's living rooms are beginning to fill up with radios" and that other consumer goods have begun to reach the limit of their markets as a result of high prices and restricted buying power. Added to that, the **Journal** said, is the fact that farm production will slump during the next 12 months.

Aid Plans First

"For the housewife, all this spells high grocery bills," the **Journal** comments. "For the needy European, it may mean less grain."

And for Congress, needless to say, it means additional problems.

The new session opens on January 6. Up for consideration will be a host of bills and projects barely touched upon during the special session.

A first order of business will be Pres. Truman's request for a 17-billion-dollar aid program over the next four years, with nearly 7 billion to be appropriated in 1948 to cover the first 15 months of the foreign aid program.

Many Republicans, and some Democrats, are sharply critical of the sums asked by the President on the basis of estimates made by the 16 European nations which cooperate in the Marshall Plan program.

Sen. Taft, Republican leader in the Senate, said he would seek to push a piecemeal program based on annual requests rather than upon a four-year lump sum estimate. Sen. Ball (R., Minn.), who comes up for election this November, described the four-year commitment as "foolhardy."

The GOP's version of a foreign aid program will probably come from Rep. Christian Herter (R., Mass.), who led a Congressional tour of Europe last summer. It will probably call for a considerably smaller sum, and it may ask for the formation of a government corporation along the lines of the conservative RFC, to administer the funds.

In any event, foreign aid will have a top place on the Congressional agenda early in 1948.

But the chances are that Congress will have to grapple directly with the price situation before it goes home to campaign for the coming elections.

Economists agree that prices will continue to rise, and politicians agree that the public is angry and ready to place the blame on those who killed the effective wartime controls.

Hence the desire by Congressmen of both parties who voted against OPA to accomplish a double mission: to escape blame for the price rise, and to adopt whatever measures may be popular to stop the steady climb of prices.

Truman's Buying Power Is Down Two-Thirds Yet His Job Is Sought By Many Men

"THE men who run the country are turning out to be the real 'forgotten men' of this inflation period," according to the U. S. News. "They are still waiting for a raise.

"Members of Congress have increased their own pay 50%. However, nobody is even suggesting that these men (the President and his Cabinet) should get more pay for running a $40,000,000,000 business.

"Mr. Truman gets $75,000 in pay, the same as received by William Howard Taft in 1909.

"The $75,000 pay for the President amounted to $59,626 after taxes back in 1939. Today, after taxes, Mr. Truman has $37,580 left. That is a cut of more than $22,000. But, there is the factor of living costs. When that is counted in, Mr. Truman's 'real' income, on the 1939 base, turns out to be $22,363, a reduction by nearly two-thirds."

Gift from CIO: **A portable iron lung donated by CIO Steelworkers' Locals to the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital in Birmingham was used for the first time to bring Janet Gentle, young victim of infantile paralysis, back from the Baltimore Children's Clinic to her home in Russellville, Ala.**

Department Store Union Wins Boost

Gimbles and Saks department store employes in New York City got an unexpected Christmas present last week in the form of a $6 a week general pay increase, retroactive to Aug. 1.

After the offer had been unanimously accepted at a series of meetings, the 3500 workers, members of Local 2, Retail, Wholesale Employees, were told by William Michelson, their president, that as a result of their quick acceptance, an advance of $50 on the retroactive pay would be given to them on Christmas Eve, along with regular weekly pay checks. He estimated that back pay per worker would amount to nearly $150.

Protest Greek Strike Legislation

The Greek government's action in outlawing strikes and providing the death penalty for strike leaders was characterized as "fascism in open form" by John J. Stanley, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO Office and Professional Workers, in a telegram of protest to the Greek Embassy.

In a parallel wire to Pres. Truman, Stanley declared that "the freedom of labor to strike is inalienable wherever democracy is cherished." He urged that the American Mission in Greece "speak out against this outrage and that full support be extended to Greek trade unionists in their fight against this fascist measure."

'We Will Do Our Utmost'

The following CIO Christmas message by Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey to the workers of Europe was broadcast over the State Department's "Voice of America" program:

"I know that I speak for the working men and women of the U. S. when I voice our deep-felt wishes to the people of other countries for a happy Christmas season and for a bright New Year that will offer hope of a brighter future.

"The CIO has always felt the most cordial sentiments for freedom-loving people everywhere. Through the years, millions of CIO workers in the great production industries such as steel, automobile, electrical, textile and rubber, have kept strong the vision of a united world of peace and security. In deed, as well as in thought the voices, American workers are seeking to bring this ideal into reality.

"As the Christmas season begins to close a year that has been filled with serious problems, the American workers of the CIO again restate their desire for action that will bring peace and liberty to the world.

"We are supporting to the utmost programs of the U. S. for generous economic aid to nations and peoples who need help for reconstruction.

"We denounce and condemn those who hope to strengthen themselves by **opposing** aid to hungry and discouraged people, just as we denounce and condemn those who hope to strengthen themselves by **extending** that aid. Both of these viewpoints deny the dignity of man the worker. Starvation and discouragement should not be made political bargaining pawns. We want to see a world of free, undominated peoples who can cooperate among themselves as good neighbors.

"The CIO Christmas message to the world is this:

"We will do our utmost to help reach that better world of real brotherhood for free people. A happy Christmas to all of you workers wherever you may be."

CIO Backs ITO World Plans

CIO stands firmly behind efforts of the United Nations Intl. Trade Organization to work out means of encouraging trade and employment throughout the world.

The statement was presented to the ITO meeting at Havana, Cuba, by John Brophy, CIO council's director, who served as CIO's adviser to the U. S. delegation. The meetings have been held for several weeks.

The draft Trade Charter, which will be submitted to the various nations when it reaches its final form, is based on six ideals for greater world trade: a balanced and expanding world economy; industrial and general economic development, particularly in "under-developed" nations; access to markets, products and production facilities by all countries; reduction of trade barriers and tariffs; development of trade on a basis that will not force nations to develop restrictive practices, reduce employment or slow down their economic progress; and development of mutual understanding and cooperation to help solve international trade problems.

Brophy said that a "point of great significance" in the proposed charter is the fact that it brings together questions of trade and jobs. Chapter II, he said, "pledges member countries to take action designed to achieve and maintain full employment and high demand" in each nation through appropriate steps.

Brophy said the trade proposals look toward a reasonably balanced international commerce "so that one country's employment program should not handicap another's."

"A charter to promote full employment as well as to reduce trade barriers is the answer to those who feared in the past that tariff reductions by themselves might throw American workers out of jobs," Brophy said.

Under the ITO charter, the U. S. will be committeed not only to negotiate tariff reductions—which will encourage trade—"but also to take seriously its obligations to try to maintain jobs for all, under the Employment Act of 1946."

Glass Union Beats Decertification

The first decertification attempt under Taft-Hartley within the CIO Glass Workers fizzled recently when Rohm & Hass employes at Bristol, Pa., voted 583 to 263 for retention of the union.

The union stated that its majority of 320 votes nearly quadrupled the margin by which it won a collective bargaining election a year ago, indicating the growth of confidence in the union, it was felt.

Economic Report Declares:

'MANY RATES OF PROFITS MUST SUBSIDE'

16% Return Achieved on Investments

AS 1947 limped into its final gasps, one thing was incontrovertible: profits of American business were stratospheric.

Three different sources had this to say last week about profits:

1. The Council of Economic Advisers, in its second annual report to Pres Truman, said: "Many rates of profits must subside while reasonable profitability is established in other areas."

2. The New York Times reported: "Despite the disturbing international influence on American industry, earnings of the nation's industrial manufacturers were at record levels for the first nine months of this year."

Grading of Butter Spread All Over

Buy that pound of salt butter with a grain of salt.

Or at least that's what two PM reporters found out last week in a survey of 12 New York chain and independent stores.

The two were told by 11 stores that the butter was AA-top-grade. The 12th said it was A grade. After buying 12 pounds, the reporters took the butter to the New York Agriculture Dept. office. Tests there showed that the butter was (price in parentheses):

One pound too poor to grade (98c); 1 pound Grade C ($1.00); 1 pound Grade C ($1.11); 1 pound Grade B ($1.00); 1 pound Grade A (98c); 1 pound Grade A (97c); 1 pound Grade A (99c); 1 pound Grade A ($1.00). Three pounds were Grade AA as represented. The 12th store was not listed. (One grocer claimed his butter was better than Grade AA, which is called 93 test. But, when tested, his butter showed, not 94 or better, but 92, which is Grade A.)

3. The Federal Trade and the Securities and Exchange commissions, in a study, found that the average for all manufacturing corporations for the first half of 1947 was 16.2% on stockholders' equity. This is clear profit, after taxes.

The Economic Committee report, prepared by Edwin Nourse, chairman; Leon Keyserling, vice-chairman, and John Clark, had three divisions of major interest to working people. They were:

A. Increased production and longer work week: "Will our present economic problems — inflation, high cost of living, threatened recession, and all the rest—be solved merely by 'production, more production, and still more production?'

"Or may full production, in catching up with market demand, force disastrous price breaks, result in production cutbacks and then prove to be its own undoing?

"Businessmen have been glad to make the most of the scarcity argument to absolve themselves of responsibility for high prices and to hold out hope that fuller production will automatically remedy the situation.

"Prominent leaders in business and public life have proposed that the standard work week be lengthened from 40 hours to 44 or even 48. This done, they say shortages would rapidly be brought to an end, prices would come down, and all would be well.

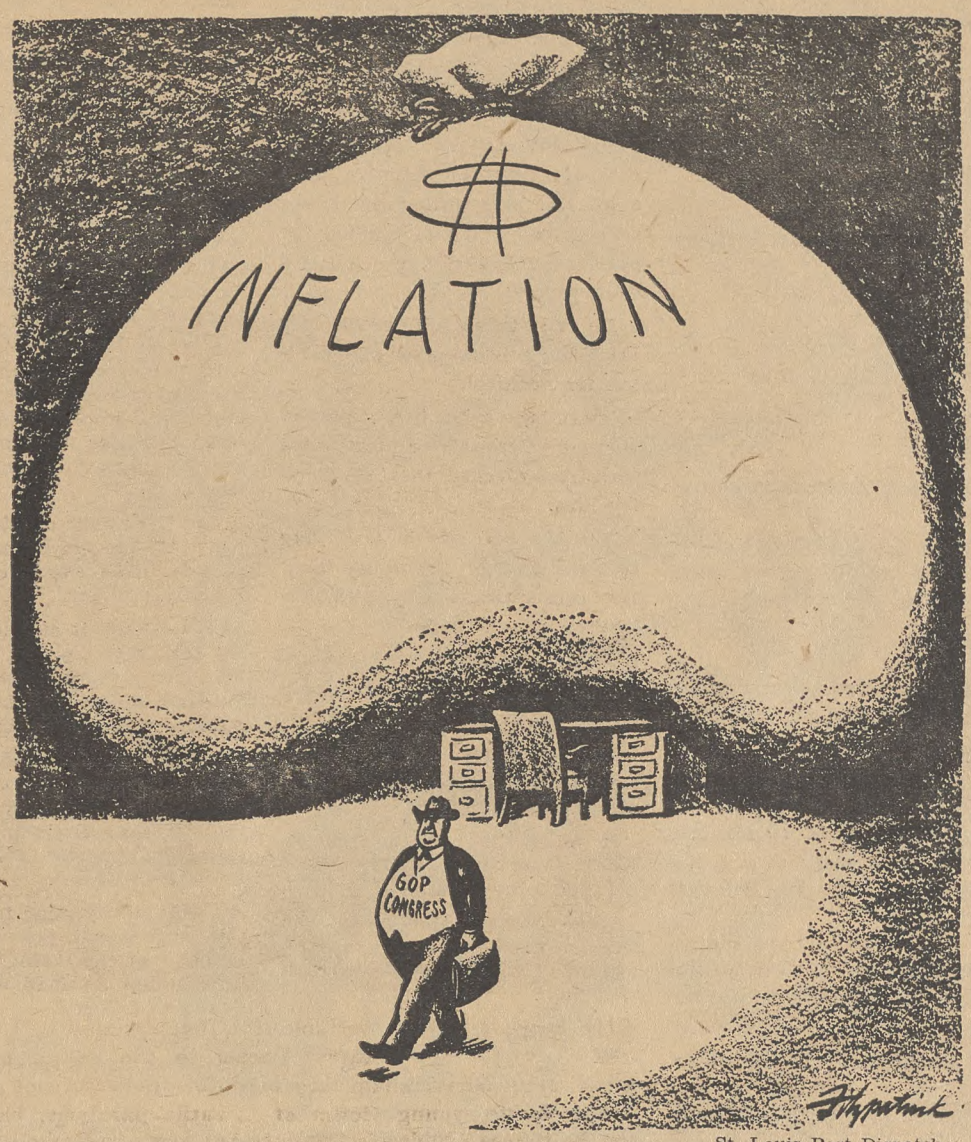
"This proposal, however, leaves several unanswered questions. It is evident we cannot all work longer hours and thereby end present shortages. Even in those manufacturing lines where materials are adequate, it is not clear that merely stepping up the amount of labor effort would meet the real economic problems which confront us."

B. Consumer purchasing power: "The small number of well-to-do will not be able to absorb the possible output of goods. If we are to achieve and stabilize maximum production, we must have much higher consumption in all the lower and middle ranks."

C. Labor's position: "The first step toward breaking down the resistance to technological change should be toward convincing those who, in resisting, see they are making a mistake even from the viewpoint of their own personal interests.

"In essence, cooperative efforts of labor and management to reduce or remove restrictive practices are inseparably connected with their joint and several contributions toward maintaining an economy of maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

The report also hit at "gross imbalances" in wages and salaries.



St. Louis Post Dispatch

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Bonds Hit By HCL

A war bond bought in December 1941 for $18.75 and cashed in today is worth a total of $12.45—interest included.

This was revealed in a Federated Press survey based on official cost of living figures, which show that soaring prices have eaten away at the prewar dollar—now worth about 60c.

If a bond-holder cashed in a 6-year-old $18.75 bond today, he would have accumulated enough interest to receive $20.75 in cash. But that $20.75 would buy only as much food, clothing and other products as $12.75 would have bought in 1941.

On a $100 bond bought for $75 in December, 1941, the purchaser would get $83 in cash today. But that $83 would go only as far as $49.80 would have gone at the time the bond was bought.

THE FTC-SEC study leads many to pose this question:

"What does a 16.2% return on investment mean?"

The answer is: It means that if you invested a million dollars in a firm having a 16.2% return, and left your money and earnings in the business for 15 years, you would have about $10 millions. One million gets you $10 million at the rate of 16.2%.

Remember, the 16.2% is only an average rate. If you invested in paper and allied products, where the average rate of return is 24.6%, you would only have to wait 10 years for the $1 million to become $10 million.

The 16.2% compares with preceding years as follows:

1929	8.1%	1938	2.7%
30	2.5	39	6.9
31	1.0	40	8.8
32	3.0	41	12.3
33	1.4	42	9.7
34	2.5	43	9.5
35	4.7	44	8.5
36	9.2	45	6.9
37	8.7	46	8.9

Democratic Nations Have Price Control

By LESLIE FISHMAN
Of the CIO Education & Research Dept.

THE most frequent objections being raised to reimposition of price controls is that they are by nature undemocratic.

A study of the facts proves this is untrue.

The U. S. would certainly not be any less democratic if OPA had continued beyond 1946. Similarly, as we look about us in the rest of the world, those nations which all of us would consider among the most democratic continue to have price control, not because they necessarily want it, but rather because the situation demands it.

Something's Up

Wholesale prices rose steadily during the week ending Dec. 13 to reach a new postwar peak, the Bureau of Labor Statistics says.

The index stood at 161.4% of the 1926 base period, having risen 1.8% in the past four weeks and 15.5% in the past year.

Outstanding foreign examples that have been eminently successful with price control are Australia, New Zealand and Sweden. One could hardly question the democratic nature of these countries.

ACCORDING to the United Nations Statistical Bulletin, the cost of living in New Zealand since 1943 has increased some 3%; in Australia, about 6% over the same period; in Sweden 10%. These figures compare with our record of 28%, almost all of which has come about since OPA was wrecked.

An even more striking comparison can be made with Norway, a nation whose economy suffered to a greater degree from the war. The U. S., Sweden, Australia and New Zealand were among those fortunate few the war did not touch directly.

The inflationary pressures these nations are undergoing are primarily the result of pent-up demand.

Norway, however, has, in addition to these pressures, the tremendous disadvantages of a reduced supply due to the damage inflicted by the Nazis on its farms and its industrial machinery. This undeniably democratic country has not only successfully controlled upward movements in its cost of living, but has actually lowered it. Its cost of living index rose from 160 in 1945 to a high of 167 early in 1947. Since then it has fallen to 163, an overall advance of about 2% since 1945.

IN ADDITION to those unanswerably successful applications of price control, we also have the example of our neighbor to the north, Canada.

The Canadians are in temperament, make-up and living standard very close to Americans. Price control there, as agreed by all parties, was successful until pressures from the U. S., resulting from OPA's death, became too great to withstand. As the Canadian Minister of Finance pointed out: "Perhaps the greatest threat to the stability of prices in Canada comes from the rise of prices in the U. S. and to a lesser extent in other countries."

The examples cited above should be more than sufficient to unmask the lie that price control is undemocratic. Exactly the opposite is the case.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

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Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan.

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We Must Do Better in '48

We believe it's a good idea occasionally to take stock of where you've been before trying to figure out where you're going in the future.

So let's take inventory for 1947.

Business and industry did right well by themselves during the past year. Profits and prices hit all-time highs. Dividend payments were nothing to cause complaint.

Agriculture, generally, did OK, too, though some farm groups got caught in the high-price squeeze.

Labor—both organized and unorganized—took it on the chin.

The world at large made only slight progress toward the everlasting peace that is so badly needed.

Business Advocates 'Business As Usual'

Big business, which promised the death of OPA would be followed by prices "consumers would be willing to pay," pushed many prices so high that consumers were unable to pay.

Industry spent a lot of time and money trying to convince the public that industry was the victim—and not the maker—of inflation. There was no visible evidence that it made any real effort to reduce prices or even keep them from advancing.

Near the year's end some leaders of business and industry expressed concern over the direction in which the nation was heading, but none of them seemed willing to advocate drastic action to avoid an economic crisis.

They turned thumbs down on price control, figured out new schemes for hindering the progress of unionism and followed a program of "business as usual."

Congress Makes Terrible Record

The Republican-controlled Congress paid slight heed to the pressing needs of a nation suffering from the after-effects of war.

It refused to face the housing problem realistically, turned a cold shoulder on social legislation and delivered a mighty haymaker to the chin of organized labor.

Congress and the Administration trampled on civil rights by launching "subversive" investigations which did not permit the accused to confront their accusers.

And our lawmakers went home for Christmas after a special session during which they shied away from real curbs on inflation.

Congress seemed determined to help business pursue its "business as usual" course.

Labor Forced To Seek Wage Hike

Near the end of 1947 it became obvious that working men and women would have to have more money if they were to enjoy a decent standard of living.

That's why the CIO announced it was launching a campaign for substantial wage increases, and it expressed belief that industry could grant wage hikes without increasing prices.

Earlier it had become obvious that business and industry were using legislative machinery in an effort to make labor unions weak and ineffective.

That's why the CIO—and other union groups, too—decided to conduct a campaign during 1948 to retire to private life those office-holders who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act.

That's the "inventory" picture—and it's not a pretty one from labor's viewpoint. It shows conclusively that—

We've got to do better in 1948 than we did in 1947. If we don't, we're likely to prove again the old rule that depression follows inflation.

Business Is Having Trouble Explaining Its Bad Behavior

By ALLAN L. SWIM

BIG BUSINESS rode high in the saddle during 1947 and frequently jabbed in the spurs where it hurt labor most.

Business can pat itself on the back for doing an effective job—a job that sent profits and prices soaring and sharply curtailed the purchasing power of the nation's wage earners.

It can take full credit for smashing price control and denting rent control.

It can brag about how it pushed through Congress a legislative monstrosity called the Taft-Hartley Law.

But big business is beginning to have trouble explaining away the consequences of its misbehavior.

LABOR—both organized and unorganized—took a bad beating during the year just ending.

It was caught in an economic squeeze and given a political pushing around.

It raised its voice in protest, but if those in the saddle heard the noise they paid slight heed.

Wage earners and those who live on fixed incomes were the victims of what some writers call "reaction."

The year is nearly over and reaction to "reaction" has set in.

THE National Association of Manufacturers, spokesmen for big business, ran some newspaper ads "explaining" that the death of OPA wouldn't result in high prices.

High prices came, so NAM recently ran some more ads, this time "explaining" that high prices weren't really the cause of inflation but merely the result of it.

All of which was just so much gobbledygook to the guy who tried to stretch his pay to cover mounting expenses.

This guy, however, had a simple explanation: He didn't have enough money to buy what he needed.

BIG BUSINESS, through a Republican-controlled Congress, made hash of the Wagner Act and provided itself with a neat little bludgeon called the Taft-Hartley Act.

And it whittled away at the minimum wage law—a law which guarantees workers only 40 cents an hour when at least 75 cents is needed to maintain a half-way decent standard of living.

Its "experts" brought out a tax proposal which FDR, were he still alive, would no doubt have termed a plan to provide relief for the greedy but not for the needy.

And it effectively blocked efforts to use governmental machinery in an effort to solve the housing problem.

LABOR took it on the chin, but the blow wasn't of near-knockout calibre. Somebody apparently forgot that labor grows strong on tough opposition.

Business created some nearly perfect political issues and even aroused the staid old parent of the CIO into launching a political action program (which it calls by another name).

And it's interesting to note that the professional poll takers are saying that the voting public has been losing its fondness for the Grand Old Party.

It's hard to predict what 1948 will bring, but a couple of things seem certain.

Labor will go after and obtain substantial wage increases—simply because workers have got to have more money to make ends meet.

Many members of Congress who gave labor a pushing around are going to have to trot out some political miracles if they are re-elected.

And big business will begin learning what it should have known for a long time—that the public eventually gets fed up with long promises and short performances.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"If only I could cut out that day in November from the 1948 calendar."

'Plagiarism' --O.K. This Time

The following article, "More Plagiarism Desirable," was written by the Rev. George G. Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept., Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference.

"Yesterday was clean-up day. I was rummaging through a very untidy accumulation of bulletins, newspapers, magazines, etc., preparatory to consigning the whole caboodle to the paper drive. I paused to glance at a resolution passed recently by an important trade union group in the Southland in defense of the Federal minimum-wage law.

(Ed. Note: The Union group was the CIO Louisiana State Political Action and Education Committee.)

"My attention was caught by a paragraph which seemed to have a familiar ring. Therefore be it resolved, the resolution read, 'that we believe it is obvious to all men of good will that the immense number of propertyless wage-earners on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other hand, is an unanswerable argument that the wealth, so abundantly produced in this age of technical and industrial advancement, is far from being rightly distributed and equitably shared.'

"Do you recognize the language? It is taken verbatim from paragraph 60 of the encyclical **Quadragesimo Anno.**

"IT is safe to say that Pope Pius XI would not object to the plagiarism.

(Quadragesimo Anno, issued in 1931 by Pope Pius XI, literally means "In the 40th Year." It refers back to the Rerum Novarum—literally "of or concerning the New Things"—encyclical issued in 1891 by Pope Leo XIII. The English title for Quadragesimo Anno is "On Reconstructing the Social Order"; that of Rerum Novarum is "On the Conditon of Labor.")

"Would that some of the critics of the Fair Labor Standards Act might follow the example and turn to the social encyclicals for legislative guidance! Would that some of the influential individuals and organizations which have been sniping at the Act were as interested in encyclical teaching as they are, for example, in the heartless and discredited theories of laissez-faire economics! How much better it would be for the underpaid workers, and indeed for the prosperity and welfare of all of us, if the Chamber of Commerce—to single out one of the worst offenders—were more encyclical-minded.

This "organization of businessmen, recently submitted to the House Labor Committee a brief attacking the whole principle of minimum wage legislation as such. Incredible, but true. 'Prosperity,' says the Chamber's economist, Dr. Schmidt, 'is the best cure for low wages. Furthermore, that cure comes about through the natural workings of the market.'

"He is calmly and cold-bloodedly propagating, at this late date in American history, a type of economic individualism openly repudiated in the encyclicals and one that ceased to be fashionable 10 or 15 years ago.

Proof Positive Publisher Erred

THE organizers felt pretty good about the situation. They weren't sure that victory was in the bag, but they had that "victory feeling."

The publisher of the local weekly newspaper, however, didn't share their enthusiasm or their belief that the workers in his town were interested in the CIO.

In fact, he even felt that his subscribers wouldn't be interested in reading about union activities.

Whereupon, he sat down at his typewriter and wrote a letter to the public relations office of the CIO Organizing Committee.

"FOR some time we have been receiving your releases relative to strikes, threats, etc., but we never use any of it, and it is really a useless expense and waste of paper for you to continue it," the publisher said.

"This is primarily a farming community and 90% of the people are not interested in labor unions and strikes, etc., so we feel that the less read about them the more respect they will have for labor. The most of them feel that most labor disputes will result in higher prices for them.

"There is one sawmill here employing mostly Negroes, and the AFL has had a half-hearted union there for some time, and the CIO has been trying to take over. My observation is that the Negroes are not enthusiastic about either, as they do not like deductions from their wages."

PUBLIC relations representatives did a bit of checking and found:

The sawmill employed approximately 1000 persons.

Sawmill workers and their families represented about half of the town's total population.

There was real interest in the CIO among mill workers.

So, a public relations representative sat down at a typewriter and turned out a letter to the publisher.

THE letter said: "I should like to explain our reasons for mailing you news releases.

"We assume that newspaper publishers, especially those of country weeklies, which exert such a wide and unusually beneficial influence, are interested in publishing news of events affecting the lives and well-being of the people of their community, their state and their country.

"It is a fact, shown again and again, that wherever labor has organized it has led to better wages, better working conditions and general economic improvements for the majority of citizens in the community."

THE next portion of the letter called the publisher's attention to the fact that his position in the community was greatly different from that of the average mill hand.

"Has it occurred to you, Mr. ——, that you are in a privileged position in your community?" the letter asked.

"You are in the enviable position of being able, if you desire, to tell the people all the facts—such as the fact that corporation profits, even after taxes, are at an all-time high. That could be a factor in high prices, too."

THAT'S about all there was to the letter —except some statistics. These told a simple story.

The NLRB had just held an election at the sawmill and 715 employes had cast ballots.

Twenty-one voters signified they didn't want to be represented by any union.

The vote for the AFL Carpenters was 42.

And 652 voted in favor of the CIO International Woodworkers!

TOUGH GUY!

Greed Has No Foresight--NAM Farce In Advertisements Causing Tragedy

By VAN A. BITTNER
Director, CIO Organizing Committee

FOR MANY days, the reading public has been confronted with advertisements from the NAM against any kind of price control.

The line between comedy and tragedy is so infinite that it is hard to be drawn, and the only way that tragedy and comedy can be analyzed in this NAM position is that they are using comedy in their advertising to bring about a tragedy in our country.

The NAM has a right to take a position on any public question—that no one should deny it—but our complaint is it occupies the hypocritical position of being against price control. Actually, all they mean is that the people through their government should not control prices, but prices should be controlled by members of the NAM and others of big business.

If the NAM in its advertisements would say definitely and truthfully it is against Government control of prices, and stand 100% for prices to be controlled by NAM members and other extortionists, then we would all know exactly what is meant. Of course, I understand the NAM will not do this, because it knows that if the people knew the truth, the truth would make them free.

In its ads, the NAM goes so far as to say that women and children in any foreign country where the people, through their government, have price control should be allowed to starve to death. This is greed and extortion at its maximum.

WE have always had price control in the U S. and every other country since the beginning of history, and what is true of price control is also just as true of rationing.

The amount of food, clothing and the general standard of living of working men and women and their children has always been determined by their income, which is the most effective means of rationing known. The only difference is that up until this war, prices were controlled by manufacturers and other processors of goods to sell.

Even the Government has helped the NAM and other extortionists to control prices over a long period of years previous to the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This price control was manipulated through a protective tariff, under the guise that this sort of control was helpful to the American working man and his family, just as the NAM is now saying that the Taft-Hartley Bill is helpful to unions. Both positions are untenable and untruthful.

We all remember the late twenties, and when we reached 1933, after years of control of our government by such institutions as the NAM and its ilk, our economy was busted wide open. It was necessary for Roosevelt, in the very first act of his Administration, to close every bank.

AFTER these historic facts, which no one can deny, we wonder why the NAM cannot see the folly of its ways. However, this is very easily explained. Greed has no foresight. Therefore, let the NAM tell the American people that they are pagans in the field of economy, and as pagans, hypocrisy means nothing in their moral conception of the welfare of the people.

I am neither a Socialist nor a Communist, but just a plain American who is warning the NAM and others of their stripe that it had better awaken to the interests of the people or it will bring about the same economy in the U. S. as their brother extortionists brought about in England.

It Couldn't Happen To A Better Guy

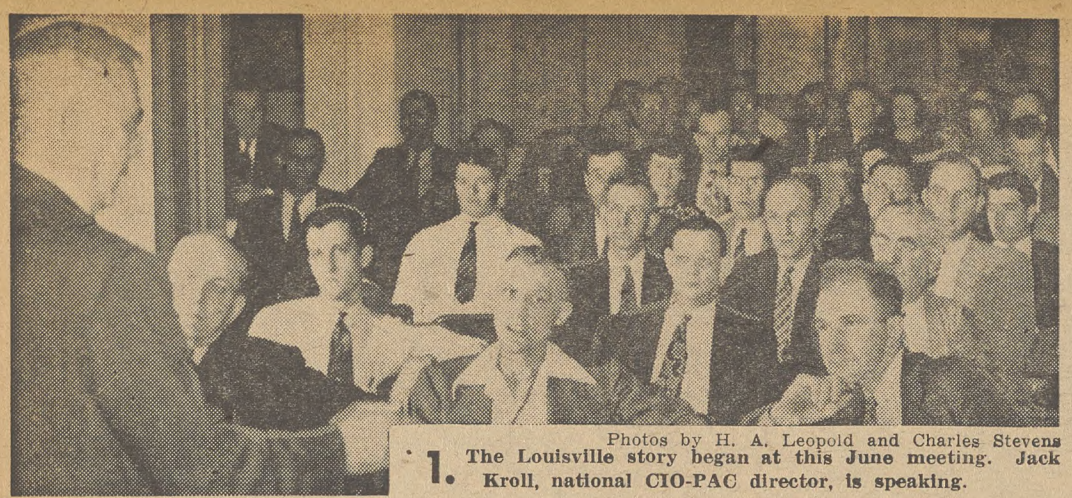
From U. S. News:

"Mayor Hubert Humphrey, of Minneapolis, is being groomed as an anti-Communist labor candidate to unseat Sen. Joe Ball in the 1948 election.

"Minnesota business groups are worried. They are quietly looking for a 'war hero' as a third candidate.

"But, Joe Ball has a bigger worry than all this. Minnesota law permits senatorial candidates to file as late as August. After the June GOP convention (Harold E.) Stassen might decide the Senate looks pretty good."

HOW PAC'LL KEEP T



Photos by H. A. Leopold and Charles Stevens

1. The Louisville story began at this June meeting. Jack Kroll, national CIO-PAC director, is speaking.

2. The Kroll meeting elected PAC officers. They engaged Roy Cooper, longtime Democratic leader, as PAC director. Here, Cooper confers with PAC Co-Chm. William B. Taylor, CIO regional director for Kentucky; Mary Warren, his secretary, a memmer of UOPWA Local 155; Secy.-Treas. Lillian Yadon, Textile Workers' Joint Board manager; Chm. William H. Beatty, Steelworkers' representative.

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"The Sun shines bright on my old Kentucky home . . . and the birds make music all the day."

CIO members, reading in November of the PAC-indorsed Democratic comeback in Kentucky, had cause indeed for elation after a year of Taft-Hartleyitis.

Professional politicians, however, knowing the strength of the Kentucky GOP machine of Gov. Simeon Willis, sought for the news behind the news.

All they had to do was to look in Room 478, Starks Bldg., Louisville. There, the Jefferson County, Ky., CIO-PAC had set up its offices right next to those of CIO Regional Director William B. Taylor. There, PAC had installed as its director Roy Cooper, a veteran Democratic leader who is hep to the Bluegrass political scene. There, PAC and Cooper had mapped a registration and voting drive that clicked. There, PAC expects to keep its date for '48.

THE Jefferson county formula was drawn up by Cooper and the PAC officers who engaged him. They are PAC Chm. William H. Beatty, Steelworkers; Co-Chm. Bill Taylor, Dan Bedell, Auto; Walter Case, Transport Workers; J. E. Meeks, Brewery; secy.-treas. Lillian Yadon, Textile; recording secy., Henry Wise, Amalgamated. Each local union has two members on the PAC committee; one is on finance, the other on indorsements.

The Jefferson county formula is pretty basic. It requires a lot of work. It requires more than just enthusiasm. It requires more than a just cause. It works if a lot of elbow grease is applied.

Here is the basic procedure (keep an eye on the pictures, too):

(a) Cooper, aided by his secretary, Maxine Capel, secured membership lists from every one of the county's CIO locals. (Incidentally, Louisville and its suburbs make up Jefferson County.)

(b) They printed filing cards.

(c) They secured a map of the county, engaging an artist to break the map into precincts (blue numbers), wards (solid column), legislative districts (green line), senatorial districts (red line). Magisterial regions also were listed for the county, which makes up the entire 3d Congressional district. Population: Louisville, about 360,000; rest of county, 75,000; registered voters, 175,000.

(d) They then bought a copy of Caron's Louisville City Directory. (Most cities have similar directories.) The street division of the directory was taken over to the Registration Board where the ward and precinct of each person in the book was by his name. This was simpler by the fact that one in the same block, least one side of the blo the same classification b etc. For instance, Lawr Morris, president of Tex cal 2, was on page 122 directory. That put him 4th Ward, 12th precinct.

(The Starks Bldg., C PAC office, is in the 6th 1st precinct. Louisville's Churchill Downs, whe Kenutcky Derby is run, in the 6th ward, but mu ther south in the 16th pr

(e) The next step was sult the map and brea voter in the street list do ther into legislative, et tricts. The map shows, tally, that Louisville's wa from the Ohio River (exc 1st, which starts inland) all across the city. There wards. Also, it is int that the east side of t in general is a blues (well-to-do) area: the wards are industrial in th and working class resid the south; the western which are also on the Ohio, are working class; called middle class g lives in the southern an ern wards.

(f) Then the local ship lists are checked directory and map and cards are filled in. Thu renced G. Morris' card w something like this:

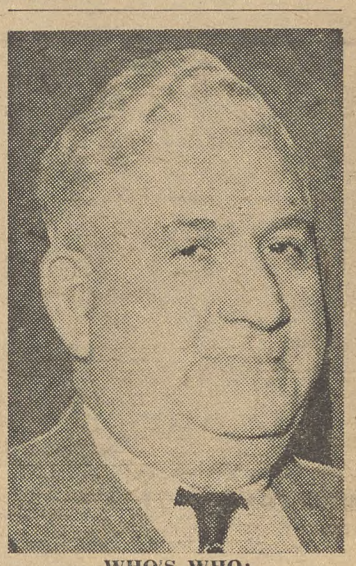
Name—Lawrence G. Mor
Address—1277 Clay St.
Zone (postal)—3.
Local—2 TWUA.
Capacity (PAC duties) Work.
Precinct—12.
Ward—4.
Legislative—38.
Senatorial—38.
Magisterial—3.
Congressional—3.

If the address is c

Take Louisville, fo

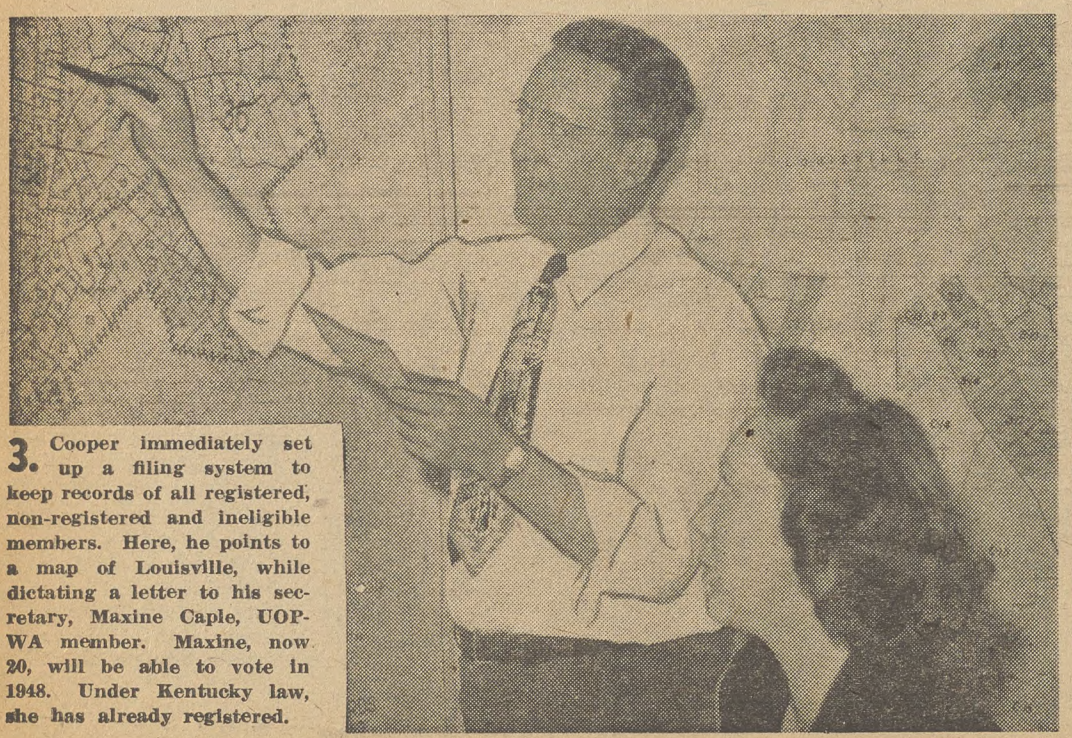
PAC has a gigantic task ahead of it in 19 on a smaller scale in many areas in 1947's sta

Those areas did a thorough job and it single out one as an example. Jefferson Cou Louisville and its suburbs—was chosen for sev campaign; it is an industrial city area virtua and South and PAC helped to replace a conse



WHO'S WHO: Wm. H. Beatty

Husky, Kentucky-born (Nelson County) Bill Beatty went to work for American Tobacco at 13, working 60 hours a week for $6 (a $5 gold piece and a silver dollar). Then, to Henry Volts Machine Co., Louisville, rising from wringer boy in laundry to skilled welder; stayed 22 years. Led CIO drive in 1936, saw pay rising from 35c hourly to $1.06. Served as local officer, joined USA staff 1943. Served in World War I as supply sergeant in France and Germany. Chairs Jefferson County PAC. Is married, four children, a grandad, was chief of Baptist Sunday School.



3. Cooper immediately set up a filing system to keep records of all registered, non-registered and ineligible members. Here, he points to a map of Louisville, while dictating a letter to his secretary, Maxine Caple, UOPWA member. Maxine, now 20, will be able to vote in 1948. Under Kentucky law, she has already registered.

4. Plant rallies were important in the registration drive, which began in August. On a Monday Lil Yadon called shop stewards together, told them of rally plans. On Tuesday, leaflets were distributed On Wednesday, as shown here, Taylor speaks.

5. There is no poll tax in Kentucky, though there is a strong Jim Crow tradition. Here, two Negro and a white employe of the Louisville Textiles, Inc., hold an informal discussion.

THAT DATE IN '48

le, for Example

f it in 1948—a task which was performed 1947's state and municipal elections.
and it was hard for the CIO News to rson County, Ky.—which is composed of n for several reasons. It had a successful ea virtually on the border between North e a conservative Republican regime.

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s Bldg., CIO and s in the 6th Ward, Louisville's famous ums, where the by is run, is also rd, but much far- the 16th precinct.)

t step was to con- and break each treet list down fur- islative, etc., dis- ap shows, inciden- isville's wards run River (except the arts inland) south, city. There are 12 it is interesting side of the city s a bluestocking area: the central ustrial in the north class residence in e western wards, so on the curving king class; the so- e class generally outhern and west-

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there is a place on the back of the card for that.)

(g) Ward and precinct lists are set up from the information now on hand. The lists are checked against the Registration Board's records and each voter is marked in one of these ways: NR—not registered; D—Democrat; R—Republican.

(All this paintstaking work last summer developed an astounding fact: 73% of Jefferson County's CIO members were not registered.)

WHO'S WHO:
Lillian Yadon

Modish, quick-thinking Lil Yadon (pronounced Yay-don) came into the labor movement because she was a good soft-ball player. She was hired 10 years ago by Louisville Textile Co., to become its star "floating short," which is the 10th player on a softball team, technically called "short fielder." In the plant, she was a winder. She participated in a sitdown strike and then joined the CIO Textile Workees' Workers' staff in 1939. Now, she is one of the only three women joint board managers in Textile. She's a native of Louisville, and visits her locals every day.

(h) A letter was sent out to every one on the CIO list marked NR. The letter started; "YOU ARE NOT A REGISTERED VOTER!" and reminded all that "corporations and financial interests elected to office those who have smashed OPA; raised prices; raised rents; and ignored housing needs—in addition to anti-labor legislation." The letter had a black-bordered box at the bottom, recalling that June 23, 1947, was "Black Monday," the day the Taft-Hartley bill was passed over Pres. Truman's veto.

(Louisville had another "Black Monday" on Aug. 6, 1855, when many lives were lost and property damage ran high in "Know Nothing" riots against Catholics. Today, Louisville has a large number of Catholic churches and parochial schools.)

NEXT PAC step was the registration drive, which ran from Aug. 12 to Sept. 5 in 1947.

The first week in August, shop stewards were called together; leaflets were distributed in the plants saying that the next day at noon a speaker would be at the gate; the following day, the speaker—oftentimes Bill Taylor—made his address; a day later, leaflets were passed out in the mornings saying that busses would be waiting at 3 p.m. to take the first shift to the Registration Board (all registry is at one place.)

The process was repeated at all the larger CIO plants—textile; paper, steel, auto, etc.

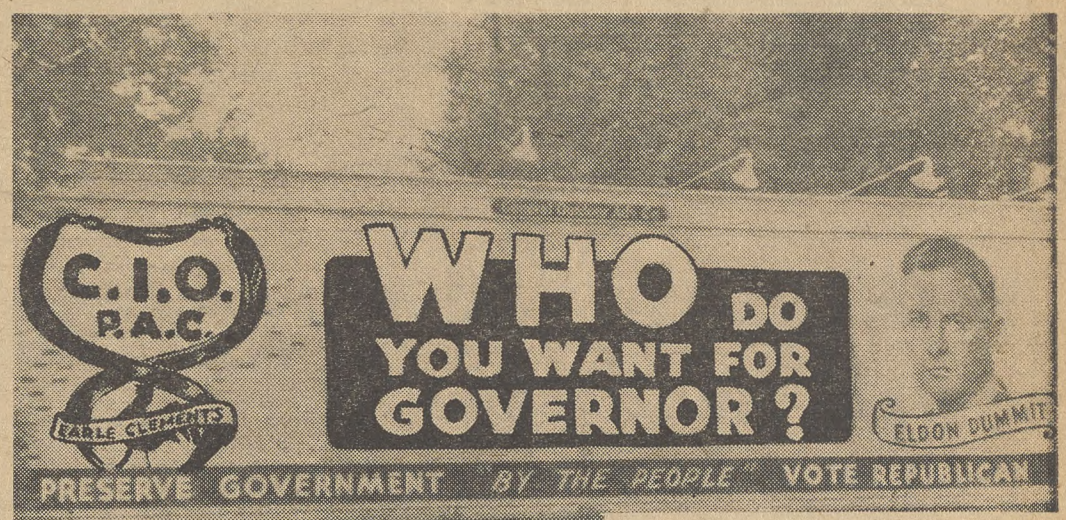
(i) After the registry period, Cooper's office went back through its routine and added the newly-registered to the lists and found the non-registered CIO members had been reduced to 50%.

(j) For each of the wards where there are CIO members, a ward chairman, with a co-chairman for the north and south portions of the ward, was appointed. They have full charge of their ward and will work closely with Cooper's system, which includes the use of blueprints of every precinct. Precinct—259 in city, 66 outside—captains are named and then will pick block workers, who report to their captains.

In the areas where there are

(Continued on Page 8)

7. There was close liaison between Jefferson County PAC and its brothers from across the Ohio in Indiana. The Southern Indiana PAC indorsed 13 candidates (both Republican and Democratic) in New Albany and Jeffersonville, won 12 of the elections. Here, Lil Yadon confers with Arthur Collins, Jr., (Shipbuilding), chairman of the Southern Indiana group. Nick Marsella (Amalgamated) is chairman.



8. When you're active in PAC, you unfortunately are the subject of vicious attacks. Perhaps, the best way to end such tactics is to make sure that PAC works. Here is a billboard which the Republicans plastered all over Kentucky. Other forms of attack: blasts at 'northerners," race-baiting, labor-baiting (Clements voted against Taft-Hartley).

6. Another union that participated in the PAC drive was Taylor's own union, the Auto Workers. UAW officers at the Louisville Ford plant (sparrows fly through the plant, often alight on the assembly lines) are shown here in the plant cafeteria conferring with Lil Yadon. Dan Bedell, PAC co-chairman, talks to Lil, Slick Morgan, Mooney Redwitz, Chester Embry, William Connor, George Gardner, C. S. Witten (president of UAW Local 862) and Frank Burnett

9. After the election, PAC rechecked its lists. Here, PAC worker, Sarah Marrs (Paperworkers) interviews Steelworker W. B. Reddix, lead foreman. She found Reddix is registered; his son, W. C., also a USA member, is only 19.

Louisville Shows How PAC'll Keep That Date

(Continued From Page 7)

none — or few — CIO members (such as the 1st and 2d wards) chairmen, captains and other workers will be sent in from other wards.

(Those are the basic, down-to-earth steps. In addition, of course, a lot of spade work must be done by international representatives, literature must be distributed at plant gates and elsewhere, rallies must be held (the PAC pre-election rally was Kentucky's largest labor rally), Radio speeches must be made, workers must be trained to answer arguments against their candidates, etc. You don't get much sleep or recreation while PACing.)

COOPER and the PAC committee are busy at work now on the vital job for 1948—getting everybody to vote. (Cooper's advice to practical politicians taking jobs similar to his: don't be on any committee governing your actions.)

Is this an easy job? Cooper says a vehement "no". For example, there is occasional resistance to registering.

The PAC worker has the logical answer to the several types of resisters.

There's the voter who says "oh, hell, all politicians are crooked; what's the use of registering and voting?" In reply, the PAC worker says that all politicians are not crooked. "But," says he, "suppose there are some, who's to blame? Get in there and vote and get honest people in office. And remember, you can't beat the guys responsible for high prices and other inflationary measures; you can't retire the guy who is out to wreck your union without voting."

Then, there is the citizen who says, "I'm a Republican (or a Democrat) and, you PAC people have indorsed a Democrat (or a Republican)." To them, PAC replies, "first we want you to register; then we want you to vote. If you're a Republican, back primary candidates who fight inflation and labor-busting; if you're a Democrat, also see to it that your party puts up the people's champions."

(As most PAC workers know, you have to take a lot of libel, slander, insults and calumny when you're trying to do PAC work. Kentucky was no exception. The GOP plastered the states with anti-PAC sign boards (see picture on Page 7); radio speakers like Congressman Thruston Morton (R. Ky.), of the 3d District (that's Jefferson County), did some alleged race baiting on the air; a paper called "Labor Management News" carried cartoons labeling various state CIO and AFL leaders as "Count" Weiler; "King" Monsky, "Duke" Ansboury, "Baron" Cohen, "Lord" Caddy and "Prince" Taylor. Bill Taylor was downright hurt because he was not given a higher title.

(Morton's alleged race-baiting is ironic, since Louisville is named for a foreigner, Louis XVI of France.)

Cooper, versed as he is in practical politics, knows that the drive to make that date in 1948 is one in which no one can let down. At stake will be nine Congressional seats, plus the Senatorial seat now held by Republican John S. Cooper, who voted solidly wrong in the recent regular session.

Particularly at stake will be Morton's 3d Congressional seat.

IF PAC carries through, Cooper and the other PAC leaders feel, the victory of November, 1947, can be brought to its full realization in November, 1948.

In the recent gubernatorial election, 2d District Congressman Earle C. Clements, Morganfield (Cathy Capps, of the CIO News, is from Morganfield) defeated Atty. Gen. Eldon S. Dummit (Willis could not run again under the state's one-consecutive term law).

In Louisville, 12 PAC-backed democrats (including an AFL leader) ousted 12 Republican aldermen (there is one alderman for each ward).

In Jefferson County, six PAC indorsed canididates won in seven races. No primary candidates were indorsed by PAC because of limited time; next year, indorsements are planned.

(Comparisons of Kentucky votes are fascinating. In the 1946 Congressional race, Thruston Morton defeated the veteran Democratic incumbent, Emmet O'Neal, by 61,899 to 44,599 votes. This November, Clements carried the county, 59,407 to 52,615. In the 1943 Governor race, Democrat Donaldson lost to Willis by 8000 votes; this year, Clements won the stale by 85,000 votes.)

Another PAC aim: get indorsement acceptances from 25% of candidates so that PAC can have all-important polls-watchers. Inspectors also are needed.

(There is no indication yet whether Gov. Clements will appoint Col. Cooper, Col. Taylor, Col. Beatty, Col. Yadon, etc.)

Summation: There, you have the Louisville story. In this cosmic age, the Old Kentucky Home is not so far away any more. This might have been your state, your city, your town, your ward, your precinct, your block.

It wasn't easy; 1948 won't be easy. It'll take guts; it'll take spirit; it'll take manpower; it'll take perseverance. Above all, it'll take work—hard sweat-of-the-brow work. But, it can be done. It must be done. That's the date in '48.

Loo-uh-vil

Louisville, named for France's Louis XVI, is close to what is perhaps the richest spot in the U. S.—Fort Knox's gold depository. Famed for the Kentucky Derby, the mint julep and the Louisville Slugger baseball bat, the city isn't completely glamour. It has plenty of industry, main of which is, as every bourbon drinker can plainly see for several drinks, spiritous liquors. There are also tobacco, food, rail repair, lumber products, autos, textiles, etc. The city is 36.9 square miles and growing since suburbs are being absorbed. If you want to go there, you can use at least nine railroad lines, many buses, several plane lines, Ohio river boats or drive in by routes 31E, 31W, 42, 60, 150, and others. Two sights of many to see: Louisville U., oldest (1837) municipal university in America; the Ohio River rapids (river falls 26 feet in 2 miles). History: Louisville's site was probably visited by the explorer La-Salle; the suburbs played haven for the exiled Louis Phillippe of France; famed residents included J. J. Audubon and Actress Mary Anderson. And, remember, Mr. Reader, that any similarity between the Louisville article in this paper and the one in the Dec. 20, 1947 issue of the Saturday Evening Post is purely coincidental.

WHO'S WHO: Wm. B. Taylor

This colorfully-talking, youthful-looking labor veteran of 43 got his baptism in the Chrysler sitdown. He then became an Int'l. representative for the CIO Auto Workers, assistant director of the UAW Ford division, negotiating first Ford contract. Then, did organizing in California aircraft industry. In 1943, joined CIO staff, assigned to oil organization. In 1946, he went to Kentucky as CIO Regional director, succeeding Joseph Cannon, who retired.

WHO'S WHO: Roy Cooper

A Navy veteran of World War I, he was a Democratic party group man for 16 years. Group men are in charge of precinct work. He knows Kentucky politics and politicians from A to Z and from Z to A. He's a UOPWA member.

G. R. Hathaway Named Georgia PAC Head

GROVER R. HATHAWAY, Director of District 9, CIO Packinghouse Workers, was elected chairman of CIO's Political Action Committee for Georgia at the PAC's annual convention, held in Atlanta.

Following his election, Hathaway called upon all members of the CIO to share in the political task facing the organized labor movement in this state. He said:

"The PAC job to be done in 1948 can only be achieved by the cooperation and sincere effort of all members. We must work with other liberal groups to win. I urge all members to share the load."

HATHAWAY

Hugh Gammon, chairman of the Georgia Seventh District Political Action Committee was elected vice president of the State unit. Charles Mathias was elected secretary without opposition, while Leonard Hull was chosen treasurer.

C. J. McClarty, R. C. Guiney, and Miss Ila Kemp were elected to the board of trustees.

The Georgia PAC voted unanimously to set up committees in the Second, Fifth, and Seventh Congressional Districts. It was pointed out that much of the CIO strength in Georgia lies in these districts.

It was noted that Rep. Cox, of the Second District, and Rep. James Davis, of the Fifth, have never been friendly to the organized labor movement in Georgia. In the Seventh District, however, Henderson Lanham cast the sole Georgia vote against the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Following the lead of the CIO in Georgia and the National CIO, the PAC voted to organize joint farmer-labor committees for discussion of mutual problems and for mapping program to serve the needs of farmers and industrial workers.

Resolutions were also voted requesting the continuance of rent control and demanding the return of price control.

Hathaway, who is vice president of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, succeeds Joe Pedigo, manager of the Northwest Georgia Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers.

Gets New Post

James Myers, associated for many years with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as industrial relations secretary, will join the staff of the National Child Labor Committee on Jan. 1 as assistant secretary for membership.

It's Almost Worth Weight In Gold

A new all-time high price of $40 per hundred pounds was paid for top grade steers at the Chicago stockyards last week.

The previous record was $39 paid Dec. 9.

15 to 1 Ballot For Union Shop

The CIO Shipbuilding Workers at the New York Shipyard, Camden, N. J., won an overwhelming vote of confidence recently when employes voted for a union shop by a margin of 15 to 1. The balloting followed close on the heels of a 19-weeks strike which ended last month.

Results of the NLRB election, as reported by the union, were 3307 for a union shop, 199 against, 10 void. Only 133 of those eligible failed to vote.

Similar elections are scheduled for Bethlehem and Federal yards in the near future. The poll is necessitated by a Taft-Hartley provision requiring approval of a majority of the employes in the bargaining unit before a union shop can be established.

Intl. Union Pres. John Green hailed the victory in a letter to the local's Pres. Harry Carson.

Union "electioneering" consisted of one question-and-answer leaflet and a vote-reminder canvass of all eligible workers by shop officers.

Bid For Miami Rent Rise May Be Turned Down

ACTING Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods last week unofficially indicated to three Miami tenants' representatives that he would turn down a Miami rent advisory board request for removal of controls in the area on March 1 if Congress keeps the rent lid on beyond the scheduled Feb. 28 expiration date.

The local board, consisting of eight real estate, hotel and business men, three city officials, two lawyers and a veterans' organization spokesman, last week sought Woods' approval for a general 25% rent hike and decontrol after February.

M. M. Singer of the Miami CIO, one of three Miami residents who met with Woods last week to urge rejection of the proposals, stated that the Acting Expediter appeared opposed to a 25% increase. Whether he would approve a lesser rise, if it were requested was not known.

IN Chicago, meanwhile, tenants, veterans and labor groups, battling a proposed 15% rent hike, won the second round in as Woods stood by his original rejection of the local rent board's recommendation.

The Housing Expediter had turned down the request on Nov. 6, since it did not include any substantiating data. On Nov. 13 the board asked Woods "what information you would need in addition to that which you already have." Woods was formerly chief examiner of the Chicago OPA rent board.

In replying to the letter last week Woods pointed out that his information indicated that Chicago landlords were receiving higher rentals than the average for 33 other large cities.

In September he said, the Chicago rent index was 127.6 as compared with the combined index for 34 large cities which was "only" 113.6.

"As you can readily see, the data available in this office do not substantiate your recommendation for a 15% overall increase."

The local board now may resubmit its proposals, based upon its own substantiating evidence, Woods explained.

The board was recently enlarged by 10 members after criticism that it was dominated by real estate representatives. Its complexion appeared last week to be unchanged, however, when Mike Mann, CIO regional director, and one of the new board members, remained the lone dissenter as the group voted to stand by its original request.

Mann denounced the meeting as a "farce" and criticized the board's exclusion of the press or public from the sessions.

Ebasco Strike Reveals Power Shortage

Walkout Now 4 Months Old

YOU doubtless have read of the gasoline shortage, the steel shortage and all manner of shortages, but so far most newspapers have printed little of the power shortage.

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, Local 231 of CIO Office and Professional Workers, which has been on strike for almost four months at Ebasco, New York, points out that there is a real power shortage, and that it is growing worse.

Ebasco is the engineering subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Co., reported to be the world's largest public utility holding system.

The union quotes the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Federal Power Commission to prove there is a shortage in rural and industrial areas.

Claude R. Wickard, head of the Rural Electrification Administration, recently made public a report of a special committee of engineers and power specialists who said that the rural power shortage is having a serious effect on "the maintenance of food production" and on "the economic and social well-being of the farmers and the nation as a whole.

LOCAL 231 says that the power monopolies are not only taking advantage of the shortages to get higher prices but are provoking the shortages. It says that its own experience with Ebasco helps substantiate the charge.

But, first, a word about the 400 strikers.

These men are top flight professional engineers—mechanical, civil and electrical engineers and architects. They design the power plants, the hydro-electric stations, gas and water works which, their union asserts, are needed to relieve the critical power shortage in the nation today.

"The company had failed to make a single constructive offer to these engineers after two months of stalling in negotiations," the union reported. "Just before negotiations were broken off last summer, the union warned the company that it would be jeopardizing the nation's power needs.

"BUT the company apparently wanted a power shortage. It threw the Taft-Hartley law against the strikers, and then revived every tried and tested union busting practice—including the hiring of Walter Gordon Merritt, notorious for his unionbusting—but the strikers hold firm.

"They feel they are holding the front line for all labor against the Taft-Hartley law. Union membership has brought them outstanding national salary gains and job security. They have reached new heights of security in a badly underpaid field."

Right in Season: Members of Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, Local 231, CIO Office and Professional Workers, carry Christmas trees as they picket the offices of Ebasco, engineering subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Co. The trees had electric lights operated by small batteries. The strike is almost four months old.

N.Y. UNIONS AID CO-OPs

A PROGRAM for fighting high food prices and other inflationary pressures against consumers is being developed in the New York area by representatives of organized labor and the cooperative movement.

In response to many requests from unions for assistance in organizing cooperatives, reports Consumers Cooperative Services, a committee was formed to help direct labor's interest in co-ops into constructive channels through area-wide planning.

The committee was set up by the New York Metropolitan Cooperative Federation, Consumers Cooperative Services, Inc., Eastern Cooperatives, Inc., and the Council for Cooperative Development. Chairman is August Gold, a director of CCS.

CIO representatives attending the preliminary conference included Sam Eubanks, Newspaper Guild; Samuel Jacobs, Textile Workers; Julius Sum and Alton Levy, Local 338, Retail & Wholesale Employees, and Mrs. Barbara Wertheimer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The conference discussed the current move of unions to use their halls as depots for selling foodstuffs to their members in case lots and other methods for extending the advantages of consumer cooperation among union members, both through joining existing co-ops and organizing their own.

Injunction Rule Reversed By 2 Scranton Judges

IN the ancient courthouse at Scranton, Pa., close by the statue honoring the founder of the United Mine Workers, John Mitchell, last week came a reversal in attitude of the court on slapping injunctions against CIO unions.

Judge Michael J. Eagen flatly turned down the request of attorneys for General Metal Fabricators, S. Scranton, for an injunction against Local No. 127, CIO Electrical Workers. That union, headed by UE Rep. Frank Kozik, was called in after the strike of 60 employes had started spontaneously the week before and the employes asked Kozik to take over.

Judge Will Leach two months ago issued a far-reaching injunction in the same court against CIO Communications workers Rep. William Lamey and nine WGBI radio station employes, among other things restraining the union and its friends from even publicizing that a strike exists. Within a week, Lackawanna County employers followed the same procedure and Judge Leach issued injunctions without hearings against UMW District 50 and Teamsters' Union locals which had gone on strikes. The WGBI radio injunction is being appealed to the State Supreme Court by the ACA—assisted by the State CIO and CIO Councils of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Eagen served notice that he will not issue a preliminary injunction which would tie the hands of labor organizations. Attorneys for General Metal had rushed to Leach only to be told he is retiring from the bench Jan. 1, and he declined to act. Attorneys went to Eagen who announced he would not short-circuit the existing procedure and would merely grant a rule to show cause why injunction should be issued but only after both sides had had a chance to give testimony.

Later, the attorneys went before Judge T. Linus Hoban, who also declined to slap on a writ against the UE strikers without a hearing. He issued a "show cause" order for an open court hearing for which the UE local is preparing.

All labor officials of Northeastern Pennsylvania have protested against the rash of strike-breaking preliminary injunctions that have followed the pattern set by Leach in the radio case. WGBI strikers have received financial assistance from several AFL and UMW locals and continue to picket the radio station daily, although the injunction restrains them from using a sound truck in Scranton and distributing leaflets in front of stores which advertise on their radio station.

Asks Machine Supervisors

INDUSTRY'S spokesmen continued in recent weeks to parade to the witness stand and urge various plans for wrecking, emaculating or downright repealing the Fair Labor Standards (wage-hour) Act.

The daisy of all, however, was that proposed by Reuben Haslam, associate counsel for the Natl. Association of Manufacturers. Haslam urged that, in addition to recognition of the executive status of supervisors of employes, recognition also should be given to the executive status of supervisors of machines.

Observers took the suggestion to mean, in its extremity, that a stenographer, who in effect "supervises" her machine, would thus become exempt from FLSA if Haslam wins his point. And any machine operator could conceivably be excluded from coverage.

Haslam also wanted concession that a profession may be acquired without a college degree.

Meanwhile, John Edelman, legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers, declared that Southern cotton mill operators had lined up with NAM in the anti-FLSA drive.

But, Edelman, charged, this drive to eliminate the 40-hour week and overtime pay is hypocrisy. For, he said, Southern and other textile mills are "right now about to curtail hours of operation because of shortages of cotton and rayon and other fibres."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Regional Director Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., reports: Following is result of an election held in the Graphic Mfg. Co., North Bergen, N. J.; Total eligible votes 29, voted 26, United Rubber Workers, 26.

In charge of organization was District Director O. H. Bosley, assisted by Joseph Ugrovitch, Representative, URWA.

Thomas E. Andert, Chairman and Director of Organization, Optical and Instrument Workers Organizing Committee, St. Louis, Mo., advises that an election was won at Clinton Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y.—Optical and Instrument Workers Organizing Committee CIO, 17, no union 1. The organizer was James O'Reilly.

George Brown, Director of Organization, IWA-CIO, Portland, Oregon, advises as follows: "D.R.B. Logging Corporation, Springfield, Oreg., 25 to 22. Timber Inc., Sweet Home., Oreg.; IWA 17, no 2."

CIO Organizing Committee

In New Orleans, La., members of CIO have launched a project designed to furnish the veterans hospital there a minimum of 60 pints of blood per month for the next year—a saving of $18,000 to the veterans administration.

The program was launched by Local 201, United Chemical Workers, at the Johns-Manville plant. The company has set aside a room at the plant where a team of doctors from the hospital may call once a week to take blood from the union volunteers.

Professional donors receive from $25 to $30 per pint for blood, it is said. On that basis, the dollar value of the union contribution amounts to $1,500 per month, it is pointed out. Hospital authorities say they have need for 100 to 150 pints a month. Other CIO local unions in the area are arranging to join in the program with the possibility that the total blood needs of the hospital may soon be provided by members of CIO.

Another year is in the offing, and it is the sincere hope of the writer that we will all work together toward our objectives with renewed vigor to the best interests of what CIO stands for to you and your families.

Happy New Year!

Two Unions Open Drive For Rise

TWO international CIO unions — the Auto and Packinghouse Workers—began formulating terms of their 1948 wage demands last week in line with the announced CIO policy of seeking increases to offset the rising costs of living.

In anticipation of reopening wage negotiations, the executive board of UAW Ford Local 600 and leaders of five key General Motors locals in the Flint, Mich. area have called for 25c hourly increases.

In addition to the across-the-board figure, the GM leaders also proposed a sliding scale cost-of-living bonus and revision of the collective bargaining procedure. Some 55,000 GM workers at the Buick, Fisher Body, Chevrolet and AC Sparkplug divisions were represented at the local union leaders' meeting which made the proposals to the union's GM Council.

The Ford local, composed of 68,000 employes, is the UAW's largest.

Presumably, the union's international policy committee will consider the proposals at its meeting Jan. 6. The GM contract can be reopened April 25 if notice is given in February, while the Ford contract permits reopening for wage talks in July.

PACKINGHOUSE Workers last week also called for wage reopenings with six major packing companies. Although the contracts do not expire until Aug. 11, the union may request a wage reopening at any time upon 30 days notice.

Companies given notice included the "Big Four"—Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson—and John Morrell and Tobin Packing Co. Contracts with other independent companies will be opened at the discretion of the union's district directors, the union said.

Exact amount to be sought has not been announced, but the union stated that the figure will reflect rising living costs, possibly in the form of a cost-of-living bonus.

IN MAKING the announcement Intl. Union Pres. Ralph Helstein cited a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey indicating that a modest budget for a family of four would require an income of from $3,000 to $3,458 annually. The study did not include price rises since June 1947.

"These annual incomes are far above the yearly earning most of the packinghouse workers receive," Helstein said. "During the war years, the packinghouse workers were denied any wage increase under the program of wage stabilization administered by the War Labor Board. Whatever increases we received since that time have been lost in a saturnalia of high profits by Big Business."

THE CIO Public Workers at a recent legislative conference in Washington determined to seek increases of $750 a year for some 20,000 government employes. Since the raises must be provided by Congressional action, union attorneys are now drafting proposed legislation to include raises plus grievance procedures and arbitration of disputes.

T-H Makes NLRB's Life Busy

DURING the month of November, 1,382 cases were filed with the National Labor Relations Board. That represents an increase of 43 percent over cases filed during the previous month of October.

Of the November cases, 197 alleged unfair labor practices by employers, 60 charged unfair labor practices by labor organizations, and 1,125, or 81%, involved petitions for various types of elections.

Election cases filed: Of the 1,125 petitions filed, 488 were petitions for collective bargaining elections, 36 were petitions to decertify unions, 600 were petitions for union-shop authorization elections; 1, a petition for deauthorization of the union shop, was later withdrawn.

Of the 488 petitions for collective bargaining elections, 277 were filed by AFL affiliates, 88 were filed by CIO affiliates, 184 were filed by independent unions, 39 were filed by employers.

Of the 600 petitions for union-shop authorizations elections, 358 were filed by AFL affiliates, 101 were filed by CIO affiliates, 141 were filed by independent unions.

Collective bargaining election results: 153 collective bargaining elections were conducted, in which 31,747 employes were eligible to vote; 79% of eligible employees exercised their franchise by casting valid ballots.

Of the 24,983 valid votes, 32%, or 20,587, were cast in favor of representation for the purposes of collective bargaining.

Of the 78 elections in which AFL unions participated, they won at least a majority in 42 instances. They failed of a majority in 32 elections; in 4 elections the results were indeterminate.

CIO unions participated in 17 elections and won 6.

Of the 72 elections in which independent unions participated, they won 51 and lost 21.

Decertification Election Results: 6 Elections, each of them based upon the consent of all parties, were conducted upon petitions by employes asserting that a particular labor organization no longer represented a majority of the employes. 446 employes were eligible to vote in these elections. 437, or 93% of them cast valid ballots.

Of the 437 valid votes, 63%, or 275, were cast against unions. 4 elections resulted in decertification of the union; in two cases the union was continued.

Union-Shop Authorization Election Results: 112 union-shop authorization polls were conducted. Each was based upon the consent of the parties.

91% of those eligible to vote in the union-shop authorization elections cast valid ballots.

Of the 15,503 valid votes, 90%, or 13,803, were cast in favor of authorization of a union-shop provision.

The union shop received the support of the majority of employes in all 112 elections. 56 were won by AFL affiliates; 53 by independent unions; 3 by the CIO.

Charges Of Unfair Labor Practices: A total of 257 such charges was received.

Of the 197 charges brought against employers: 98 were filed by individuals. 56 were filed by AFL affiliates. 29 were filed by CIO affiliates. 14 were filed by independent unions.

Of the 60 charges brought against unions: 42 were filed by employers and employer associations. 16 were filed by individuals. 1 was filed by an independent union. 1 was filed by a CIO affiliate.

Some of the allegations made against unions in the 60 cases are: 19 charges of secondary boycotts, 13 by AFL affiliates, 6 by CIO affiliates, 6 charges of jurisdictional disputes among AFL unions.

Cumulative Figures: At the end of November, 5219 cases were pending disposition at various procedural levels.

Of these, 2791, or 53%, were filed before August 22, 1947, the effective date of the Taft-Hartley law.

Of the 2791 Wagner Act cases, 1,638 involved charges of unfair labor practice and 1,153 involved petitions for collective bargaining elections.

Of the 2,428 pending cases which were filed after August 22, 1947, charges of unfair labor practices accounted for 930 and petitions for various types of election 1,498 cases.

GOP Group Told Why T-H Disrupts

HOW the Taft-Hartley Act disrupts long-established industrial relations was shown to the House labor subcommittee which last week went to Chicago to find why AFL newspaper printers have been on strike since Nov. 24.

A photo-engraving process which eliminates the use of type is being used to publish the six struck Chicago dailies. Printers are striking in a number of other cities, and last week a local union requested its international for permission to take a strike vote against four Washington, D. C., daily newspapers. The vote was 412 to 22.

Pres. Woodruff Randolph of the Int'l Typographical Union summed up his union's position at the Chicago hearings: "the best way to get a law that will work is to take the entire law (T-H) off the books and start all over again. We want the closed shop (which is banned by T-H).

"We are not going to desert that philosophy. That is our life."

Agree 100 Years

Just before the committee hearings were recessed for Christmas weekend, Randolph said that printers and publishers had carried on collective bargaining for 100 years and that no one could "legislate the details of industrial management."

These words should be ringing in the ears of the Republican committee members, Reps. Owens (Ill.), Kersten (Wis.) and Busbey (Ill.). They all voted for the House T-H version, the conference T-H bill and to override President Truman's veto. The Democratic members of the committee, Rep. Kennedy (Mass.) voted all three times to keep the T-H law off the books.

Chairman Hartley (R., N. J.) of the House labor committee appointed the subcommittee.

Although they have not made their report to Hartley, observers were doubtful whether Republican members of the committee are convinced that the law will not work.

What Congress

Bert Owens said that Congress, in passing T-H, "never had in mind for a moment that unions which have been getting along for years with employers would have difficulty with the law."

Kersten said information obtained at the hearings "may result in modification of the union shop provisions of the Taft-Hartley law or perhaps legalizing the closed shop."

Under T-H an employer may grant a union shop provided that a majority of all employes, including those not in the union, vote for it.

In Washington, a NLRB hearing was postponed until Jan. 7 at Chicago by Trial Examiner Leff when the ITU refused to submit records under the T-H law case filed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

NLRB Attorney Sinsheimer, who appeared as representative of General Counsel Robert N. Denham, said he would apply to the U. S. District Court for a subpoena in order to get the union's books and records of its bargaining rules.

Truman Pardons Some C. O.'s, But Grants No General Amnesty

IN response to pleas from a number of clergymen, educators, writers, labor leaders and others, Pres. Truman last week granted a Christmas present of pardons to a number of conscientious objectors.

Included in the list were some American citizens of Japanese descent.

It was not what could be described as a general amnesty, since clemency was denied to a number of others, including criminals, men moved by fear, men who declared they were motivated by intellectual or political beliefs, men who wanted to hold on to high-paying jobs and some Jehovah's Witnesses.

Most of the 1523 granted pardons have already served their prison sentences, if any, and are at home. So, for them, the order will restore their "political, civil and other rights." The "rights" varied according to state statutes.

In general, the privileges would include the right to vote, and to hold office, and the right to practice professions, such as law or medicine. A total of 626—of 15,805 cases considered by the President's Amnesty Board—are still in custody.

The cases listed were broken down into two general categories which might be called C. O.'s and "draft dodgers." The latter group included those accused of wilful violations. Reasons for the wilful violations ranged far and wide, including ignorance, illiteracy, honest misunderstanding or carelessness not rising to the level of criminal negligence. Some actually attempted to enlist later.

The criminals included those with known records for murder, counterfeiting, desertion, black marketing, men who drank benzedrine to deceive the medical examiners and men who sought to escape detection for crimes committed. None of those was given a pardon.

The pardons for C. O.'s were made on a broad basis. The board pointed out that some draft boards did not consider membership in an historic peace church to be a condition of exception. The President's board granted amnesty to violators who were not a member of a specific sect, but who were motivated by "a sincere religious belief." It did likewise in the cases of those who acted upon an essentially religious belief, but who were not able to present their cases properly.

Jehovah's Witnesses were considered separately from C. O.'s of other beliefs. The board—former Justice Owen J. Roberts, chairman; Willis Smith, attorney, and James F. O'Neill, commander of the American Legion—said that the 4300 cases were difficult because of the sect's contention that "all of the members were ministers." The board recommended pardons only for those it considered had ministerial status.

Rev. A. J. Muste, chairman of the Committee for Amnesty, issued a statement deploring the President's failure to grant general amnesty. Pointing out that amnesty had been granted to millions of persons throughout the world since the war, he declared "it is a cause for shame that the U. S. Government should grant such a picayune clemency." He said his committee would continue to press for general amnesty.

NLRB Backs Steel Union

IN an important NLRB case, Chief Counsel Robert N. Denham, as had been predicted, ruled against an employer in a case involving the CIO Steelworkers. This was the Nashville Corp. (Consolidated-Vultee) case.

CIO Counsel Lee Pressman commented:

The decision dismisses the charges of the Nashville Corp., completely substantiates the position of the steel union that the machinists union is no longer the bargaining representative at the corporation's property.

"The company is clearly obligated to bargain with the steel union.

"The decision also exposes the company's position, and shows that the true issues in the strike are those involving a decent wage and improved working conditions. It is now time for the company to negotiate with the union for settlement of these issues."

New England Dyers Win Pay Increase

Some 3,000 workers in eight finishing plants in Rhode Island and Connecticut will get a 10½c hourly wage increase under an agreement reached last week by the CIO Federation of Dyers and counsel for the companies. The increase goes into effect Jan. 5.

The pay boost will amount to a nine per-cent increase and will bring the average wage rate to $1.24½ an hour, according to Federation Pres. Joseph W. Knapik. Also provided in the agreement is a 10½c increase in both minimum and job rates, and hospitalization insurance covering workers' dependents paid for by the employers.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

YEH.... HAMKER HAD A BEAUT OF AN IDEA.... HE WAS GOING TO PUT OVER A WAGE-CUT AND HAVE THE MEN LOVE HIM FOR IT!

CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS, CONK BARTON CONFESSES .... TELLING THE STORY OF HIS EMPLOYMENT BY STANLEY HAMKER.... OWNER OF THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY.... TO ATTACK THE UNION!

"..... HE GAVE ME THE INFO IN HIS OFFICE...."

I'M GOING TO SPREAD THE STORY THAT MY COMPANY IS FAILING AND EVERBODY IS GOING TO BE OUT OF A JOB.... THAT'LL **SCARE** THE MEN!

"SO HAMKER SPREAD THE STORY JUST LIKE HE SAID! AT THE SAME TIME, HE FIXED UP PHONEY FIGURES TO SHOW THE COMPANY WAS LOSING MONEY.... BUT THERE WAS TROUBLE AHEAD.... A COUPLA DAYS LATER...."

BOSS, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DIDN'T FALL FOR THE STUNT.... CHARLIE BENTLEY STOPPED US COLD!

CHARLIE BENTLEY... SEEMS LIKE... STARTED GETTING FIGURES TOGETHER.... LIKE COSTS OF PRODUCTION.... PRICES... WAGES... AND ALL THAT KIND OF STUFF, AND HE SEEN RIGHT THROUGH HAMKER'S WHOLE PLAN!

"SO HAMKER TOLD ME TO HIRE A COUPLA BOYS AND FIX BENTLEY'S WAGON!"

YEH, IT'S ME! I WANNA HAVE A TALK WITH YOU! IN A QUIET PLACE!

HEY! WHAT D'YOU GUYS WANT? OH, IT'S YOU, CONK!

"WE TOOK HIM TO AN OLD WARE-HOUSE ON THE WATERFRONT...."

THIS IS THE LAST TIME I'M ASKIN' YA... WHERE'D YOU HIDE THE FIGURES THAT SHOW UP HAMKER'S PLAN?

IN A SAFE.... PLACE.... YOU'LL NEVER.... GET YOUR.... DIRTY HANDS.... ON THE STUFF....

"I THOUGHT I'D PUT A REAL SCARE INTO THE GUY...."

THIS STUFF IS CEMENT... AND IT'S GONNA BE PLENTY HARD.... AND HEAVY.... IN ANOTHER TEN MINUTES! IF YOU DON'T GIVE ME WHAT I WANT BY THEN.... I'M GONNA DUMP YOU IN THE RIVER!

OKAY, SO YOU'LL DUMP ME IN THE RIVER.... BUT YOU WON'T GET ME TO DOUBLE-CROSS MY UNION BROTHERS!

"WE TOOK BENTLEY OUT ON THE DOCK... DIDN'T MEAN TO HURT HIM, HONEST WE DIDN'T.... ONLY TA SCARE HIM...."

OKAY, WISE-GUY! THIS IS GONNA BE THE LAST TIME I'M ASKING YA....

SAVE YOUR BREATH, RAT!

HONEST.... IT WAS AN ACCIDENT THAT HE FELL INTA THE RIVER.... WE DIDN'T MEAN TA **KILL** HIM! WE DIDN'T! IT WAS THAT SKUNK HAMKER'S DOING! HE'S THE GUY YOU WANT!

AND I THINK WE'VE GOT HAMKER, TOO! HE CAN'T SQUIRM OUT OF THIS.... NOT AFTER CONK BARTON'S CONFESSION!

IF THIS CONFESSION IS TRUE... AND I'LL CHECK IT.... YOU CAN BE SURE THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IS NOT GOING TO REST UNTIL **HAMKER IS BEHIND BARS!**

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!!

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CIO INFORMS WFTU OF ERP PLANS

By HENRY G. FLEISHER

LEADERS of European labor movements received a point-by-point briefing on CIO's position in support of a non-political foreign aid program during the recent meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions at Paris.

Further discussion of the Marshall Plan and its effects on the European economy will be carried on when the WFTU's nine-man executive bureau holds its next quarterly meeting in Paris in February.

CIO's intention to place the foreign aid program squarely before the world-wide labor organization attracted much attention in the nation's press when the CIO group left for Paris early in November. Some papers speculated that the WFTU would fall apart at the very mention of the words "Marshall Plan"—but they were wrong.

While there was considerable talk about the problem—and some of it was heated—the WFTU has shown an ability to weather discussion and debate over basic questions affecting unions in every section of the globe.

ATTENDING the meeting for the CIO were Sec.-Treas. Carey; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who is a vice-president of the WFTU; Michael Ross, director of international affairs for CIO; and John Abt, general counsel of the Amalgamated. They were joined at the Paris meetings by Elmer Cope, former steel union official who serves as a CIO-nominated assistant general secretary of WFTU at the organization's headquarters in the French capital.

But the CIO delegation argued that the question of economic help and recovery has been continuously before the world labor group since its formation in October 1945, and that discussion of the U.S. foreign aid program fits completely into that aspect of WFTU work.

After considerable discussion of procedure, the CIO won the right to present its case.

Arguing that the matter should be on the agenda were Leon Jouhaux, the French labor official who news reports say is helping lead a break with Communist leaders in the French Confederation of Labor; Rosenblum; Arthur Deakin of the British Trades Union Congress; Kupers of Holland; and Chu Fan, exiled leader of the Chinese Association of Labor. Opposed were the Russian and Italian members of the bureau.

MUCH of Carey's speech was devoted to a review of past the CIO and the World Federation. He reminded the bureau that the CIO's 1946 convention at Atlantic City and the 1947 convention at Boston had both urged help to the war-scarred countries of the world.

Carey quoted from Pres. Murray's speech to the convention at Boston explaining CIO policy.

He went on to quote from speeches by leaders of the CIO, the French and the Russian unions at the London and Paris world trade union confabs in 1945—all of them expressing need for economic cooperation to bring stability and peace.

PRES. MURRAY'S 10-point program on foreign aid—which calls for generous help to Europe through a capable administrative agency and without political pressures—was cited as part of CIO's program of developing the help-Europe plans in the most democratic way possible.

A principal point in the CIO speech was addressed to the fears expressed by the Russians and by some labor officials from western European countries that the Marshall Plan would be used as an instrument of Wall Street imperialism.

But, Carey said, a CIO survey of attitudes on the Marshall Plan by public organizations shows "wide support among farm organizations, labor, veterans, religious bodies, the general public and civic organizations."

And the chief opposition is from "conservative business organizations such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Wall Street Journal, the National Industrial Conference Board, which all reveal cautious hesitation."

With the exception of the Progressive Citizens of America, which opposes the government aid program, Carey noted that "the more liberal groups are, the more they support it; and the more conservative groups are, the more they oppose it.

"On this analysis, any claim that the Marshall Plan is a Wall Street creation is opposite to the truth. Wall Street aims at saving money for tax reduction instead of foreign spending."

"Was it Wall Street that fought, made the sacrifices and paid for the war?" Carey asked.

"The amount of U. S. lend-lease aid to the USSR through June 30, 1947, has been $10,982,089,000. The amount of UNRRA aid, with U. S. participation, has been $150 million. Is this the language of Wall Street? Has it been Wall Street that has provided relief to the world since the end of the war?"

"I am here to talk to you not about ideologies, because we have no American ideologies to export," Carey concluded, "but to talk about food, and coal, and fertilizers, and agricultural machinery, and power plants and steel.

"These are the things you want, these are the things the people of America want to provide . . ."

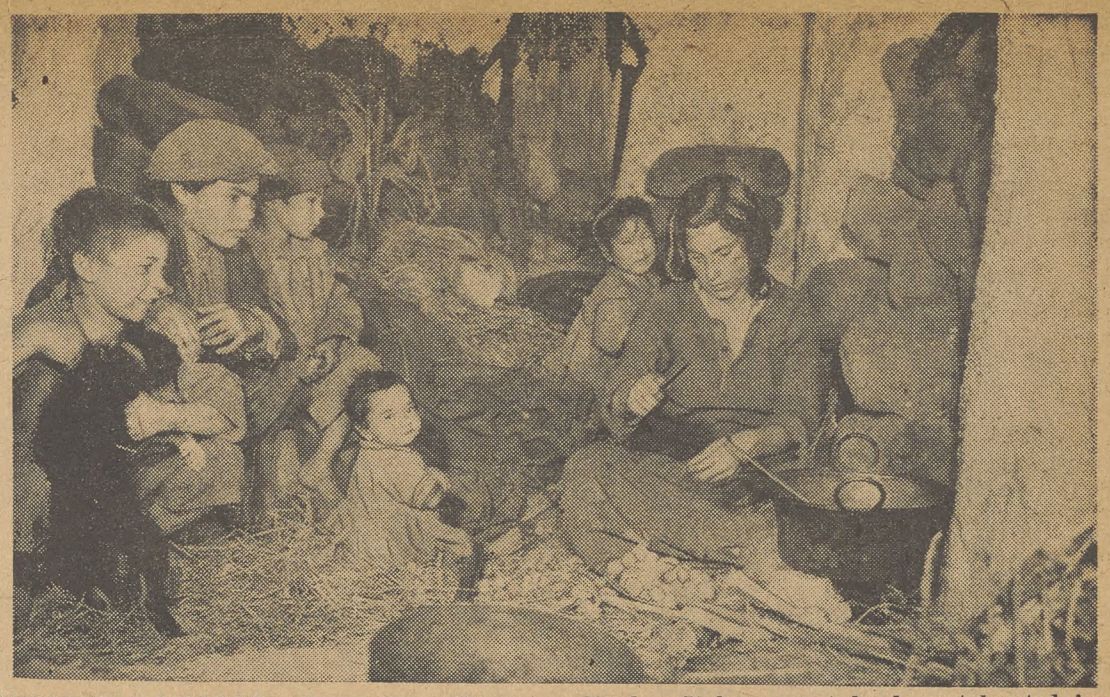
If there are objections to such a program, he added, the unions which belong to the World Federation should consult among themselves, bring up points of difference or difficulty, and seek to get improvement.

ROSENBLUM, a WFTU vice-president since the death of Sidney Hillman, told reporters on his return to the U.S. from the Paris meeting that the CIO had called for acceptance of the Marshall Plan by European unions as "the sole means of aiding and rehabilitating their economy.'

The Amalgamated official was sharply critical of John Foster Dulles, advisor to Sec. of State Marshall, for coming to France to confer with Gen. De Gaulle. De Gaulle has no position in the French government, and his party —which scored heavy victories in recent French city elections—has been accused by many democratic groups of favoring some form of fascism.

MOST disturbing, Rosenblum said, was the war talk heard all over Europe.

"I was aghast," he declared upon his return to New York, "to find highly-placed persons talk in terms of inevitability of atomic warfare by the United States, or bacteriological warfare by the Soviet Union.



WORLD CRISIS: Starvation, disease, chaos are problems which the world must quickly meet. Conditions like those shown in this picture from Naples, Italy, cannot be long tolerated in a civilized world. This family of six live in one corner of a cave. The potatoes being prepared for cooking constitute the day's food.

British Union Congress Has Policy Like CIO's

A program patterned closely after that of the CIO in calling for democratic aid to Europe without political pressure has been developed by the powerful British Trades Union Congress.

The TUC's General Council

WFTU Work

EUROPEAN aid was not the only problem discussed by the World Federation of Trade Union executive meeting in Paris.

One important resolution voiced solidarity with labor organizations in "Brazil, Cuba, Chile and all other countries of Latin America in which trade union liberties are passing through a crisis."

That sort of situation "gravely endangers" democratic regimes, the WFTU said, in urging all its affiliates "to lend their moral support to Latin American organizations" whose rights are in danger.

"The WFTU will continue to consider as affiliated all those Latin American organizations which have so far belonged to it, regardless of the legal standing they may be given in their respective countries as a result of the repression to which they are at present subjected," the statement said.

The question of unity of German labor unions also came up for study at the meeting, in which CIO was represented.

The WFTU asked the four-power allied control council in Berlin to authorize establishment of a liaison bureau between the WFTU and the German unions; that the occupying powers give "every facility" in each zone to allow the unions to carry on their business; that the four powers permit the German unions to form a national trade union federation when the unions wish to do so.

After a report by Gen. Secy. Louis Saillant, the WFTU voiced its strong support for "the Indonesian people in their struggle for national indepenrence" and called upon the UN to take immediate steps "to maintain for the Indonesian people their republican regime and (to) assure their national independence."

praised the "statesmanlike" approach voiced by Sec. of State George Marshall in his speech at Harvard last summer, when he indicated the U. S. would help a cooperative program by the European nations for rebuilding the Continent.

The TUC leaders said they are "confident that Britain will make every contribution called for in the Paris conference report." They "cordially congratulated" American labor for its work on the Harriman Committee, of which CIO Sec. Treas. Carey was a leading member.

U. S. unions made a contribution "not only to an understanding of the European position, but in the effort made to find a satisfactory method by which the necessary relief can be afforded by the U. S.", the TUC declared.

At the same time, the TUC warned that democratic rights of the countries receiving help must be respected.

The TUC said it "appreciates that while the American people will require assurances that relief under the general plan will be effectively administered, they consider it essential that conditions will not be imposed which will infringe the sovereignty of the States concerned.

French and CIO Swap Views

LEADERS of the CIO and of the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) swapped views and ideas on the aid-to-Europe program at a meeting of the French-American trade union committee, held in Paris late last month.

The meeting followed executive sessions of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The French-American confab had originally been scheduled for New York, but were held in Paris when the State Dept. refused to allow two of the French union leaders into this country for more than two days, on grounds that they are Communists.

At the Paris meeting, the French union officials pointed out that the CGT's executive board had voted earlier to condemn the Marshall Plan. Nevertheless, they agreed to a full discussion of the entire problem with the CIO officials.

An official statement issued after the meeting noted that a "regular exchange of information" had been agreed by the French and American labor groups so "that each of them will be up to date on the other's activities."

The committee noted the "strong solidarity which links the two organizations for the carrying out of principles of the WFTU, and for the carrying out of the decisions" taken by the world labor group.

Two Cuban Sugar Workers Visit

Two officials of a newly established leadership of the Cuban sugar workers' union last week visited Washington CIO headquarters to explain the island's need for sizeable sugar exports to the United States.

The two men, Rafael Gonzalez and Honorio Herrero, described the Cuban economic situation to Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and to Sec.-Treas. David McDonald of the United Steelworkers. They are in Washington to appear at Agriculture Dept. hearings where changes in the sugar import quotas are being held.

Cuba has been gripped by a strong inflation process, and if the country's exports of sugar to the United States are cut, it will be faced with a serious economic crisis.